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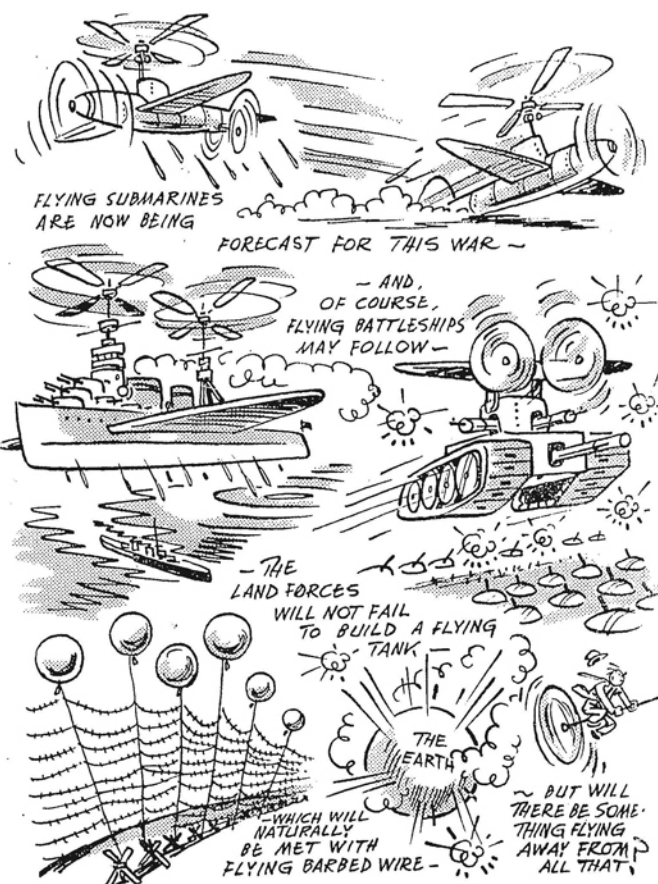
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The Flying Future

BY SAPAJOU

Marching To War

Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, Secretary of State for War, on Wednesday revealed in the House of Commons some interesting details regarding the despatch of the British expeditionary force to France. Without any losses whatsoever, 158,000 men were transported across the English Channel and took up positions alongside the French army. This meant a vast piece of organization for transportation, camps and accommodation had to be provided and movements carried out with a certainty and secrecy which would prevent or minimize enemy knowledge of these movements. With the Maginot Line in existence, a safety corridor has been provided which obviated the casualties suffered by the "Old Contemptibles" of 1914, who had to march along exposed roads and cart tracks facing heavy enemy fire on their way to the front. From a British military point of view—and this is of tremendous importance in assessing the morale of an army—there is no officially accepted march tune. During the last war "Tipperary" helped millions of tired feet to tread the weary way to the front and back, and a group of other songs of sanguinary and somewhat forceful language cheered the men on to victory. In this war, alas, German propaganda may have been responsible for scoring one anti-British point since the incident when the German radio station broadcast "Parlez Moi D'Amour" for the benefit of the French troops. While the newly-formed militia in England marched along country roads to the tune of the march from Walt Disney's "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs"—"Hi-Ho, Hi-Ho, Back to work we go"—when the B.E.F. reached France they found that the French troops had annexed as a marching song "Booms-a-Daisy," which privately, without any reference to the Army Council or the Ministry of Information, had been selected by the British troops. Most of the points had leaped to whistle the tune after it had been played by café orchestras for weeks before the war and "Booms-a-Daisy" is now reported to be well on the way to rivaling "Tipperary." This must be a serious reflection on the British General Staff. All details, even to the extent of sending war correspondents whom Lord Kitchener in the last war considered unnecessary pests and threatened with court martial, have been made and the landing of the expeditionary forces executed with efficiency to the utmost degree, but it looks as if there has been a serious blunder in not providing a most essential detail such as a good marching song. "Tipperary" is said to have been written in a public house for a bet. In addition to scamping the Ministry of Information with

300 officials and forty or fifty journalists who really do the work it might be a good idea to requisition the services of Jack Hylton and his band to do the job. It is details like these, overlooked in the task of creating and moving a large army, which count immeasurably in the end.

Britain In The Air

Sir Kingsley Wood, Secretary of State for Air, delivered a heartening speech in the House of Commons on Tuesday when he described the progress and operational efficiency of the Royal Air Force. Until recently, Ministry of Information bulletins on the activities of the Royal Air Force have been so meagre that they have minimized to a degree compatible with the employment of machines for propaganda service whereas such valiant action has occurred that two flying officers have been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross—the first air awards to be made since the beginning of the war. With a reticence which must disappoint those admirers of this branch of the fighting services, the only reference made to the circumstances is that the awards are believed to be connected with the attack on German warships at Kiel in early September. Nevertheless, Sir Kingsley Wood's speech has cleared up many doubts and presented a gratifying picture of the progress made in the development of this important unit upon which great national hopes have been founded. Production resources have been vastly increased and recruiting has filled all demands so that it is predicted that air supremacy in number and striking power will shortly be regained by Britain in spite of the years of preparation behind the German effort. In the present war which, with its heavily-fortified lines of steel and concrete, may result in the Army playing a more passive part than in the last war, and the Navy, with its economic blockade, and the air force, with its far-ranging bombing abilities, playing a more active part until the general military position becomes more acutely defined, the importance of the Royal Air Force cannot be over-emphasized. While the army is occupying fixed and assertedly impregnable positions, which might result in a stalemate, British planes have been flying up and down and across Germany in observation and reconnaissance flights and lending a hand in the propagandist side of the war practically unrestricted by German defenses. In fact, a tribute has been paid to Allied air forces by the Germans who have credited them with raids which they never made. This may represent a propagandist point for domestic consumption in Germany but it is also a recognition of the

air forces allied against the country. In addition to this sphere of activity, there is the important function of air patrols co-operating with the Navy in anti-submarine and convoy work to which the Air Ministry made reference. This also is not lightly to be regarded in view of the decrease in U-boat activities and British merchant shipping losses.

Threat to Finland

With the mobilization of the Finnish army and the evacuation of women, and children from three principal cities, Finland is putting herself in a position to defend herself should the present negotiations with Russia lead to hostilities. Up to the present the demands which the Soviet has made or is preparing to make have not yet been made public, but enough is known to show that present anxieties are justified. The entry of the United States into the matter with a demarche made to Moscow, expressing the hope to the Soviet Government that nothing will occur which may prejudice existing peaceful relations between the U.S.S.R. and Finland, together with similar representations by Denmark, Norway and Sweden is sufficient indication of the gravity of the situation. Washington has a very great respect for Finland, and invasion of that country would undoubtedly arouse the greatest possible indignation. How far that is likely to influence the Kremlin remains to be seen. The case of the Scandinavian countries is very different. They see in the threat to Finland a threat to themselves, and political observers are now asking themselves how far the Soviet intends to go with respect to them. There are attractive prizes to be wrested from both Norway and Sweden, particularly the iron supplies of the latter which might prove of great assistance to Germany, and are not to be ignored even by Russia herself. In addition to that the whole of the Scandinavian peninsula under the domination of Russia would place that country in an overwhelmingly dominant position vis-à-vis of Germany, and would in fact make the Baltic a Russian sea. The price which Herr Hitler is paying for non-aggression on the part of Russia seems for the moment to be without end, and the only real gainer from the contrast up to the present has been M. Stalin. It remains to be seen what the Scandinavian Powers will do in the event of a further threat to their independence, which must eventually if Finland is destroyed. That they would fight seems to be the most probable outcome of the present highly unsatisfactory position, and that they would be able to put up a hard fight seems more than likely. The demarche of the United States may have a decided moral effect upon the U.S.S.R., but it has to be remembered that the Kremlin is in a most advantageous position, and may be able to carry out its immediate intentions unless Finland, Norway and Sweden oppose a united front against the peril which threatens them.

High Cost of War

Modern warfare is no inexpensive pastime although Hitler and his colleagues think lightly of it in comparison with the achievement of their ambition. The time has passed when a few thousand men could be flung into action and wage a victorious war by feeding on the hapless countryside and the share of spoils. With millions of men to be mobilized, vast organizations to be maintained, and the utilization of munitions and other resources in rapid and incalculable quantities as conditions require, the financial side is of a magnitude incomprehensible to the man-in-the-street accustomed to dealing in tens or hundreds of pounds. But in the resistance to the colossal movement of aggression which has developed in Europe, the British Government has shown that no price is too high to defeat it and maintain the common decencies of life and rights of liberty and freedom to which every people is entitled to enjoy. The first War Emergency Budget has passed all stages in Parliament and has received the Royal Assent. It provides for an estimated revenue of £995,000,000 and an expenditure of £1,933,000,000 over an indefinite period for if this sum is inadequate further credits must be voted. This reveals not only the nation's determination to carry its intentions to the utmost limit, but also the financial resources available against the extent of Germany's effort. The budgetary estimate represents one of the largest ever voted for war purposes by any nation at the beginning of hostilities, but it is by no means the largest. It is indicative of the probable cost of the war and the sacrifice which the nation must be prepared to save. Britain entered the last war with an ordinary budget of a little over £200,000,000 and, with supplementary estimates for war purposes, £560,000,000. By 1916, with an ordinary budget of £500,000,000, the total with supplementary estimates for war purposes was in the £2,000,000,000 category, and by the last year of the war, while the ordinary budget stood at £442,000,000, the huge figure of £2,977,000,000 had been reached. At present, it is estimated that the war is costing Britain £6,000,000 a day: in the last war at its peak the expenditure was £3,000,000 a day. 'If blood be the price of admittance, Lord God we 'ave paid in full,' declared Kipling. In this war there may be even greater sacrifices, but the British Empire's ability to foot a bill which Germany cannot stand is a potent factor in the councils of the "mad men of Europe" now engaged from Berlin in attempting to plunge Europe into anarchy, despotism and destruction.

CHINESE POLITICS

War Intervention
By China Urged

Hongkong, Oct. 10.
China's intervention in the European war on the side of the Allied Powers was advocated by Mr. Eugene Chen, former Foreign Minister, in a special "double tenth" message to the local press.

Mr. Chen said that if the war were limited to Britain, France and Germany victory for the allied powers would be determined by British naval strength, specially if the war was protracted.

"Should the struggle develop and attain the dread dimensions of a world war the total power of Britain, France and the United States would dictate a victory for western democracy irrespective of Russian, Italian or Japanese action," Mr. Chen declared.

He expressed disbelief in the possibility of early peace in Europe, asserting that it would be tantamount to a German victory and negation of all Britain and France stood for.

Describing a belief in certain Chinese circles that the allies might not win as "wrong and deeply dangerous," Mr. Chen said a policy of neutrality was "precisely the line of action prescribed by Japan for the 'Provisional' and 'Reformed Governments'."

No Immediate Declaration of War

In order not to make Chinese intervention an idle gesture Mr. Chen suggested the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, while to avoid the application to China of the American Neutrality Law, declaration of a state of war between China and Germany should be deferred until the allies' need for manpower should become pressing, he said.

In the meantime China should prepare by recruiting men for eventual service as workers, soldiers and seamen in Europe, he said. More than 1,000,000 Chinese could be sent to Europe, he claimed.

To support his views Mr. Chen pointed out that China's delayed intervention in the World War was responsible for the allied powers' action in concluding a pact with Japan concerning Shantung. A similar danger existed today, regarding the whole of China, he added.

Terming a German victory as "possible but not at all probable," the former Foreign Minister concluded as follows: "In this improbable event it would not matter to the fate of China whether she should join the allies or maintain neutrality. The latter in any case would not interfere with Japanese conquest of China."—Domei.

No Peace Possible with
Japanese War Lords

London, Oct. 10.
So long as Japanese war lords remained in the saddle, and in the present mood, there could be no reasonable basis for negotiations and no hope of peace, declared the Chinese Ambassador, Mr. Quo Tai-chi, speaking at the Chinese Independence Day luncheon here today. All people in Europe and throughout the world were asking themselves whether a just, durable peace in Europe was possible.

"I think," said the Chinese Ambassador, "we all know the answer. The western people will appreciate more clearly the identical difficulty which confronts China and the Western democracies alike."

"Peace must be based upon good faith among nations, respect for international law and human dignity and the principle of live and let live."—Reuter.

Joint Administration of
Four Government Banks

Chungking, Oct. 12.
It is officially announced today that Mr. Hsu Kan, Vice-Minister of Finance, has been concurrently appointed Secretary-General of the joint Administration of the four Government banks, namely, the Central Bank of China, the Bank of China, the Bank of Communications and the Farmers' Bank.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is concurrently chairman of the Administration, whose Standing Committee includes Dr. H. H. Kung, President of the Executive Yuan, Mr. T. V. Soong, President of the Bank of China. Mr. Hsu Peh-yuan has been appointed Deputy Secretary-General of the Administration.

The offices of the joint Administration of the four Government banks will shortly be established in Chungking.—Reuter.

British Ambassador
In Chungking

Chungking, Oct. 9.
It is not yet possible to say how long Sir Archibald Kerr, the British Ambassador to China, will be able to stay in Chungking. His visit, however, will probably last at least one month. Sir Archibald arrived here two days ago, by air from Hongkong.

Mr. H. I. Prideaux-Brune, who is in charge of the British diplomatic mission here, is leaving for Kunming. During his absence, Mr. W. G. Hayter, the Second Secretary of the Embassy, will take his post.

Hope that the British Government would prove the repeated assurances that its "Far Eastern policy remains unchanged" by deeds, was expressed today by the "China Times" in an editorial on British Far Eastern policy.

The Chinese newspaper expressed concern over reports that Great Britain was requesting resumption of the Anglo-Japanese Round Table Conference at Tokyo.

The "China Times" urged the British Government to reconsider its attitude in view of the following facts:

1. China will not abandon her resistance.
2. China will be able to win the war in the end; and
3. There can be no lasting peace in the world unless there is a free and independent China.—Reuter.

Gen. Chiang Called
"Dictator"

Shanghai, Oct. 10.
Openly advocating for the first time the overthrow of China's "aspirant dictator," Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Mr. Wang Ching-wei, leader of the "Orthodox" Kuomintang, yesterday bitterly assailed the suppression of free speech in areas under the control of the Chungking Government.

Gen. Chiang was said by Mr. Wang to lack "even the minimum moral and ethical qualifications of the normal human being."

In his statement entitled "A New Life for the Chinese Republic," issued on the eve of the Double Tenth anniversary, Mr. Wang declared that Chinese people in the rear "are forced to burn firecrackers to celebrate victories which only exist in the newspapers while at the front they serve as cannon fodder."

Mr. Wang's advocacy of an early adoption of a constitutional Government was supported by Dr. Kiang Kang-hu, founder and leader of the Social Democratic Party of China, who in a declaration on behalf of the party declared his adherence, with his followers, to the cause of peace and the peaceful salvation of the country.—Domei.

New Chinese Envoy Going
To Moscow

Hongkong, Oct. 10.
Mr. Ho Yao-tsu, who arrived in Chongchou by air on October 8 from Lanchow by way of Chungking as Ambassador-designate to the Soviet Union, succeeding Mr. Yang Chieh, decided to leave Chongchou for Moscow by plane on October 12 following an audience with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek during which he received instructions, according to a telegram from Chungking today.

En route to Moscow Mr. Ho was expected to visit Tihwa (Urumtsi) to have talks with Mr. Sheng Shih-tsai, Administrative Commissioner of Sinkiang, and Mr. Li Yung, Chairman of the Sinkiang Provincial Government, regarding Sino-Soviet relations, with special reference to Sinkiang the message said.—Domei.

Dalai Lama Ceremony
Of Enthronement

New Delhi, Oct. 10.
The new Dalai Lama, a five-year old Chinese boy, has arrived in a State procession at Lhasa, capital of Tibet.

A solemn enthronement ceremony had been previously performed at Rigya, near Lhasa. It was attended by the Regent of Tibet, the Prime Minister and other members of the Cabinet, the Dalai Lama's parents, and a crowd of thousands.

Representatives of the British, Nepalese and Chinese Governments were also present.

After his arrival, the Dalai Lama visited the Cathedral and then proceeded to Norbulingka Palace, his future residence, where a ceremony similar to that at Rigya was carried out.—Reuter.

No Peace Talk Says
Army Spokesman

Nanking, Oct. 13.
Rumours of peace negotiations between the Japanese Government and Chungking were flatly denied by Col. Itsuo Mabuchi, director of the Press Bureau, Headquarters, Japanese Expeditionary Force to China, here last night.

The reports, said by Col. Mabuchi to originate from Chungking, were designed as a "test balloon on the one hand, and to impede the efforts of Mr. Wang Ching-wei to establish a central regime in China. Such false reports are being circulated with the sole purpose of creating disension," Col. Mabuchi asserted.

Military Support for Mr. Wang
The Japanese military forces, the Japanese officer continued, would

New H. M. Consul-
General for Kunming

Chungking, Oct. 11.
Mr. H. I. Prideaux-Brune, former officer in charge of the British diplomatic mission here, is leaving for Kunming tomorrow, to assume his new post as Consul-General in the capital of Yunnan.

When Sir Archibald Kerr, H.M. Ambassador to China, leaves Chungking, Mr. W. G. Hayter, Second Secretary of the Embassy, will take charge of the diplomatic mission here. Mr. Kenneth Bumblehead has been appointed Acting Consul-General in Chungking.—Reuter.

continue to give unstinted support to the movement for peace and national salvation advocated by Mr. Wang and their operations to destroy the Chungking Government.

"Whoever stands in the way of the execution of this policy, will be denounced," the statement said. The regime of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had been reduced to the status of a provincial administration by the progress made by the Japanese forces.

"It is now confronted with a loss of functions by the infiltration of Communist influence, while the development of the movement for peace and national salvation advocated by Mr. Wang Ching-wei and the loss of support from overseas as a result of the European war is hastening its downfall," the statement continued.

Gen. Chiang, Col. Mabuchi stated, was engaging in "all sorts of manoeuvres gasping for a last breath." "But the impending collapse of his undermined edifice cannot be halted by means of props," the statement added.

Chinese Victory Denied

The Chinese people, Col. Mabuchi asserted, had received a rude shock when they realized that alleged Chinese victories in Hunan, in reality were but lies designed to conceal the annihilating losses sustained by 30 Central Army divisions and fifteen provincial army divisions under Gen. Hsueh Yueh and Gen. Kuan Lin-cheng had sustained at the hands of the Japanese forces.

The Japanese authorities would welcome those "who are convinced of their folly of having advocated resistance to Japan and favoured pro-Communist policies," provided they broke off with Gen. Chiang and joined the Japanese sacred campaign.

"Peace is the only way for the salvation of 400,000,000 Chinese," Col. Mabuchi said. "The continuation of a hopeless war would only hurl China into the abyss of ruin."—Domei.

Gen. Yang Hu May Be
New Chungking Mayor

Chungking, Oct. 11.
Gen. Liu Shih, Garrison Commander of Chungking, is to be appointed Air Defence Commissioner of the capital in the near future. He will replace Gen. He Ku-kwan, who holds the post of Mayor, Garrison Commander, and Air Defence Commissioner of Chungking.

General Ho was recently made Secretary-General to the Szechuan Provincial Government, and this post requires him to spend most of his time in Chengtu.

For this reason, a new mayor of Chungking is likely to be appointed soon. Among the names mentioned for this post, is that of General Yang Hu, former Garrison Commander of Shanghai.—Reuter Pacific Service.

Kiangsu Governor

Chungking, Oct. 13.
Gen. Han Teh-ching has been appointed Chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial Government.—Reuter.

Sino-Russian Army
Pact in Sight?

Shanghai, Oct. 17.
Quoting reliable sources the "Hwa Pao," and American-owned Chinese language newspaper in Shanghai, stated yesterday that it was highly possible that a military alliance might be signed between China and Soviet Russia. It was stated that the impending departure of the newly-appointed Chinese ambassador to Moscow, General Ho Yeo-tsu has something to do with the new international development.

The report first referred to rumours circulated in both Hongkong and Shanghai to the effect that the Russo-Chinese non-aggression pact will soon be transformed into a military alliance asserting that Moscow will hereafter emphasize the offer of more military assistance to China. These rumours were substantiated by the usually reliable sources interviewed by the paper.

Previous Chinese reports predicted the change of attitude of Moscow towards Tokyo following the withdrawal of Soviet Consular authorities in occupied areas in this country explaining that the change will favour China.

Ningsha Province
Development

Shanghai, Oct. 14.
The Chinese Government has embarked upon a gigantic programme of making refugees cultivate more than 2,000,000 mow of arable but deserted land in Ningsha province and to carry out the plan 100,000 refugees will be mobilized to settle their livelihood problem. According to a Chinese correspondent writing from Chungking, the Government has appointed experts to supervise the work and established a land reclamation office in that province.

A statistical report made by the experts reveal that the province has 14,900,000 mow of vacant land on which a gigantic reconstruction programme can be carried out but that owing to lack of a good drainage system and of interest on the part of the nomadic life led by many people there the tilling of land has long been neglected.

Under the official supervision, village houses are being built and agricultural implements and the various kinds of tools are being bought and transported to the province so that refugees may make themselves at home in that country. The cost of living around the two districts chosen for refugee land cultivation work is said to be very low and the place is rich in agricultural products.

At present, the relief scheme is to be carried out in only two well chosen districts, namely Wangpao-cheng (within the jurisdiction of Ningsha hsien) along the western bank of the Yellow River and Ning-wu hsien along the eastern bank of the river. There are 2,000,000 mow of arable land in these two districts where four tenths of the population are Mohammedans, five tenths, Hans and only one tenth, Mongolians. The mixed race live together in a friendly atmosphere especially since the start of the hostilities, it is said.

1,400,000 Denounce
Wang Ching-wei

Chungking, Oct. 15.
In support of the stand taken by the Chinese Government, party and military leaders opposing the peace movement of Mr. Wang Ching-wei, deposed Deputy Executive of the Kuomintang, 1,400,000 members of the Kuomintang in the Chinese Army, Navy and Air Force have issued a joint circular telegram.

The telegram denounces Mr. Wang Ching-wei and announces the determination of the Chinese forces under the leadership of General Chiang Kai-shek to carry on the war of resistance and to eliminate all traitors.—Reuter.

Dr. W. W. Yen Arrives
In Naples

Naples, Oct. 10.
Dr. W. W. Yen, head of the Chinese delegation to the conference of Pacific Relations, arrived here yesterday in the President Harrison. He was greeted by the Chinese Chargé d'Affaires and the local authorities.—Havas.

General Chang Fah-kwei, well-known Commander of the Chinese "Ironsides," and commander of the Kwangtung Chinese forces, has been promoted to the rank of Commander-in-Chief of the 4th War Zone armies by order of the Supreme National Defence Council, says a Hongkong Chinese message to the "Sin Wan Pao."

French Peace Hints
For Far East

London, Oct. 10.
France recently sent China a clear indication that it would be advisable for China to conclude peace with Japan and negotiate with Mr. Wang Ching-wei, former member of the Kuomintang, under the best possible terms, reliable French sources here said today.

The report aroused speculation here whether Great Britain shares the reported French view, because of the close coincidence of English and French policies in the Orient.

It was understood, however, that Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Minister, has repeatedly assured the Chinese Ambassador to the Court of St. James, Dr. Quo Tai-chi, recently that the British policy in China would remain unchanged.

The recent report that five British gunboats had been removed from the Yangtze created the erroneous impression that the removal was symbolic of British withdrawal from China. The error, however, lay in ignorance of the fact that the British gunboats were said to be remaining in East Asiatic waters.

It was assumed that the author of the French advice to China had been swayed by the consideration of Europe's preoccupation which would prevent further European economic and financial aid, or any other effective help to China.—United Press.

Tokyo Uninformed

Tokyo, Oct. 10.
The Japanese Foreign Office today announced that they had not been informed of reported French efforts to launch Sino-Japanese mediation through Mr. Wang Ching-wei, expelled former member of the Kuomintang.

The Japanese Foreign Office refused to comment until more exact information could be obtained.—United Press.

General Chiang's Message

Chungking, Oct. 10.
In a statement addressed to the Chinese people last night on the eve of the Double Tenth, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek warned the Chinese people against hoping for a speedy conclusion of the Sino-Japanese war. He urged civilians to co-operate with the armed forces.

General Chiang also insisted on wiping out all traitors, whom he described as "tools of the enemy's political offensive."

At the same time, the National Government issued a proclamation declaring that no enactments and agreements of "puppet governments" would ever be recognized.

Gen. Chen Chen, Director of the Political Department of the National Military Council, urged the nation to prepare for "a general counter-offensive on all fronts."—Reuter.

Three Chinese Leaders
To Meet Again

Peiping, Oct. 11.
The "Yung Pao" states that Mr. Wang Ching-wei, Mr. Wang Keh-min and Mr. Liang Hung-chih will meet again to discuss important questions pertaining to the establishment of a new central government and related matters.

It is stated that during their second meeting particular attention will be paid to the status of the "Provisional Government" in view of its peculiar military and economic position and its financial self-sufficiency.

The paper predicts that when the new central government comes into being the "Provisional Government" will be subordinated to it but will retain its own peculiar characteristics in territory north of the Yellow River.—Reuter.

Mrs. T. V. Soong Leaves
For Hongkong

Manila, Oct. 12.
Mrs. T. V. Soong, wife of the former Chinese Minister of Finance and present chairman of the Bank of China, and her sister, Miss Mary Chang, left for Hongkong today aboard the Italian liner Victoria after spending a vacation of one month here. Both were extensively feted by leading local Chinese circles.—United Press.

Gen. Chiang in Chengtu

Chungking, Oct. 12.
Gen. Chiang Kai-shek yesterday presided at a meeting of the Szechuan Provincial Government at Chengtu.

At the same time, Mme Chiang Kai-shek addressed a group of Chinese and foreign women of the city.—Reuter.

As the Cartoonists See World Affairs



"Sunday Times"

MAD DOG

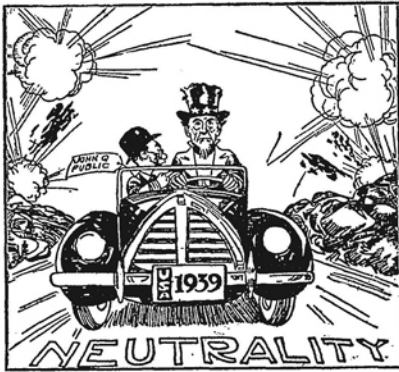
Seattle



"Daily Express"

FATHER TIME MAKES A COLLECTION OF PLEDGES

London



"News"

KEEPING BOTH EYES ON THE ROAD

Detroit



"Dispatch-Journal"

INNOCENTS ABROAD

Dallas



"Star"

WASHINGTON
IN BUSINESS AT THE OLD STAND

Washington



"Kladderatsch"

BERLIN
CLEMENCEAU IN 1919: "I have waited 49 years for this day."
HITLER IN 1939: "I have waited 20 years for this day."

Berlin



"Star-Times"

AMERICA'S GLAMOUR GIRL NO. 1.

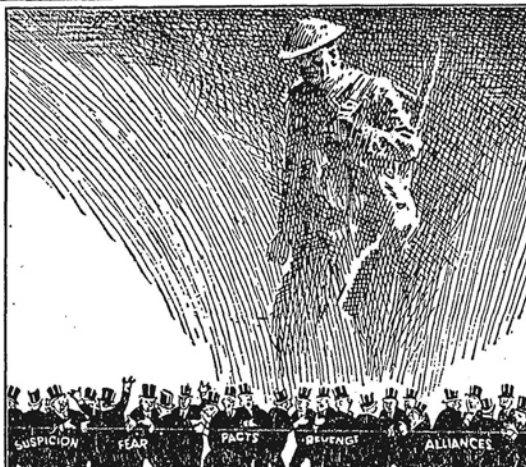
St. Louis



"L'Europe"

Paris

TEACHER: "You've lost your atlas?"
PUPIL: "Yes, but it doesn't matter. I look at the newspapers every day."



"Record"

TWO DECADES AFTER

Glasgow

THE SOLDIER: "The world hasn't changed much."



"New York Times"

THE ROAD TO YESTERDAY

New York

(Reproduced from "The New York Times" of August 16, 1914).

Portuguese National Day: Lester Hospital Bazaar

N.C.D.N. Photographs



At the Rotary Club: Mr. A. Eveleigh was among those who spoke at the weekly tiffin on October 5. Seated at the table are seen Mr. G. W. Boissvain, Dr. J. de Lebre e Lima, Mr. S. W. Wolfe and Dr. Branquinho.

The weekly tiffin of the Rotary Club on October 5 had as principal guest and speaker, His Excellency Dr. J. de Lebre e Lima, Portuguese Minister to China, in honour of the Portuguese National Day, marking the 29th anniversary of the formation of the republic. Dr. Lima is shown above addressing the gathering.



Mr. E. S. Little's talk at the Rotary Club tiffin on October 5 drew smiles from his listeners.



Consul-General Ribeiro de Melo and Dr. J. de Lebre e Lima welcome guests at the garden party in honour of Portugal's National Day.



Between the hours of 6 and 9 p.m. on October 5 the Portuguese Consulate-General on Route Francis Garnier was the scene of a gay garden party, the occasion being Portugal's National Day and the host Senhor Ribeiro de Melo (above, left). The ladies are Mesdames de Carvalho and Branquinho.



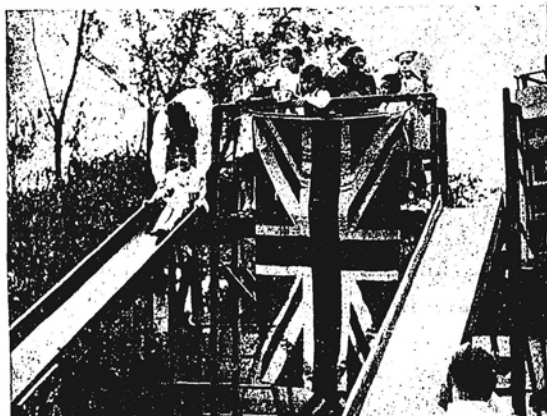
Mrs. A. Costa, Mr. Ching and Dr. Branquinho were seen chatting together at the Portuguese National Day garden party.



Lady Mossop (left) opened the Lester Hospital Bazaar and Fun Fair at the Cathedral Girls School on October 7.



Miss Dupuy, as the Crinoline Lady, had her pockets "shamelessly picked"—for a consideration—at the Lester Hospital Fun Fair.



One of the biggest "draws" at the Lester Hospital Bazaar and Fun Fair on October 7, as far as the younger generation were concerned, was the chute, which had a constant stream of customers. Adults enjoyed the fun at the chute on terra firma (below).



NORTH-CHINA HERALD

EVERY WEDNESDAY

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BIRTHS

BELLAIRE.—On October 11, 1939, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Bellaire, a daughter, JUDITH MONA.

GIUSTI DEL GIARDINO.—At San Sebastian (Spain), to Count and Countess Matilda Giusti del Giardino (née Chieri), a son, GIOVANNI (by cable).

GREEN.—On October 10, 1939, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. M. GREEN (née von Bueren), a son.

HELM PETERSEN.—On October 10, 1939, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. K. HELM PETERSEN, Great Northern Telegraph Co., a son.

LAMNECK.—On October 11, 1939, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Winifred, wife of Mr. W. J. Lamneck, a daughter, ELEANOR.

NELSON.—On October 11, 1939, at The Woman's Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. HARRIS G. NELSON, a son.

PUNCHERON.—On October 10, 1939, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE PUNCHERON, a son.

ENGAGEMENTS

CONNOR-GORDON.—The engagement is announced between Mr. GEORGE SHERWOOD CONNOR, Bombay, India, younger son of the late Mr. and Mrs. George Connor of "Knockairn", Glenavy Co. Antrim, Ireland and Auckland, New Zealand, and ELIZABETH AGNES (BETTY) daughter of Mr. A. H. Gordon, Shanghai and the late Mrs. Nancy Gordon of Blanehead, Stirlingshire.

McDOUGAL-PARKHILL.—The engagement is announced of DAVID SROCKTON, 4th U. S. Marines, youngest son of Major-General and Mrs. D. C. McDougal of San Francisco, U.S.A., and DOREEN, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. S. Parkhill of Shanghai.

MARRIAGES

BAKER-ANDREWS.—On October 9, 1939, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by The Very Rev. Major J. N. L. Bryan, B.A., C. of E., JOYCE UNIVY, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Andrews, Shanghai, to ERNEST, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Baker, of South End on Sea, Essex, England.

BRAITHWAITE-SCATCHARD.—On September 22, 1939, at Bromley, Kent, NANCY PHYLIS, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Scatchard, formerly of Shanghai, now at "Hollycroft", Scalby, Scarborough, to JACK VENNON, son of Dr. and Mrs. John Braithwaite of "Nugrove", Scalby, Scarborough.

EDGEcombe-KURBATOFF.—On October 11, 1939, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Very Reverend Dean Trivett, M.A., D.D., LUMBILLA, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Kurbatoff, to Surgeon-Lieutenant PAUL SWINBURNE EDGEcombe, Royal Navy, son of Dr. and Mrs. W. Edgecombe, of Harrogate, Yorkshire, England.

FERRAS-ROSELL.—On Thursday, October 12, 1939, at the Portuguese Consulate-General, Shanghai, by Dr. J. A. Ribeiro de Melo, ELIZABETH EILEEN, youngest daughter of Mrs. F. J. Rowsell and the late F. J. Rowsell, to MANUEL ANTONIO, eldest son of Mrs. Maria Augusta Marques da Silva Ferrás and the late Joaquim Antonio Ferrás.

RICHARDS-COLOMBO.—On Saturday, October 14, 1939, at St. Joseph's Church, DELIA ESTER, only daughter of Cav. and Mrs. E. A. Colombo, to ANTHONY RICHARDS, only son of Mrs. A. Richards and the late Mr. A. R. Richards.

DEATHS

BOTELHO.—On Friday, October 13, 1939, at his residence, 15 Rue Chapais, BOAVENTURA MARIA, aged 84 years, husband of Mrs. Annazita Joaquina, and father of Julio Victor Botelho, Helelene Angela Collins, and Louis Gonzaga Botelho.

CIVRAY.—On Monday, October 9, 1939, at his home, Bubbling Well Road, Dr. A. B. CIVRAY.

ELDRIDGE.—On October 12, 1939, at Shanghai, Mrs. MAUD ELIZABETH JEAN ELDRIDGE, aged 64 years.

ELLIS.—On October 10, 1939, at Shanghai, Mrs. MARCELLE ELLIS, aged 66 years.

HATHERLY.—On October 7, 1939, at the Shanghai General Hospital, ARTHUR HUME HATHERLY, Estate Broker.

ROCHE.—On Sunday, October 8, 1939, at The Shanghai General Hospital, EUGENE FELIX, aged 13 years, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Roche.

WALLER.—On October 13, 1939, at the Peking Union Medical College Hospital in Peking, JOHN HORACE WALLER, beloved husband of Agnes Waller, aged 74 years.

THE OUTSIDE ROADS

Oct. 11.

With the present impasse between the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, and the Municipal Council of the International Settlement over the question of the outside roads, conditions in the western Area are far from good, and it is now suggested that the time has come when a further effort should be made for the purpose of arriving at some solution of this very vexed question which has remained unsettled all too long. The present position appears to be this:—Mayor Fu Siao-en has stated in an interview which he gave to the Press that it is essential to any settlement of the outside roads question that it be recognized that they are situated in Chinese territory, and subject to Chinese sovereignty. In this connection it may be mentioned that there never has been on the part of the Municipal Council any denial of the Mayor's contention, though the Secretary and Commissioner General has stated in an interview to the press that the Council has no intention of voluntarily surrendering its rights on the outside roads. This issue is joined, and, while it is all very interesting from the point of view of theoretical disputation, the fact remains that it is of very little value to the residents in the areas involved, that the present situation in those districts is not only undignified and ridiculous, but that the only advantage accruing to anyone is distinctly in favour of the criminal elements which have been reaping a rich harvest out of a completely anomalous situation. That a settlement is urgently needed, if only for the purpose of repressing criminality, it is urged, obvious. The Municipality of Greater Shanghai, just as much as the Shanghai Municipal Council, owe it to themselves and their constituents that an early termination shall be put to this unfortunate state of affairs, and nothing has been revealed up to the present to support the idea that, given good faith and a real desire to arrive at an adjustment on both sides, it could not be done. It is not desired at this juncture to discuss where the responsibility lies for the present impasse, but it is urged, with the completest possible confidence, that the past history of this controversy has clearly demonstrated that the problem presented is not incapable of a solution satisfactory to both parties.

It may not, therefore, be inopportune to suggest lines upon which it would seem that this issue can be brought to a solution compatible with the dignity of both parties to the dispute. The Mayor has stated that Chinese sovereignty must be recognized. There should be no difficulty whatever on this point. The Municipal Council has at all times recognized that there is a fundamental distinction between the outside roads and the International Settlement proper, and the basis of all negotiations which took place between the former City Government and the Council was a recognition by the foreign authorities of Chinese sovereignty. It follows, therefore, that recognition of that fact is quite in keeping with the exercise of certain administrative rights by the Shanghai Municipal Council in an area for the development of which it has been mainly responsible, and there can be nothing inconsistent with a recognition of Chinese sovereignty in claiming that the Council may rightly exercise policing rights over roads, which have been paid for out of Municipal funds, which have been built by the Council, and which it has maintained, and is still maintaining. The Council has spent large sums of money in developing these roads, and a large foreign population has gone to live in the area they serve relying upon Council police protection, and the administrative services of the International Settlement. Thus very briefly may be summed up the position as it is understood to exist between the two authorities concerned. In striving to arrive at a compromise acceptable to all there is little to be gained by further discussion of the various legal contentions which have been advanced so frequently over so many years. There is, however, one fact always to be borne in mind, and that is that, for the past seventy-three years, the Municipal Council has owned, and maintained roads outside the International Settlement, and that without any objection on the part of the Chinese Government until comparatively recent times. The point is mentioned because if the Municipal Council were wrong in establishing such roads, the Chinese Government was equally remiss in not insisting upon its rights from the very outset, and permitting the Council to err in the manner it is now claimed they did.

That being the case the necessity for a compromise solution is all the more apparent, as being the only really satisfactory manner in which this matter can be disposed of. The point is taken, however, that men of goodwill and common-sense will readily admit that after this great lapse of time the Council cannot rightly be asked to abandon rights which it has exercised for so many years in perfect good faith, and at the wish of the inhabitants of the areas involved. Before the present Sino-Japanese hostilities, when this same issue was raised, the staunchest upholders of the Council's rights in the matter of the outside roads were the Japanese. It has been contended by many best qualified to judge that, had it

not been for the firm stand adopted by the Japanese, a settlement of this problem might have been reached some three years ago. The most obvious people now to assist in reaching a settlement now are the Japanese themselves. They form an integral and important part of the community; the Japanese Consul-General has equal rights with his colleagues of the Consular Body; the Japanese Naval Landing Party is one of the forces co-operating in the defence of the International Settlement, while on the other hand they are friendly with Mr. Fu Siao-en's administration the credit and reputation of which they are anxious to increase. They are then the most obvious mediators in the present dispute, though their effectiveness in this matter might be considerably assisted were the Senior Consul also prevailed upon to take a hand in the matter. If by such means the Japanese were able to bring about a settlement of the dispute, they would considerably enhance their own prestige, and earn the goodwill of the rest of the foreign community, improve the standing of the administration headed by Mr. Fu Siao-en, and would render a very real service to Shanghai. Before the present hostilities the Municipal Council was willing to consider any reasonable proposal for police co-operation, and at one time was prepared to consider even proposals for the creation of a joint force in the area involved. In spite of the fact that it has spent large sums of money on the development of the outside road areas, the Council, it is believed, has always recognized that those who live on Council roads are interested in the development of the enclaves which lie behind them, and that a grant might be given for that purpose. Here would seem to be the basis of some financial accord. The Council cannot be expected to surrender its rights, but it can be expected to agree to some reasonable proposal for a compromise, and, if the authorities mentioned were to take the lead in initiating a discussion, a final agreement may yet be reached.

A DESPERATE CASE

Oct. 12.

While Mr. Neville Chamberlain's reply to Herr Hitler's peace speech will not be made until today, the speech broadcast by M. Edouard Daladier, reaffirming the determination of the French to fight on for the right to live in security, is sufficient indication of what the British Prime Minister will say. France is determined to submit to no "diktat"—is it not singular how words used by one side can be used so aptly by the other?—of violence. M. Daladier is almost epigrammatic in his summing up of Herr Hitler's attitude,—"I have annihilated Poland. I am satisfied. Let us stop fighting and hold a conference to consecrate my conquests, and organize peace." In the fixed determination of the French that no such proposition can be acceptable Great Britain is no whit behind. The fact that Mr. Chamberlain's speech was not made yesterday is no evidence of any weakening. It is necessary, as it has been explained, that the whole of the constituent parts of the Empire shall be consulted, and that is the only reason for the delay. Today Herr Hitler, and the world at large will know that Great Britain, like France, finds the proposals which he has made wholly unacceptable, as being based upon a victory which he has not yet secured, and which the Allies will strain every nerve to prevent him from gaining. Nothing has yet transpired to show that the confidence in ultimate victory, with which Great Britain and France took up the challenge of the Reich, is in any way unjustified. Much has occurred to show that there is every reason to believe that the Allies will prevail, and that the die which Herr Hitler has cast is loaded against him. He was in no position to demand peace when he made his speech, and has not yet been reduced to that state when he will have to plead for it. Indeed ever since the subjugation of Poland there has been no amendment of his ideas on the psychology of the Allies, and he seems bent on perpetrating the same mistakes which have brought him to his present unfortunate position.

That last phrase is used advisedly. His position is unfortunate as a brief review of the facts will show. With the assistance of Russia, and the employment of overwhelming force Poland has been conquered. It is necessary for him to maintain a continual progression of successes, and the victory over Poland is speedily losing the attention of the German people. Allegations of air-raid damage to capital British vessels, the claim to have bombed and damaged the Ark Royal, the various other untrue allegations of success are all designed to prove to the German people that the machine which he has perfected is invulnerable and all-powerful. It is only by such means that he can hope to persuade the German people to continue following him down the ruinous path he has chosen for them. On the other hand the Allies have brought the submarine menace to naught. The economic blockade of Germany has been perfected to the highest pitch, and the Allies have been permitted to assemble their forces on the French frontiers, destroying all chance of the lightning stroke with which Herr Hitler originally hoped to gain the day. There is

a suggestion, it is true, that he is assuming supreme command in the west for the purpose of carrying out a lightning campaign, but his timing has been all wrong. The moment has passed for the swift disabling blow which he planned, and, whether he likes it or not, he is now condemned to the long drawn out war in which the Allies can play a waiting game, while growing discontent in Germany, over the paucity of food supplies and the absence of great victories gets in its fell work. The Allies, with all the seas open to them, and consequently the supplies of the whole world, are in no such desperate condition, and they can afford to bide their time, secure in the knowledge that victory will be inevitably theirs while the German army batters itself against their formidable defences. Herr Hitler is consequently obliged to force the pace, to obtain something to justify his policies in the eyes of the people he is deluding, and, as the weeks pass, his need for such will become increasingly imperative.

In this desperation which is becoming so apparent is to be found the reason why, up to the present, Herr Hitler has not resorted to the use of the German air force for bombing his opponents. Apart from the fact that he is probably reluctant at the moment to assume the obloquy which must result from taking up the initiative in this matter, there is the realization which he must have, and also the German people themselves now, that such an offensive will invite retaliation. To many thinking Germans there must have been brought home the realization that those millions of pamphlets which have been dropped into Germany might very well have been a smaller, but nonetheless destructive number of bombs. The British air force has shown Herr Hitler that there is no place in Germany which cannot be reached, and his apparent reluctance to commence his air offensive is quite obviously due to fear of the consequences. He has had sufficient warning served upon him that whatever he seeks to mete out to the Allies will in turn be meted out to him, and in this case there is not the overwhelming superiority of strength in the air which he possessed over Poland. Again he has to race against time. He has commenced his war with his nation already rationed so far as the important foods of bread, meat, milk, sugar and fats are concerned. That he was warned against by his own advisers. Successful gambles in his past apparently lead him to believe that he can go on winning indefinitely. Untold numbers of gamblers have thought the same thing and have paid dearly for their disillusionment. It is to be expected that, when Mr. Chamberlain informs him today that his peace offensive has failed, Herr Hitler will seek to bring on early termination to the war by the rapid action in which he has always been a believer. He will meet with a resistance immeasurably superior to that which the gallant Poles were able to offer, and as his armies in the west settle down to the protracted grueling of a long war, as his people tighten their belts against the increasing shortage of foodstuffs, there will be brought home to them this terrible evil which this man has brought upon them. Of a verity *quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat*.

BRITAIN AT WAR

Oct. 12.

By the end of the second week in September Great Britain, judging from all the reports which are now arriving by mail, was thoroughly on a war footing. Many of the precautions adopted immediately on the outbreak of war had been modified, and the general effect was that as little alteration in the life of the nation had been made as was consistent with the requirements of the emergency. Contrary to previous rulings journalists over 30 were placed on the list of reserved professions, not to be called up, at any rate for the present, the reason being that it is desirable that the British public shall be kept well informed of all that it is permissible to publish during a war. Various publications of the "London Gazette" showed that not only were members of the Reserve of Officers being recalled to active service, but that large numbers of youngsters who had received their training in the O.T.C. were being given their commissions. The original ban on football had been removed, the cinemas and theatres, numbering thousands, which had been shut down in the early days of the war were reopening; arrangements were being made for the employment of artists for the entertainment of the troops and the children who had been evacuated to the safety areas; racing had been stopped with the exception of that in Eire; but generally there was a gradual return to normality. Not that normality of "business as usual," thank goodness, but a general taking of the war in the nation's stride. There was a great deal of trouble over the black-outs which have been made, it is claimed, far too efficient, and here again modifications were being studied not to reduce efficiency but to bring about a greater degree of safety for vehicles and pedestrians using the roads. Pedestrians were being advised to wear something white at the back in order that overtaking motorists would be better able to see them. Manufacturers were advertising

luminous arm bands, and buttons for the lapel. One of the most distressing problems was to care for deaf people who would not be aware of the sounding of the air-raid alarms, and it was suggested that they should be provided with means of identification as being deaf, and consequently inviting warnings from others less unfortunate.

Gas masks are taken everywhere. There is at present no compulsion in the matter, but the authorities are somewhat concerned over the numbers who refrain from carrying them. The manager of one dance hall took matters into his own hands. Patrons without masks were not admitted, and those who carried them were not allowed to "park" them while dancing. They had to be carried at all times. On the more gruesomely suggestive side one firm was advertising identity dress of silver for sale, with name and address engraved and at a slightly extra cost the telephone number of the wearer as well. Gas masks have come out of the drab official cases, and choice confections in coloured suede leather are now available. It is possible to be chic even with a war on. Dog owners who contemplated destroying their pets because of the difficulty anticipated in controlling them during air-raids are advised by another advertiser to do nothing of the sort. Buy the tablets recommended, which, given regularly, it was said, would prevent hysteria, and keep the dogs calm in raids or gun fire. The production of foodstuffs by the population has been encouraged by the provision of a million new allotments at nominal rents, cheap seeds and tools being provided under the scheme drawn up by the Government. A Fuel and Lighting Order reduces the consumption of coal, gas and electricity to 75 per cent. of the amount consumed ordinarily and the newspapers have all carried suggestions as to how fuel could most economically be used. It is interesting to note that families using normally two tons of coal a year, or less will not have any limitation placed upon them. This will mean that that enormous class of Briton who manages with less than a hundredweight of coal a week in peace time will suffer no restriction in time of war.

One of the most interesting sidelights on the outbreak of war was the fact that there was an immediate increase in the consumption of liquors and tobacco, and the inference gained was that the public houses have become centres where the events of the day are talked over. What would probably prove more than a little astonishing to most foreigners and particularly the Germans, is the wide publicity which the press gave to the utterances of the German leaders. There is no restriction on the use of the wireless, anybody and everybody can be listened in to without danger of severe punishment, while Marshal Goering's speech on September 8 was published to the extent of no less than three columns with all its tirades against Great Britain. It is a wise move. Were the belief to gain currency that the truth was being withheld from them, Britons would become more than a little suspicious, for no people are less prepared to have their minds made up for them by officials than they are. And there is less crime to be noticed in Britain. Not because of any apparent change of heart on the part of the criminal classes, but simply because the black-outs present certain problems which they have not yet solved. Thus it is very difficult to tell whether a house in complete darkness is occupied or not. The smash-and-grab artist cannot see what he is doing, for the use of torches is frowned upon, while a motor car for a quick "get-away" is in the circumstances entirely out of the question. In France, where things are always done rather better, the Government has provided that anyone burglariously entering a dwelling house during a black-out runs the risk of capital punishment, which should serve to keep the French Bill Sykes quiet for the duration. Radium, that expensive and lethal substance, has provided its own problems for hospital governors. Where to keep it from harm and from doing damage in the event of an air-raid? For the duration, it will, when not in actual use be lowered fifty feet underground in artesian well borings which ought to keep it safe and out of mischief. Perhaps one of the strangest effects of the war has been its reaction on the divorce courts, for it is reported that many suits have been withdrawn, and that husbands and wives have become reconciled in face of the common peril. As one man remarked "I did not think it would need a war to make my wife love me again." But even that will not permit Herr Hitler to assume the guileless aspect of the little god.

HITLER'S MOVE

Oct. 14.

One of the gratifying features of Mr. Neville Chamberlain's reply to Herr Hitler's peace speech is the fact that he obtained practically the unanimous support of the House of Commons. It is known that France concurred in the substance of the speech, and that the Dominions had been consulted before it was delivered. This latest pronouncement, therefore, is to be taken as the collective reply not only of the British Empire but also of its ally, France. They stand united in their determination that the evil state of affairs which has been brought

about in Europe shall be ended, and every attempt which has been made to drive a wedge between them, every effort to pin the blame for war upon Great Britain has ignominiously failed. The first phase of the "peace offensive" has come to a conclusion, a conclusion which was to be expected. Herr Hitler offered nothing for the privilege of being allowed to digest his spoils in peace; he has been given nothing in return save the information that peace is impossible so long as he is permitted to continue his ill-starred policies. Nevertheless the door has not been shut upon peace. There is still time for him to come forward with a new offer, but as he has been very definitely told what are the aims of the Allies, he must realize that any new offer he chooses to make will have to be vastly different from any he has yet put forward. Cynics, who have been watching the recent course of events, may find reason for remarking that up to the present the verbal exchanges in this war have been concentrated upon the game of "passing the buck" of responsibility for the outbreak of hostilities, and endeavouring to jostle the other side into accepting all the obloquy of starting the war. That is, however, a very superficial view of the matter, for the responsibility has already been placed upon that Government which embarked upon the invasion of Poland. Herr Hitler must have known that, when he did that, he had provoked war. The submarine dispositions of the German navy clearly prove that war was contemplated some weeks prior to its actual outbreak, and there is not the slightest doubt that the finding of history will accept the view that this present war is one of Herr Hitler's seeking.

That at any rate is the judgment of a very large portion of world opinion, and especially amongst neutral countries. If it is urged in criticism of Mr. Chamberlain's speech that it is indefinite and fails adequately to detail the Allies' war aims, the answer is that Herr Hitler is equally as obscure. But to that may be added the remark that the major aims of the former have been frequently expressed, so frequently that there cannot be any misgivings as to the ends they have in view. When what has been going on between Russia and the Baltic States is recalled, when it is realized that even at the present moment Finland is being subjected to power diplomacy aiming at reducing her to a state of vassalage under the Soviet, and when it is remembered that all this has been instigated in the first place by the hideous examples of Herr Hitler himself with regard to Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland, it is inevitably borne in on the minds of reasonable men that this state of affairs cannot be tolerated, if the doctrines of national and individual freedom are still to prevail. There is not only the question of honour involved but the purely materialistic view that, for the sake of humanity at large, these things shall not be. There can be no mistake about it: if such policies as those followed by Herr Hitler were to gain the day all present ideas of civilization would be banished, and the only rule that would apply throughout the world would be the rule of force, and that of force used for evil purposes. That is all the German leader has to offer Europe, enslavement to power exercised by Der Fuehrer. It has been forcefully rejected by the governments of the Allies, and neither Herr Hitler nor the world at large can now have any doubt whatever as to where they stand in this matter. Neither Mr. Chamberlain nor M. Daladier have closed the door to peace. They have rejected Herr Hitler's present offer, and have left it up to him to decide whether he will make further offers which may prove acceptable.

It follows from this that the adroit endeavours of the German Chancellor to foist responsibility upon the Allies for whatever might happen has been neatly countered. The next move is up to him. He will find it difficult to frame new proposals which do not necessitate some departure from his present obdurate stand. To modify his offer will undoubtedly be a confession of failure in the eyes of his own people, and the last thing that dictators like to do is to make any such admission. That he will not delay very long in deciding what he will do next is more than probable in view of the pressure to which Germany is already being subjected by the Allies. Time is in favour of the latter, and Herr Hitler will soon be forced to make decisions which it is apparent he has all along refrained from making in the hope that something or other might turn up to extricate him from the mud into which he has landed himself. There is every indication that he will decide to intensify the struggle in the hope of bringing it to an early conclusion. If he does so the challenge will be taken up just as determinedly as those which he has given in the past have been accepted, and short of a miracle it would seem that within a comparatively brief period the struggle will be in full swing wherever enemies can reach each other. Tragic though that picture undoubtedly is, it is a prospect which by now is by no means unfamiliar. Loathed as war is by all reasonably-minded men, times do occur when it has to be regarded as something preferable to a dishonourable peace. Peace on Herr Hitler's terms as they stand at present would be a peace of dishonour, and it does not matter how he happens to regard that aspect of the question, the fact remains that the Allies have

not yet dishonoured themselves,—in striking contrast it must be admitted to Der Fuehrer,—and there is no prospect of their doing so now. This is no time to compound with aggressors, but certainly an occasion to curb their activities, and if Herr Hitler will not be curbed peacefully, he will have to endure the painful operation of war.

THE PAST WEEK

Oct. 16.

That last week would be a momentous one for Europe, and, perhaps, the whole world was easily to be foreseen at its commencement, and the events which have taken place since have proved the accuracy of that estimate. The previous Friday Herr Hitler had made his anxiously-awaited peace speech. It was vague in its terms, and such as could be ascertained were not of a nature likely to encourage acceptance of the Allies. They merely amounted to the suggestion that Great Britain, and France should recognize the fait accompli in Poland and, as M. Daladier so delightfully remarked, confer to consecrate German gains and negotiate a peace. The French Prime Minister made it quite clear in his broadcast that there was no intention on the part of his Government of accepting any such basis for the future peace of Europe. Meanwhile Mr. Chamberlain was in consultation with the constituent parts of the Empire, and, when, on Thursday, he announced in the House of Commons that the terms Herr Hitler offered were entirely unacceptable, he was speaking with the foreknowledge, and consent of the Empire, and of France. He did not slam the door against peace, but left it open for Herr Hitler to revise his views, and make another offer. What the German dictator is now preparing to do has not yet been made plain. Mr. Chamberlain's speech is regarded by the German press as being insulting, which in fact it was not; it was a piece of straight talking to which Herr Hitler has not yet become accustomed. He will in all probability become more used to it as time passes. On the face of things it would seem that he will pursue his insanely extravagant policy, and intensify the war, for to make any sort of offer containing revised terms would amount to an open confession of that failure which is already apparent. He sought to present Great Britain, and France with an accomplished fact in Poland in the hope that again they would accept it. This they have not done, and Herr Hitler has to face the only alternative, and that is to fight. It is a fight not of Allied choosing, but one forced on them by the action of the German leader. Time alone will show whether he can redeem his failure, and as that can only be done by a quick victory, which the Allies have not the slight intention of permitting him to gain, the outlook for Der Fuehrer is not particularly bright.

Turning from the political aspect to the military and naval, it has been proved that the U-boat menace of unrestricted submarine warfare has been a failure. The Allied convoy system is turning out the success the experiences of the last war promised it would be, and the losses of mercantile shipping by the Allies have been reduced to a minimum. It is not believed that the air threat to the Allies' sea borne commerce will prove any more serious. No British ship, naval or mercantile, has yet been sunk by enemy bombing, while the extension of British air convoys for some hundreds of miles from the British, and French coasts appears to have been giving that protection in the air, which the navies have been affording on the sea. There is a danger that the loss of the Royal Oak may be regarded with too much exaggeration. To speak of it as a disaster is to give far too much prominence to what is no more than a serious casualty. The loss of approximately 1,000 brave seamen is indeed a tragic affair, but that this blow will have any serious effect upon the further prosecution of the naval campaign may be discounted from the very outset. Within a comparatively few months a new battleship will have replaced Royal Oak, and, with the steady reduction in the numbers of German submarines, the threat to the Grand Fleet will be reduced to minimal proportions. At the same time it must be remembered that casualties such as these must be expected from time to time. They are the normal incidents of war, and should give rise to no great amount of apprehension unless they assume very much larger proportions than they appear to be doing at the present. The German air attacks on the fleet in the North Sea has been an experience tending to justify those naval experts who discount the value of the aeroplane as a really effective weapon against the battleship. Despite determined German attacks their machines were driven off without any British casualties. A number of enemy machines were damaged and lost, which, though small, is by no means unsatisfactory, when it is remembered that anti-aircraft marksmanship from the rolling, swiftly-maneuvring naval gun-platform is by no means the same thing as on land.

The western front was comparatively calm during the week. German patrols were engaged and invariably driven off. The French continued to consolidate their gains, while in the course of the week it was possible to announce that already 158,000 of the British

Expeditionary Force had already been landed in France without casualty, together with all the necessary supplies and material, a stupendous undertaking in the face of possibly effective action by the enemy. Probably the best piece of news that the Allied Command has received, is that Herr Hitler is proceeding to the western front for the purpose of personally conducting operations. From this it would appear that the plans drawn up by the German command, and varied as the Maginot and Siegfried lines were being built, will be discarded in favour of those improvisations to which it is known Herr Hitler is addicted, and upon which he is apparently relying for his much desired early termination of the struggle in German victory. The genius which brought him to the eminence of a corporalship during the last war will need to have improved very considerably to enable him to make decisions about which even the most efficient technicians hesitate. His comparative inexperience may, however, make such decisions easier for him. Massed behind the Siegfried Line, it is reported, are about 2,000,000 German troops, scantily officered by experienced men. The burning question of the day is where Herr Hitler will strike with them. To fight in the Saar means attacking in an area divided by valleys and rivers, a by no means favourable terrain. There are those who believe that he will strike either through Holland or Switzerland, countries to which Herr Hitler has given assurances that he would respect their neutrality. That very fact is in itself a danger realized by both nations who are fully prepared to protect their integrity. The choice rests with the German leader, for the Allies can rest content with the present position in which their economic control of contraband is getting in its effective work. That some desperate stroke in the west is contemplated seems possible, and the next few weeks may see a great deal of history being written.

THE WHITE PAPER

Oct. 17.

The arrival in Shanghai of the White Paper containing "Documents concerning German-Polish Relations and the Outbreak of Hostilities between Great Britain and Germany on September 3, 1939" permits examination of the full text of this interesting document, of which hitherto only telegraphic summaries have been available. A gross of documents, covering over five years, and concluding with Mr. Neville Chamberlain's broadcast to the German people on September 4 of this year, record the development of German-Polish relations, from the agreement between the two countries of January 26, 1934, to the outbreak of war, and bears striking testimony to the endeavours which were made by Great Britain up to the very last moment to avert hostilities. The German-Polish agreement provided that in no circumstances would either party "proceed to the application of force for the purpose of reaching any decision" in any dispute between them, and for five years after the signature of that pact Herr Hitler made a number of speeches friendly to Poland, as, for example, "the home of a great, nationally-conscious people." It would be "unreasonable and impossible" so the dictator acknowledged "to deny a State of such size as this any outlet to the sea," while on January 30, 1939, he stated that the agreement had "worked out to the advantage of both sides." Then as late as January 30, 1939, exactly two years later, Herr Hitler in the Reichstag said:

"We have just celebrated the fifth anniversary of the conclusion of our non-aggression pact with Poland. There can scarcely be any difference of opinion today among the true friends of peace with regard to the value of this agreement. One only needs ask oneself what might have happened in Europe if this agreement, which brought such relief, had not been entered into five years ago. In signing it, this great Polish marshal and patriot rendered as great a service as the leaders of the National Socialist State rendered the German people. During the troubled months of the past year the friendship between Germany and Poland was one of the reassuring factors in the political life of Europe.

That agreement was designed to last ten years. The German adventure into Czechoslovakia and the occupation of Prague brought about a very different state of affairs, the Anglo-Polish agreement of mutual assistance was held by Herr Hitler to be incompatible with the German Polish non-aggression pact,—though why it should be unless Germany attacked either one or other of the contracting parties it is difficult to see,—was denounced in a speech before the Reichstag on April 28.

It suited Herr Hitler's book to do so. The success of the Prague scheme, justified in his eyes the forthcoming attempt on Poland, and April 28, 1939, may reasonably be taken as the convenient date from which the fulfilment of the designs he had in view should commence. On April 27 Herr Hitler had denounced the Anglo-German Naval Agreement of 1935. It was all part and parcel of the scheme. Herr Hitler's reasons for denouncing the agreement were duly and ably refuted, especially the claim of persistent hostility of Great Britain to Germany, but this had no effect and the situation with regard to Poland rapidly worsened. From time

to time throughout the various documents which the White Paper contains Germany is assured that Great Britain would support Poland. Thus when a German Under-secretary stated that "Herr Hitler was convinced that England would never fight over Danzig," the British Ambassador on July 14 assured Baron von Weizsacker, repeating the affirmation already given by H.M. Government, that, in the event of German aggression, Great Britain would support Poland by resisting force by force. Such assurances apparently had no effect whatever upon the German leader, and the situation worsened as every day passed until the fatal period commencing on August 22 arrived. On that date a most amazing interview took place between Sir Neville Henderson, British Ambassador to Germany, and Der Fuehrer. The latter was warned that "whatever might prove to be the nature of the German-Soviet agreement it would not alter Great Britain's obligation" to Poland. This was backed up by the addendum that Great Britain desired that there should be no such tragic misunderstanding in this regard similar to that which it was alleged, though not admitted, existed in 1914. Herr Hitler was "excitable and uncompromising," his language was violent and exaggerated both as regards England and Poland." To the British warnings that direct action against Poland would mean war with Great Britain he replied "Germany had nothing to lose, and Great Britain much: that he did not desire war, but would not shrink from it if necessary, and that his people were much more behind him than last September."

Herr Hitler had long before determined on war, and judging from the White Paper the efforts of Great Britain and also of France, with which this volume does not deal, were destined from the commencement, so far as Germany was concerned, to utter failure. At the same time it is noted that while on occasion Herr Hitler bitterly criticises Great Britain, at others he is wooing her with suggestions of an understanding between the two countries, a mixture of threat and coining, and even of bargaining right up to the last hour. Thus Sir Neville Henderson's report of his interview with Herr Hitler on August 29:

I finally repeated to him very solemnly the main note of the whole conversation so far as I was concerned, namely that it lay with him as to whether he preferred a unilateral solution, which would mean war as regards Poland, or British friendship. If he were prepared to pay the price of the latter by a generous gesture as regards Poland, he could at a stroke change in his favour the whole of public opinion not only in England but in the world. I left no doubt in his mind as to what the alternative would be, nor did he dispute the point.

At the end Herr von Ribbentrop asked me whether I could guarantee that the Prime Minister could carry the country with him in a policy of friendship with Germany. I said that there was no possible doubt whatever that he could and would provide Germany co-operated with him. Herr Hitler asked whether England would be willing to accept an alliance with Germany. I said, speaking personally, I did not exclude such a possibility provided the developments justified it.

In amplification of this report, in a later telegram, the Ambassador added:—

In answer to a suggestion by him that Great Britain might offer something at once in the way of colonies as evidence of her good intentions, I retorted that concessions were easier of realization in a good rather than bad atmosphere.

The events of the next few days up to the outbreak of war between the Allies and Germany are too recent to need recounting here, though one remark of criticism may be made. The warning, addressed to Germany, on September 1, that, unless satisfactory assurances were forthcoming that the German Government had suspended all aggressive actions against Poland, and were prepared promptly to withdraw German forces from Poland, Britain would honour her obligations to that country, contained no time limit. It was not an ultimatum, and its form might have induced Herr Hitler, whose wish might very well have been father to the thought, to believe that, at the very last moment, Great Britain would back down. The delivery of the ultimatum with a limit of a few hours at 5 a.m., on September 3, served to rectify matters, though history will always question whether if the first had been an ultimatum Herr Hitler's course of conduct would have been different.

AROUND THE WORLD

Hongkong Profiteers

With the amount of unchecked profiteering which is going on in Shanghai, wistful eyes are turned to Hongkong where, because it is a Crown Colony with an effective legislature of its own, such matters can be dealt with efficiently. Shortly after the outbreak of war Food Control Regulations were issued forbidding the sale of goods at a price more than 10 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing on August 31. A Hongkong housewife on September 15, bought from a Chinese operated department store a 5 lb. tin of powdered milk, for which she was obliged to pay \$11.65, whereas the retail price of this particular brand on August 31 ranged between \$8.95 and \$9.50. It was contended for the defence that the prevailing retail price on



Anticipations

the date in question had not been proved and that, moreover, it was impossible to determine one. These arguments proved of no avail, and, in the end, the defendant company was fined the sum of \$1,000, a salutary punishment indeed. A similar case has also been brought against another department store, but that, up to the time of the latest mails from Hongkong, had not been tried. In his decision in the first one the magistrate minced no words about the gravity of the offence. "This is a type of offence," he said, "which must be considered very gravely, because at the present time, with the country at war, it is bound to be necessary to preserve peace, and good order in the Colonies. It is also an offence that will meet with little sympathy from any person, inasmuch as every family is menaced if such practices continue. It is necessary to impose a salutary penalty to deter at the outset any other retailers from following in defendant firm's footsteps." It is just as essential for Shanghai that the peace and good order of the port shall be maintained, and that some means shall be found for restraining those unscrupulous shopkeepers who are seeking to wring every cent out of Shanghai's misfortunes. Unfortunately there is no resemblance between the powers of the Municipal Council and the Hongkong Legislative Council, and the remedy is not quite so easy to secure, though some will undoubtedly argue that it is the duty of the Shanghai Municipal Council to protect the peace and good order of the place it should have the power to do so. With that there will be agreement, but the problem is as to where it is to go for the source of such power.

Aerial Photography

Frequent reference has been made in telegrams from Europe to the numerous "photographic raids" made by British and French aeroplanes over German positions, especially the Siegfried Line, in the task of observation preliminary to active military operations. In fact, coupled with propaganda flights, in this indeterminate stage of the hostilities these have constituted the bulk of air activity by each side. Intelligence of military positions was a limited and uncertain science before the aeroplane took to the camera, but now the open panorama of the battlefield, in spite of the most cunning camouflage to disguise hidden objectives, is a thing which can be obtained with extreme exactitude with the aid of the camera. Vertical and horizontal aspects of objects present vastly different facets in the mechanical eye and the flying camera—for such are the new aerial observation machines—is as important a unit of military strength as is the bomb or the machine gun. In the early stages of the last war when airman tackled each other with rifles and pistols, the modern type of bomb had just been invented, photography was an amateurish affair. It meant a man leaning over the side of the machine and doing his best, steadying himself against the side of the cockpit, to take a picture. Since then there have been great improvements and the camera is built into the bottom of the fuselage just as machine guns are permanently mounted in the wings. The aeroplane becomes simply a camera and, in peacetime, has resulted in tremendous addition to mapping. In the United States, especially, huge areas have been mapped and charted from the air and unknown details have been added to geographic knowledge by the employment of the camera which, with the exception of some of the modernist types of portrait studios, does not lie. In modern air warfare the camera goes along with the bombing machine for evidence is needed in more certain terms than human visual observation, the results of the raid. Things apparently unimportant judged from the ground become immensely revealing of movements and activities viewed from the air, and the amazing flights of British aeroplanes over the hurriedly-constructed Siegfried

Line appear to have yielded results of tremendous importance to the future military plans of the Allies.

Statesman, Soldier, Poet

On Tuesday, well over three-and-a-half centuries ago, there died, after suffering for twenty-five days from his wounds, one of the famous figures in Elizabethan history, the English poet, soldier and statesman, Sir Philip Sidney. To most people he will be remembered for the story told in children's history books, of how, when on the field of Zutphen to intercept a convoy of provisions, he received during the fight a fatal wound in his thigh. He succeeded in riding back to the camp and seeing a dying soldier, refused the cup of water which was proffered him in favour of his subordinate, saying "Thy need is greater than mine." It is not generally known that his death was in reality due to a similar knightly act on his part. Sir William Pelham happened to set out for the fight without greaves. Sir Philip discarded his leg-armour which would have protected him from his injury. He died at Arnhem on October 17, 1586. The Hollanders desired to have the honour of his funeral, but his body was taken to England and received a public funeral in St. Paul's Cathedral on February 16, 1587. From the commencement he was attached to Elizabeth's court, and at the age of 18 years received permission to travel abroad "for his attaining the knowledge of foreign languages." Prepared thus for serious duties, Sir Philip was engaged in several missions on the Continent for the Court, but on his return somewhat damaged his own prospects by opposing the proposed marriage of Queen Elizabeth and the due d'Alençon, which not only led to his withdrawal from Court, but also gave his friends cause to fear for his personal safety. It was after some period of retirement, and upon his engaging not to repeat the indiscretion which he committed in connection with the proposed French marriage, that he was allowed to return to Court. Amongst his writings are "Arcadia," a paraphrase of the Psalms; "Profitable Instructions for Travellers," written with the idea of instructing his own brother about to go on the grand tour, and the sonnets of "Astrophel and Stella" addressed to Penelope Devereux, married against her will to Lord Rich, probably very soon after Penelope's guardian had applied to the Queen for her consent. The sonnets do not commence very passionately, but the increase in tenacity as Sir Philip apparently realized she was passing beyond his grasp. Indeed he continued addressing her a year or more after her marriage, in verse which Thomas Nash epigrammatically described as "cruel chastity,"—"the prologue 'Hope,' the epilogue 'Despair.'" Sidney, after Stella's final refusal, recovered his earlier self-possession, the triumph of the poet being appreciation in the sonnet placed at the end series "Leave me, O Love, which reachest but to dust."

Mr. Stalin's Trust

The signing of a fifteen-year treaty of alliance between Lithuania, and the Soviet is the most significant occurrence which has taken place since Herr Hitler surrendered the German position in eastern Europe in exchange for the non-aggression pact between himself, and Moscow. Such an alliance is held to be definitely against Germany's interests, and in the sense that it does in fact strengthen Russia's position on the Baltic, that view is correct. Roughly speaking, without actually wiping out the States of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, Russia has succeeded in obtaining command of the coast of the Baltic from Petrograd down to the boundaries of East Prussia, and the possibility that Herr Hitler may have to loosen his hold on Memel is one which is not lightly to be disregarded. It is probable that M. Stalin will

be able to obtain some concessions from Finland, which would give him complete control also of the approach to Petrograd, and place him favourably for the execution of his scheme to become an important naval power in the Baltic Sea. While it may be argued that what the Kremlin is doing is to gather up all that Herr Hitler has left lying about, that new alliance has something of greater significance in it. It brings Russian influence close to German boundaries; from the Hungarian border to the Baltic, there are now no buffer states between the two countries, and adds to the Russian scheme for defence against any reversal in policy that Herr Hitler might consider, providing he is in power long enough to have the opportunity. It is perfectly clear that M. Stalin's estimate of the amount of dependence which can be placed upon Herr Hitler's undertakings is similar to that of Great Britain and France. He knows that they are utterly untrustworthy, and he cannot be blamed, if in the light of such a realization, he places himself in the best posture of defence against future developments. Those are not likely to occur, for Herr Hitler will hardly have his hands very full, and only if he emerges victorious out of the present struggle, which seems unlikely in the extreme, will he be in a position to betray his new friend.

Russia Grabbing

While Moscow seems to have been able to bend Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania to its will with comparative ease, it seems as though it will meet with some opposition from Finland, which, according to the latest advice, appears to be in no frame of mind abjectly to surrender. What M. Stalin requires from the Finns has not yet been officially announced, but it is obvious that he is bent on securing Russia's naval position in the Baltic with a sufficiency of naval bases free from ice all the year round. That he has demands to make on Finland is obvious from the fact that he summoned the Finnish Foreign Minister to negotiate with him in Moscow. That the Finns are not so amenable to pressure, as the other Baltic states, is demonstrated by the fact that the Foreign Minister did not accept the summons, and that another representative, believed to be more capable of dealing with the Kremlin was sent in his stead. Judging from what he has demanded from the other Baltic States it seems as though M. Stalin will require the Finns' consent to the establishment of naval bases on the northern shores of the Gulf of Finland, thereby giving control over access from Petrograd to the Baltic Sea. He might also require some concessions with regard to the Åland Islands assuring command over the Gulf of Bothnia, for if he secures all this the Bolshevik dream of a powerful Russian navy strongly placed in the Baltic may eventually be realized. How that will please Herr Hitler is a matter for some speculation, but it is apparent that no prudent German Government would readily acquiesce in the growth of a strong naval power within a sea which has regarded for years past as its own backwater. A powerful naval Russia on Germany's east would prove a very considerable menace to Germany, and would put the seal once and for all on the German relinquishment of their schemes in eastern Europe. Herr Hitler when he agreed to the non-aggression pact with Russia may have thought he was merely sowing the wind, but the indications are that already he is beginning to reap the precursor of the whirlwind. He has surrendered his position in eastern Europe and faces defeat in the west, a truly unenviable position.

Significant By-election

The first by-election since the outbreak of war, that for Clackmannan and East Stirling, is interesting from several points of view, not the least of which is the fact that it was decided upon a straight issue between a Labour and a Conservative candidate. At the General Election, in 1935, Mr. MacNeill Weir, whose death necessitated this present contest, was returned for Labour with a total vote of 14,881, taking the seat from the former Conservative member, who polled 13,738, a Liberal and an Independent Labour Party candidate polling a rather small vote between them. Arthur Woodburn the new Labour member in securing 15,565 votes did rather better than his predecessor, while the Conservative candidate securing no more suffrages than 1,060 was obliged to forfeit his deposit. The poll was a small one, but that is to be explained by the fact that there was no Conservative candidate in the field, and that the electorate was faced with the necessity of making a decision between support for the war, a vote for the Labour candidate, or disapproval of it, a vote for the Conservative. Clackmannan and East Stirling has made no bones about it. The constituency has decided overwhelmingly to support the Government in its determination to resist further German aggression. There are as a rule, in practically every constituency, local considerations which operate in a by-election, but these appear to have been absent on this occasion, and the result may be taken as a good indication of the feelings of the country as a whole on the subject of this present war. There can be no question whatever that, while the war may not be popular with the British, it is at least accepted as a very necessary evil which has to be dealt with effectively. The result of the by-election should very considerably strengthen the hands of the Prime Minister and his government as a very decisive demonstration of the solidarity of the people behind the very grave decisions he has had to make during the last few weeks. Fortunately it is possible to avoid holding a general election during wartime, but occasional by-elections serve to indicate to the observer exactly how the wind is blowing. In Clackmannan and East Stirling it may be taken for granted that the pacifists polled every available vote, while the smallness of the poll is more than likely due to the fact that abstainers had no misgivings as to how the election would result.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR

Chinese Recapture Siushui

Spokesman Gives Reasons for Chinese Success; Heavy Casualties Said Suffered by Both Sides

Chungking, Oct. 10.

CHINESE troops recaptured Siushui, a strategic city on the highway between Nanchang and Changsha, at 8 p.m. yesterday, thereby removing the "last possible Japanese threat" to the Hunan capital, declared Admiral Yang Hsuan-chen, head of the Intelligence Department of the Chinese War Operations Board, at a press conference this afternoon.

The main causes of the Chinese victory at Changsha, Admiral Yang said, were:—Failure of the Japanese columns in attempting to effect a junction; destruction of highways and railways in the vicinity of Changsha by the Chinese; and, the valuable assistance given to the Chinese army by Hunan natives, who are nationally known for their fighting ability.

Reviewing the Changsha battle, Admiral Yang made the following statement:—

The Japanese forces in Kiangsi launched an attack on Kaoan on September 9 in order to draw Chinese troops to Kiangsi, after which the Japanese forces in north Hunan launched a drive on September 23 on Changsha.

The main body of Japanese, comprising the 6th Division, pushed to the south along the Canton-Hankow Railway. It was supported by two brigades from the 13th Division and also the 3rd, which were brought to Hunan from the north bank of the Yangtze River.

Chinese Continue Retreat

The 33rd Division at Tsungyang pushed to the south along the highway. After the Japanese landing on the south bank of the Sinsiang River, the Chinese withdrew to positions between the Sinsiang and Milo Rivers. The fighting on September 24 and 25 were particularly severe and were described in Japanese broadcasts as the most severe ever witnessed in the Sino-Japanese war.

Part of the 3rd Division landed on September 25 at Yangtong, on the south bank of the Milo River, forcing the Chinese to withdraw from the south bank. The Chinese High Command ordered the Chinese forces to withdraw to the east. Believing the Chinese were abandoning Changsha, the Japanese advanced rapidly on the city.

By September 29, the Japanese were only 20 miles from Changsha. On the Canton-Hankow Railway, the Japanese reached Chiaotou, and on the highway they reached Shanshang-chi, while one column reached Yunganshi, east of Changsha. The 33rd Division from Tungchen reached Changshouhen via Tao and Shukang. Part of the 13rd Division occupied Pingkiang.

The 106th Division from Kaoan, at the same time, moved to the west towards Wantai and Tungchi. The 3rd Division then turned to the east to join forces with a Kiangsi column at Siushui.

The Chinese command decided, therefore, that the first concentrated effort was to prevent a junction of the Japanese 33rd and 106th Divisions. Chinese forces, on September 30, launched a vigorous attack on the 33rd Division at Taoshukang, where the Japanese left behind on the field 3,000 dead.

General Counter-offensive

At the same time, Chinese forces at Changsha completed preparations for a general counter-offensive which took place on October 2, when all Chinese columns east of the Canton-Hankow Railway moved westward to attack the Japanese flank.

After three days of heavy fighting, Japanese forces withdrew on October 5 to the south bank of the Milo River, and on the following day to the south bank of the Sinsiang River. Since then, all Japanese forces have retired to the north bank of the Sinsiang River.

Siushui Recaptured

In the hills north of Changsha, the Japanese forces have suffered nearly 20,000 casualties. On October 5, part of the Japanese 33rd Division, in co-operation with the 106th Division, captured Siushui with the hope of maintaining the Siushui-Tungchen line, but Chinese forces recaptured the town at 10 p.m. last night. Japanese forces are withdrawing towards the northeast.

The Japanese Army originally massed 180,000 troops in Hunan and Kiangsi for the drive on Changsha, but now it seems that they will not be able to gain this objective. They claim that they never intended to take Changsha.

General Hsueh Yo is commanding the Chinese forces in the 9th war area, which comprises the south bank of the Yangtze, including Hupei, Hunan and Kiangsi. Although Chinese armies drove back the Japanese, both sides suffered heavy casualties, the Chinese losing 20,000 men and the Japanese over 30,000.

Japanese Evacuate Chungshan Area

Canton, Oct. 10.

Japanese forces yesterday evacuated the Chungshan "model district" in Kwangtung, the birthplace of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Chinese republic. The district was occupied on October 7 after a 13-hour lightning attack by Japanese naval and army forces who lost two men, one killed and one wounded.

"Having completely achieved their objective by dealing a swift and thorough blow to the forces of the régime of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and their followers in Chungshan, Japanese forces withdrew from the area on October 10 to resume their original positions from where they will watch future developments," a communiqué issued by the Japanese Expeditionary Force to South China last night said.

"This action was taken because the Expeditionary Force is convinced that this area which possesses such particular significance, once freed from the shackles of the Nationalist régime, will advance along the path of anti-Communism and amity with Japan.

"It goes without saying, however, that, in spite of the results of the present campaign, the inhabitants of the district fail to reconsider, the Expeditionary Force will not hesitate to resort to thorough-going measures to rectify such a condition," the communiqué stated.

Respect to Republic's Founder

Amplifying the brief announcement, the director of the Press Bureau of the Japanese Expeditionary Force to South China last night declared that the action was taken to show respect to the late Dr. Sun.

The Japanese Army, he said, was also truthful that the people of Chungshan will uphold the teachings of the late Dr. Sun and seek their rehabilitation through their own efforts.

The Press Bureau director, however, warned that should the Chungshan area again become a base for activities of the followers of Gen. Chiang, or should it serve as a route for the transportation of arms and ammunition entering from Macao, drastic steps would be taken by the Japanese army.

"The inhabitants of Chungshan naturally will have to bear the responsibility for the consequences of such Japanese action," he remarked.—Domei.

Out of Respect

Canton, Oct. 15.

"We withdrew from Chungshan in order not to cause inconvenience to Hongkong and Macao regarding supplies of foodstuffs," declared Captain Saida, Chief of the Press Section of the Bureau of Information today, when interviewed by Reuters' Correspondent on his return from the Chungshan operations.

He stated that the Chinese reports "circulated in Hongkong alleging that Japanese 'planes bombed Portuguese churches in Chungshan were incorrect. No buildings were destroyed by fire.

"I am sending a warning to the populace of Chungshan," Captain Saida declared. "If anti-Japanese agitation is resumed, Japanese airplanes will bomb Government and military buildings. I am also warning the populace to remain 300 metres away from such buildings. We will never bomb Dr. Sun Yat-sen's village, out of respect for the father of the Chinese Republic," he added.

Captain Saida also said that if necessary, the whole Chungshan district could be "wiped out by Japanese planes within an hour."—Reuters.

Chinese Remnants Scattered

Canton, Oct. 10.

Chinese troops, concentrated in Changkiapen, northeast of Chungshan, were scattered by a Japanese joint land and air attack yesterday afternoon.

The Japanese offensive followed reports that Chinese troops, after retreating in great disorder when the Japanese encircled the walled city of Chungshan, had massed at Changkiapen.—Domei.

Revolt Against Shekkl Defenders

Hongkong, Oct. 10.

When gunfire was heard outside Shekkl Chinese villagers rose against the defending troops and raised sun flags on hills round the city, the "Ta Kung Pao" said yesterday in a description of conditions before and after the fall of Shekkl.

Seeing the flags, the Chinese believed the Japanese already had reached the city and much confusion ensued in the Chungshan capital, the paper said.

A revolt also took place inside the city, according to the report. When the Chinese were preparing to evacuate a sun flag suddenly appeared over the roof of a well known restaurant on the main street and from

Chinese On The Offensive

Three Raids Made on Hankow by Chinese Planes; Two Machines Reported Shot Down

Chungking, Oct. 15.

YESTERDAY'S raid on Hankow by Chinese aeroplanes was published under banner headlines by the Chinese press here today. Chinese circles are particularly impressed by the performance of the Chinese Air Force, also by the fact that Japanese aircraft dare not raid Chungking in daytime. These quarters are of the opinion that recent military developments show that "the Chinese Army and Air Force are both rapidly approaching offensive strength."—Reuters.

Hankow, Oct. 14.

For the second time within a fortnight, Hankow was bombed by Chinese aeroplanes today. Three raids were carried out in all, between 1 p.m. and 1.30 p.m. Bombs dropped from the raiders caused fires and heavy columns of smoke. A semi-official source estimates that 50 people were killed and about 100 were wounded.

Japanese anti-aircraft batteries opened up heavily on the attackers, but without apparent effect. The Chinese planes, after dropping bombs, flew off in a westerly direction.

The first attack was carried out by 14 Chinese planes at 1 p.m. Six machines took part in a second raid 20 minutes later, while the third and last attack was carried out at 1.30 p.m. by a group of three planes.—Reuters.

Hankow Raided

Chungking, Oct. 14.

Chinese aircraft raided Hankow three times today, bombing the Japanese airfield and munition dumps, according to a Chinese military communiqué. All the Chinese aircraft returned safely to their base, it is claimed.

The first group of bombers appeared above Hankow at 12.15 p.m. and heavily bombed the airfield, it is reported. Many Japanese aeroplanes on the ground are said to have been destroyed.

Seven minutes later the second group of Chinese warplanes flew over the city and are believed to have bombed munition dumps, causing fires and explosions.

The third and largest batch of bombers also attacked the airfield. Many bombs were dropped, starting large fires both inside and outside the aerodrome, according to an official announcement here.

Twenty Japanese pursuit planes took off and engaged the raiders when they turned back up the river.

A severe air battle was fought all the way from Hankow to Ichang, and the Chinese claim that at least three Japanese pursuit planes were shot down, while two Chinese bombers were damaged.—Reuters.

50 Chinese Hurt in Raid

Hankow, Oct. 14.

Fifty Chinese fell victims to bombs dropped by their own countrymen when 20 Chinese aeroplanes staged a raid here at 12 p.m. Flying in formations of eleven, six and three machines, the Chinese bombers appeared from the west. The first salvo of 40 bombs, released from an estimated altitude of 20,000 feet, landed in the fields west of Chungshan Park, killing and wounding about 50

a window a machine-gun was fired at Chinese soldiers.

Inflamed by this surprise attack of a "traitor," the Chinese soldiers set fire to the restaurant, which was refused to adhere to the report said.

Aiding infantry forces, aeroplanes incessantly attacked the city's military positions. Gen. Wu Fei's headquarters building was wrecked when hit by two bombs but he escaped death as he already has left the city. Gen. Chang Hui-chang, Vice-Commander of the district, was reported to have been seriously wounded by machine-gun fire from an aeroplane while he was retreating.—Domei.

Pakhoi "Virtually Occupied"

Tokyo, Oct. 14.

Pakhoi, eastern Kwangtung seaport and the sole ocean outlet for the Nationalist Government, is virtually occupied by the Japanese Navy, Vice-Admiral Nobutake Kondo, former commander-in-chief of the Japanese naval forces in South China, said.

Sea patrols, coupled with almost daily air raids executed whenever weather conditions permit, have effectively destroyed the seaport as a point of trans-shipment for munitions, he stated. Vice-Admiral Kondo returned to Tokyo yesterday to assume a new post with the Naval General Staff. Twenty thousand cases of gasoline had recently been destroyed at Pakhoi in an air-raid.

Referring to Chinese troop remnants in the mountains of Hainan Island, the former commander-in-chief declared that their resistance would "die a natural death" as a result of dearth in munitions. An attempt to establish a munitions factory inland, he added, had been foiled when Japanese naval aircraft blasted the building housing the plants.—Domei.

Chinese men, women and children, working in the fields.

A second group of bombs, released by the Chinese planes, hit a lake in the centre of Chungshan Park, slightly wounding a Chinese pedestrian. Fragments of the Chinese bombs ignited a cluster of 21 drums of Japanese-owned gasoline stored in a nearby field. No Japanese casualty was reported.

A Spanish Franciscan priest, Father Luigi Contreras, was severely wounded and two of his Chinese employees were instantly killed when one bomb dropped by the Chinese raiders struck a Spanish Franciscan church west of the Hankow race course. Two other Chinese assistants in the employ of Father Contreras were wounded. The church was badly damaged.

This was the second Chinese air attack upon Hankow since the Wuhan Tricity area was occupied by the Japanese forces almost a year ago. The first Chinese attack occurred on October 3.—Domei.

Two Planes Down

Shanghai, Oct. 16.

Two out of 20 Chinese bombers, which raided Hankow were shot down by Japanese naval pursuit craft near Shasi on the Yangtze, the Japanese China Seas Fleet confirmed in a communiqué issued in Shanghai yesterday. All Japanese pursuit machines returned to their base safely, the communiqué stated.

Damage sustained by the Japanese naval establishment at Hankow as a result of the raid was "very small," the announcement added. About 50 Chinese coolies working in areas northwest of Hankow were either killed or wounded in the bombardment, the communiqué said. The Chinese craft carried on their bombing operations from an altitude of 8,000 metres, according to the Japanese announcement.

Soviet Russians manned at least one of the 20 Chinese bombers which staged a raid on Hankow yesterday afternoon, Japanese authorities at Hankow ascertained, according to Domei.

The mangled bodies of two out of three men comprising the crew of the Soviet-built S. B. bomber downed by a Japanese naval pursuit machine, which engaged single-handedly nine hostile craft, were located by Japanese Army forces near the wreckage of their craft in the neighbourhood of Kiukou, on the east bank of the Han River in Hupei province. Both were Occidentals, and were identified as Russians, a field dispatch stated.

The third member of the downed craft's crew bailed out with his parachute and fled into the woods. He was the object of an intensive manhunt, according to the report. Another Soviet-built bomber was shot down near Shasi, outside Japanese occupied territory.

Japanese Disperse Big Guerilla Band

Kaifeng, Oct. 9.

Japanese troops recently dispersed a band of 1,200 Chinese guerrillas who were operating in the mountains in the vicinity of Kihien, in the north-eastern part of Honan province, it was learned here today. Chinese casualties were given as 120 dead, while 34 were taken prisoner.

The guerrillas, based in the areas of Paofeng and Lushan in central Honan, appeared near Kihien in mid-September after crossing the new bed of the Yellow River near Chow-kinkou. Members of the so-called Self-Defence Army, they wore plain clothes. Prisoners said that they had decided to raid the Kihien area because they were running short of foodstuffs.—Domei.

Foreign Correspondents Visit North Hunan

Chungking, Oct. 15.

A party of foreign correspondents left Chungking this morning by air for the North Hunan front. The journalists travelled in a specially chartered aeroplane.

Mr. Hollington K. Tong, Vice-Minister of Publicity, accompanied the party on behalf of the Chinese Government.—Reuters.

Japanese Air Arm Busily Engaged

Chungking, Oct. 10. The air raid alarm was sounded in Chungking at 9.25 a.m. today when over 50 Japanese planes, flying in three groups, were sighted heading up-river. Chinese pursuit planes immediately took off in readiness to engage the raiders, which, however, never approached Chungking.

The three Japanese squadrons turned to the south after entering Szechuen Province, bombing Yuyang, in southeastern Szechuen, on the new highway between Chungking and Changsha, which is situated near the Szechuen-Hunan border.

The "all-clear" was sounded in Chungking at 12.10 p.m. It is reported that Japanese bombers also visited Chiangtsun, southwest of Chungking, while some raiders went as far as Tzeliuting, a salt works district in western Szechuen.—Reuter.

Large Scale Bombing

Shanghai, Oct. 11. Large units of Japanese naval planes bombed aerodromes, military establishments and railroads, supply routes, godowns and railway stations in widespread raids on more than a dozen towns in Hunan, Kiangsu and Kwangsi on October 8 and 9 in which successful results were achieved, the headquarters of the Japanese China Sea Fleet announced in a communique released yesterday.

A large unit raided important positions in Hunan on Oct. 9, successfully bombing aerodromes at Chihkiang, Hengyang and Lingling and all returning to their base safely, the statement said. Another naval squadron bombed bases in the vicinity of Hsinghwa in northern Kiangsu on Oct. 9, causing extensive damage.

Warships on the Pearl River in South China were continuing their operations following the entry of Changsha early October 8 when a hazardous waterway was opened and boats carrying Army forces were escorted to the city, the communique stated. Bluejackets of a landing party, assisted by naval aircraft were mopping up stragglers in the areas northwest of Changkiapien, the statement continued.

Kwangsi Towns Bombed

A powerful unit of naval planes on Oct. 8 flew far west over Kweilin in northern Kwangsi in fine weather and in spite of intense anti-aircraft fire showered bombs on the aerodrome there, demolishing it. The same unit made an effective scouting and bombing flight over the vicinities of Chuanhsien in northern Kwangsi and Lingling in southern Hunan, important places on the Hunan-Kwangsi Railway. Another large unit flew over Wuming in central Kwangsi and concentrated bombs on the aerodrome, which was demolished.

Seeking to disrupt Chinese supply routes, another air unit on Oct. 8 raided the areas of Lungchow and Chennankwan in southwestern Kwangsi. New and old godowns south and northwest of Lungchow and fuel stores in the same area were blown up. Here the raiders encountered heavy machinegun attacks. Military motor cars near Chennankwan were strafed and bombed with damaging effect.

Continuing activities similar to those of Oct. 8, naval aircraft raided Chuanhsien, Hsingtan and Lingcheng, strategic towns on the Hunan-Kwangsi Railway, on Oct. 9.

Despite inclement weather and strong fire from heavy machine guns, the raiders reduced to fragments godowns, locomotive structures, vehicles and buildings at the railway stations in these towns. The line was cut at other places and godowns were set on fire at Chuanhsien. All the planes returned to their bases, the statement said in conclusion.

Four Raids Against Sian

A Japanese Army Air Base, Oct. 11. Four destructive raids were carried out against Sian, capital of Shensi province and pivotal point in the Red arms route, by Japanese Army aircraft yesterday.

The first onslaught, directed against various military establishments, took place shortly before noon. Three successive raids were carried out from 3 p.m. Sian's railway facilities. A water tower, a large number of freight cars concentrated in station yards and other equipment were destroyed, while the station itself was set on fire in the last attack.

Extensive air raids against Chinese air bases in Szechuen and Hunan were also continued by Japanese naval aircraft yesterday as China marked the anniversary of the outbreak of the Republican revolution. Tzeliuting, famous rock salt producing centre and a key point in Szechuen's communication system was also subjected to an aerial attack, when fires were caused at seven or eight points in the industrial area of the town according to the accounts of Japanese pilots.

Raided also were the Shian aerodrome in eastern Szechuen, the Heng-

yang and Shenchow airfields in Hunan.—Domei.

Aerodromes Raided

Shanghai, Oct. 12. Staging surprise attacks against two Chinese air bases in central Kiangsi province, Japanese naval aircraft on October 9 inflicted heavy damage to the Kian and Kwangchang aerodromes, a Japanese China Seas Fleet communique issued at 10 a.m. yesterday claimed.

Sian Heavily Damaged

Peiping, Oct. 12. Vast patches of wreckage today dotted the military and industrial areas of Sian, capital of Shensi, after it was subjected to eleven raids by Japanese Army aircraft in two days, aerial scouts reported here today.

On Tuesday, the Japanese bombers concentrated their bombs upon the Lunghai railway, Central Army barracks, foodstuffs and supply warehouses, munitions dumps and oil tanks, while on Wednesday the attacks were directed against the Sian garrison headquarters, the Public Safety Bureau, the Provincial Government offices, the Sian branch of the headquarters of the Communist Eighth Route Army, and the industrial zone.

More than 100 freight cars, assembled at Sankiaochen, on the outskirts of the city, were also reduced to wreckage by the bombings, it was stated.

All Japanese bombers returned to their bases safely.—Domei.

Chinese Aerodromes Bombed

A Japanese Air Base, Oct. 12. Successfully overcoming anti-aircraft fire, the Japanese naval air force raided Chinese aerodromes in Hunan and Honan yesterday. All planes returned to their bases safely. Bombed by one unit of Japanese airmen were aerodromes at Lingling, Paoching and Chinkiang in Hunan, and Nanyang in Honan. Two other naval units raided the Chinkiang field three times.—Domei.

Japanese Mopping-Up Operations

Taiyuan, Oct. 12. Surprise attacks launched in connection with Japanese mopping-up operations in southeastern Shansi resulted in the death of 2,200 Chinese in two days, Japanese officers here said today. The loss leaves the Chinese strength, in the area at 13,000 men.

Japanese forces captured a trench mortar, nine light machine guns, 155 rifles, 20,000 rounds of rifle ammunition, two pistols, 94 bayonets, three Chinese halberds, 187 hand grenades and large quantities of other arms and ammunition, they asserted.—Domei.

Anhui Base Said Taken by Navy

Shanghai, Oct. 13. Wuchih, described as a Chinese base in southwestern Anhui province, near the Kiangsi and Hupei borders, was occupied on Oct. 10 by a Japanese naval landing party, a Japanese China Seas Fleet communique issued yesterday announced. The naval force, advanced up the Yangtze under cover of a naval air force barrage to land near Laochowtown. Several hundred Chinese soldiers in several groups of river craft were bombed at Susung and at Wuchih, the announcement said.

Another Japanese naval squadron, the announcement continued, bombarded a large Chinese force near Lofangkai, west of Fengsin in northeastern Kiangsi. The headquarters of the Chinese Third Division at Fuchow south of Poyang Lake were also heavily bombed on Oct. 10, according to the communique, which stated that all Japanese craft had returned to their respective bases safely.

Szechuen Cities Bombed

Chungking, Oct. 12. A large number of Japanese aircraft in several groups bombed cities in Szechuen about noon today, Chengtu and Nanchuan being among the places raided. Although an air raid warning was sounded here at 10 a.m. and Chinese pursuit planes took off, no raiding planes appeared. The "all clear" was sounded three and a half hours later.

Details of the bombing of Chengtu and Nanchuan are not yet available here. News of the raid on Chengtu did not come as a surprise. Some such action was generally expected to follow the announcement that Gen. and Mme Chiang Kai-shek are now in Chengtu.

Reuter's correspondent tried to get into touch with Nanchuan by long-distance telephone from Chungking this afternoon, but failed owing to damage to telephone lines. Unchuan is southeast of Chungking, and is well-known for the Golden Buddha mountain, where the Generalissimo and Mme Chiang stayed a month ago. An unconfirmed report received at Chungking this afternoon states that Kweihsiang, the capital of Kweichow province, was also bombed.—Reuter.

Bombers Raid Army Bases

A Japanese Army Air Base, Oct. 13. Hwahsien and Weinan, important Chinese army bases on the Lung-

Railway east of Sian, were heavily bombed by two Japanese army air units on Thursday afternoon.

Communications on the Lunghai line were cut off at Weinan when the Japanese planes staged two raids, destroying the station, bombing the railway tracks and inflicting heavy damage to military establishments. The Japanese raiders also successfully bombed the railway station and military establishments at Hwahsien. Taking advantage of favourable autumn weather this morning, two Army air units launched surprise raids on Kaoling, important base on the north bank of the Wei River, and Siensyang, strategic town on the Lunghai Railway in Shensi.

The raiders concentrated their bombs on troops, commanded by Gen. Wei Li-huang in both cities and godowns north of Siensyang. The godowns were demolished. All the planes returned safely.

Recently moved from Sian to Wangchuchen, a Chinese Military Cadet School was severely bombed Thursday by two Japanese army air units. All planes returned to their base safely.

Japanese military authorities learned of the removal of the school from Sian to its new location at Wangchuchen, a small village at the foot of the Tsinling Mountain Range, 20 km. south of Sian, recently.—Domei.

Raid by Japanese Aircraft

Hongkong, Oct. 14. Spreading their wings over the three Chinese inland provinces of Szechuan, Hunan and Hupeh, Japanese aircraft on Friday subjected various military strongholds to violent bombardments. Chinese reports from Chungking said here today.

Yuanling, in western Hunan, was raided twice, while Chensi, also in western Hunan, Liangshan, in eastern Szechuan, and Nanchuan in southern Szechuan were each attacked once during the day, according to the reports.

Vest fires were caused at Nanchuan, the dispatches added.—Domei.

Naval Bombers Active

Shanghai, Oct. 15. In South China naval planes raised many places in Kwangsi, Kwangsi, At Tuan and Wuming in Kwangsi the raiders blew up parts of the aerodromes and other structures. In the vicinity of Nentan in Kwangsi six godowns were set on fire.

Near Hoehih and in the area between that town and Chinchengkiang in Kwangsi bombers demolished military cars and bridges, says a naval communique. At Kweilin in the same province anti-aircraft positions and godowns near the town were bombed. These raids were carried out in spite of heavy anti-aircraft fire.

Military establishments, godowns and landing places near Shihcheng, Muluk and Kachow in the northern part of the Luichow promontory in Kwangtung were bombed and heavily damaged, the statement said.

Chinese Military Depots Bombed

A Japanese Naval Air Base, Oct. 15. Leisurely raids over Chinese military depots in Hunan and Hupeh provinces were carried out by Japanese naval aircraft yesterday afternoon. Taking off about noon, four flights headed for Chinese supply bases, which were bombed at length, each group spending about one hour hovering over its objective in carrying out devastating attacks. All craft engaged in these operations returned to their base around 4 o'clock.

Military godowns at Takiangkow in western Hunan were subjected to an intensive bombardment, which started a number of fires, pilots reported on their return. Flying back towards their base, the craft in this group reconnoitred over Laileng, Enshih, Kienshih and Wushan in southwestern Hupeh.

Raiding Chiyang in Southern Hunan, another group caused seven fires among military depots in the western portion of the town, while a third unit attacked godowns at Lingling in southern Hunan. Six godowns were set on fire by the fourth flight in an attack upon Nanyuan, on the western border of Hupeh.—Domei.

New Safety Troops for North China

Peiping, Oct. 9. The Ministry of Public Safety is organizing eight battalions of "Chih An Chun" (public safety army) about the middle of this month for the maintenance of peace and order in North China, state Chinese press reports.

It is reported that a large number of people have responded to an appeal by the Ministry for service in the new army to be organized. The army will be commanded by cadets of the Military Academy in Tungchow.

The new troops will be stationed in Peiping, Tsinan, Tangshan, Pao-tung and other cities, it is added.—Reuter.

Chungking Celebrates Founding of Republic

Chungking, Oct. 10. The entire population turned out today in a festive mood to celebrate the anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Republic 28 years ago. The city was fully beflagged and all Government, Party and military offices were elaborately decorated, while the brilliant sunshine and warm weather brought out huge crowds to join the mass meetings and parades.

Streets were particularly crowded tonight when hundreds of thousands lined the main avenues to watch the torchlight procession.

Much laughter was created by the sight of the "Traitors of the Nation" costume parade, which included an effigy of Mr. Wang Ching-wei, deposed Kuomintang deputy.—Reuter.

Double Tenth Ceremony at Chengtu

Chengtu, Oct. 11. A graduation ceremony at the Central Military Academy, attended by the Generalissimo and Mme Chiang Kai-shek, was part of the "double tenth" celebrations here.

The Generalissimo and Mme Chiang reviewed the troops, and both addressed the assembly.

An air raid alarm was sounded at 10.30 a.m., but no Japanese planes appeared over the town. "All clear" was sounded at 11.50 a.m.—Reuter.

Hongkong Celebration Off

Hongkong, Oct. 10. An unexpected hitch caused the cancellation of plans for an elaborate celebration of the double tenth anniversary in Chinese circles here today.

It had been arranged to hold a big ceremony in the King's Theatre with more than 100 Chinese organizations participating. Gen. Wu Te-chen, former Governor of Kwangtung Province, was to have presided at the festive meeting, according to announcements.

Then the plans were changed suddenly and the joint celebration was called off. A separate ceremony took place in the Queen's Theatre with leading Chinese residents of Hongkong presiding.

No reason was given for the change in plans, but it was believed that it was due to the Hongkong Government's dislike of political demonstrations.

Chinese shops and banks were decorated with blue sky, white sun flags. Funds were raised by selling flags.—Domei.

Manila Chinese Celebrate

Manila, Oct. 10. Hundred of Chinese flags flew over restaurants, tailor shops, stores and residences throughout the city today in observance of the birth of the Chinese Republic.

The Chinese Consul-General, Dr. C. Kuangsun Young, spoke at a joint meeting of the various Chinese organizations on the occasion.—United Press.

Kulangsus Question Believed Settled

Amoy, Oct. 10. A complete understanding was reached in the Kulangsus international settlement controversy at a fourth meeting of Japanese and Municipal Council representatives yesterday afternoon, according to an announcement by Mr. Goro Uchida, Japanese Consul-General.

In a three-hour session which started at 4 p.m. the conferees completed discussion of the draft of a detailed agreement, Mr. Uchida's statement said.

As a result of the meeting a complete settlement of the problem was believed to be in sight. The parley was held at the Japanese Consulate-General in Kulangsus.

The Japanese authorities will submit a draft of the agreement to Tokyo for approval and the International Settlement representatives will seek the approval of the Kulangsus Municipal Council. The agreement is expected to be confirmed next week.

In the controversy of many months' standing the Japanese authorities have been seeking a reorganization of the administrative functions of the Kulangsus Municipal Council with a view to obtaining greater Japanese participation.—Domei.

Nanking to Mint Copper Coins

Shanghai, Oct. 10. Moving to combat the shortage of subsidiary coinage, the Reformed Government yesterday was reported in the "Shanghai Mainichi" to be studying measures to issue copper coins. The Ministry of Finance, the newspaper said, was making preparations to mint the coins.

Japanese Increase Shum Chun Force

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hongkong, Oct. 8. There was much enthusiasm here when Chinese soldiers launched an attack on the Japanese positions in Shum Chun just across the border from here, as it was expected that the some 800 Japanese troops would be dislodged or annihilated. Now instead of a decrease of Nippon forces, their strength around Pao An country has been increased to 2,000 in order to cope with further Chinese attacks.

At first the Japanese thought that the Chinese troops were receiving assistance from the New Territories and the result was that three Japanese scouting planes flew over that territory to ascertain whether any supplies were sent from there to the Chinese troops. The Japanese planes saw nothing, as Hongkong is strictly neutral in the conflict over the border. For years Shum Chun had been a demilitarized zone, and no body welcomes any armed forces over the frontier.

Reports from the Pao An sector stated today that further fighting is expected there following the arrival of more Chinese troops from the upper reaches of the East River. A decisive battle will be fought before the end of the week. The Chinese troops are about three battalions of the 20th Brigade of the Ninth Army Group under General Wu Chi-wei, whose orders were to attack the Japanese during late August when over 20,000 were massed near the British border.

Poor Intelligence Work

As the Japanese did not evacuate Shum Chun as on the previous occupation, the 20th Brigade was ordered to dislodge them with the co-operation of the guerrillas under the command of Wang Yoh-chou, a former division commander. It was confirmed that the Chinese troops did enter Shum Chun on October 1, but the Japanese hid behind entrenched positions and mowed down the Chinese.

The surprise counter-attack resulted in the death of one Chinese battalion commander and injury to the other two, and the losses in ranks were heavy. This was due to poor intelligence work, while the Japanese aerial scouts gained useful information by constant reconnaissance over Chinese lines.

Shum Chun is enveloped, however, by Chinese troops in the north and east. Reports stated that desultory fighting went on last night, as the attackers could operate only at night and under rainy weather to avoid casualties. The Japanese positions in Shum Chun are well fortified although the garrison there is small.

Despite their setback, the morale of the Chinese troops is high. They received their pay on the night of September 30 and were given a hearty meal before the attack. The brigade is well equipped and supported with several batteries. Their commanding officer, Brigade Yu Ying-ehi fought the Japanese in the Kiangsi front.

Canton Will Observe Capture Anniversary

Tokyo, Oct. 10. Canton will be in fête for ten days beginning October 12, first anniversary of the Japanese occupation of the City of Ramu, a report received here today said. Civic bodies and women's organizations for peace maintenance are working together on the programme.

The dispatch predicted that it will not be long before Canton's present population, estimated at 800,000 reaches the figure quoted in former days, 1,200,000. Japanese now living in Canton number 7,000, according to a census taken in January 1939. This shows an enormous increase over the Japanese population before the China Incident. At that time only 200 Japanese lived in Canton.—Domei.

Peiping Radio Station Sold to Monopoly

Peiping, Oct. 12. Bought for \$18,000 by the Government-operated Central Broadcasting Station, the British-owned Tseng Mao Broadcasting Station on Legation Street went off the air yesterday. The station, first established in 1923, broadcast in Chinese as well as in various foreign languages. Its advertising revenue, however, was sharply reduced this summer as a result of the anti-British campaign in North China, causing its owners to offer the station for sale.

With negotiations for the purchase of an Italian-owned radio broadcasting station here making progress, Central Broadcasting Station officials today said they expected to have a monopoly in Peiping before long.—Domei.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR (continued)

Chinese Enlist for Hongkong Defence

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT
Hongkong, Oct. 1.
Apart from some inconvenience to shipping, there is little sign that Hongkong is on a war footing as widely stated in some outer papers. There was a black-out last week, but such tests were made long before the European war broke out. The last test was unsatisfactory, because instead of controlling their lights many people simply turned off the electric current, throwing their premises in to complete darkness. What the Air Raid Precaution authorities want is that the lamps must be shrouded, so that light may still illuminate inside the houses, offices or plants.

For the defence of Hongkong, many young Chinese have joined the Volunteer Defence Corps as machine gunners. One machine gun company is open to Chinese, while it is said that another Chinese company will be formed owing to many applicants desiring to render service. The total strength of this force is about 5,000.

On the other hand, many British residents when called up to join this service are unable to spare the time owing to the nature of their work. This is true especially with the editorial staff of the four local English language papers, who excuse themselves on the plea that they are working under high pressure with a skeleton personnel. All of them including one business executive are exempted.

Chinese Language Allowed

Chinese in this Colony do not have to go to Macao to send telegrams in Chinese language to the interior, as they are now permitted to file their messages in their native language. A new ordinance required that all telegrams must be written in English or French, but now an allowance is made in favour of Chinese residents, whose telegrams to the interior cannot be understood unless they are written in Chinese.

The Hongkong Government is very strict in censoring letters and telegrams. Special attention is paid to clandestine wireless receiving and transmitting sets. A scion of a wealthy Chungking potentate was arrested for setting up a wireless installation in his home contrary to law. Another violator of this ordinance was fined previously for setting up such an outfit in Breezy Terrace.

Radios are the only exception, but owners must have a license. There is no restriction whatever as to whether the owner use long wave or short wave or what stations the listeners tune in. The most popular reception is the news bulletin relayed by the local station from London at 9.15 p.m. and some Shanghai stations giving out news of the European war from neutral sources.

North China Coal to Be Controlled

Peiping, Oct. 9.
With the idea of exercising control over the production and distribution of coal in North China, a North China Coal Control Company will be opened before the end of this year with a joint Sino-Japanese capital of about \$120,000,000.

The North China Development Company, the liaison office of the Asia Development Board and the Provisional Government are now discussing the technical details relative to the inauguration of the company, Chinese reports state.

The construction of a railway connecting Tatum in Shansi and Tangku is expected to be started within the year. The projected railway is 500 kilometres in length and is being built for expediting coal shipments to Japan, which is said to require 7,000,000 tons of coal every year. It is added.—Reuter.

Japanese Commanders Confer

Nanking, Oct. 15.
Japan's highest naval and military field commanders in China conferred here this afternoon as Vice-Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese China Seas Fleet, called on Gen. Toshizo Nishio, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces to China.

Lieut.-Gen. Seishiro Itagaki, military Chief-of-Staff, and other officers joined in the conversation which took place at Gen. Nishio's official residence.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Gen. Nishio returned Vice-Admiral Oikawa's call on the latter's flagship, H.I.J.M.S. Izumo. Lieut.-Gen. Itagaki called on Vice-Admiral Oikawa on the latter's flagship earlier in the day.—Domei.

Chinese Guerillas Ambush Train

Shanghai, Oct. 11.
Confirmatory of a recent last Chinese report to the effect that a train coming here from Hangchow last Saturday was blown up by a mine buried by guerillas near Ping-chang on the Shanghai Hangchow Railway, a Chinese cable from Kin-hwa, wartime capital of Chekiang gave more details of the incident asserting that it was the biggest result achieved by Chinese forces operating along the line for many months.

The Kin-hwa report claims that no less than 300 persons, including many Japanese officers, gendarmes and Chinese policemen were killed during the explosion and in the ensuing battle between ambushed guerillas and Japanese guards of the railway. Railway communications have therefore been disrupted, it is stated.

The mine is stated to have been buried by Chinese forces the previous night. On Saturday morning a Shanghai-bound train departed from Hangchow and when it reached a village between Ningpo and Changshu the mine suddenly exploded blowing the four passenger coaches skyward. The whole train was overturned and guerillas rushed out from ambush to meet a small number of Japanese gendarmes in the open.

Shantung Guerillas Dispersed

Tsingtao, Oct. 10.
A Japanese naval landing party operating from Chefoo in the Shantung promontory with the assistance of a naval air unit completely mopped up guerillas about 40 km. southeast of Mowping in a three-day period beginning October 6, Japanese military authorities here stated today.

The Chinese lost 150 dead. The Japanese captured ten field guns, 90 land mines, 1,200 hand grenades, 100 boxes of petroleum, ten tons of heavy oil, and large quantities of other supplies.—Domei.

Indo-China Shipping Difficulties

Hongkong, Oct. 10.
Newly imposed restrictions on the shipment of goods to China from French Indo-China have caused goods bound for Kweilin and Yunnan to pile up at the border, a Haiphong dispatch to the "Star Island Daily News" said today.

The French authorities, the daily recalled, had enforced restrictions on China-bound shipments shortly after the declaration of war against Germany, but these curbs were relaxed following negotiations between French and Chinese officials. Mr. T. V. Soong was among the latter.

The Customs authorities at the frontier were reported in the dispatch to be holding up shipments. This action, the Haiphong message said, has caused Chinese Consular officials to advise importers to withhold the transportation of commodities through Indo-China while the restrictions were being enforced.—Domei.

Mrs. Wang to Head New Canton Journal

Canton, Oct. 11.
Mrs. Wang Ching-wei, wife of the leader of the "Reformed" Kuomintang, a well known Chinese political figure in her own right, was slated to assume the presidency of the Chungshan "Jih Pao," a new vernacular daily scheduled to be founded here soon.

The daily, it was understood, would advocate Sino-Japanese friendship by an application of the principles laid down by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Chinese Republic. It would also oppose Communism, it was understood.—Domei.

Tientsin U.S. Marine Released

Tientsin, Oct. 12.
In connection with the shooting incident involving a railway police officer and two United States Marines at the East Station Tuesday night, it was learned today that the Marine who was arrested by the railway police was handed over to the Marine barracks at 8 p.m. last night.

The case is now under independent investigation by the two authorities concerned.

The two Marines were guarding a shipment of goods when one of them became involved in a quarrel with a railway police officer. Both produced their guns, and the Marine shot the police officer in the thigh.—Reuter.

Tientsin Railway Guard Shot by U.S. Marine

Tientsin, Oct. 11.
Two members of the United States Marine Corps were involved in an incident with a railway police officer, believed to be of Chinese nationality, here last night. The police officer was shot in the thigh by one of the Marines, who escaped. His companion was detained by the railway police and has not been released.

The two Marines, who were from Peiping, were guarding a shipment of goods at the East Station. One of them was involved in a quarrel with a railway police officer. Both produced their guns, the Marine shooting the police officer in the thigh.

He then escaped through the barriers and returned to the barracks of the U.S. Marine Corps. The second Marine was detained by the railway police.—Reuter.

Affair Settled

Singhai, Oct. 14.
Preliminary information on investigations into the shooting by a corporal of the United States Marines in Tientsin, of a Japanese railway guard which occurred at 1.30 a.m. on October 11, revealed that the railway guard was shot in the left thigh and that the commanding officer of the U.S. Marines in Tientsin, accompanied by a Vice-Consul, called on the Japanese vice-commander of the Tientsin area and expressed his regrets at the occurrence, promising the court martialing of the Corporal responsible for the shooting and offering compensation to the wounded Japanese railway guard, according to the military spokesman at yesterday's press conference.

He added that the Japanese authorities view the matter as one of local issue.

The incident occurred at the East railway station in Tientsin where, according to previous reports from the northern city, the Marine was stationed guarding Marine property, when a discussion ensued as a result of which the shot was fired.

Incident Described

It was understood by Domei that the shooting occurred at 1.40 a.m. on Wednesday when the guard, responding to a woman's call for help, proceeded towards a freight car containing marine equipment standing in the railway yard and guarded by Cpl. Armona and Pte. Marcell.

Pte. Symansky and Col. Armona were said to have jumped upon the guard, who called for assistance. During the scuffle Cpl. Armona fired his gun, wounding the guard. He is said to have fled to the barracks through Tientsin, but Pte. Symansky was detained by Japanese military police, who handed him over to marine officers on Wednesday evening.

Macao Thronged with Chinese Refugees

Macao, Oct. 11.
With 25,000 Chinese refugees from the Chungshan district here, the housing problem in this lone Portuguese outpost in East Asia today threatened to reach acute proportions.

Homeless, thousands of refugees, who are arriving here in trucks and motorcars of all descriptions crowded to capacity, yesterday presented an ironic scene in contrast to the well-fed Chinese residents celebrating the Double Tenth. Long streams of refugees were seen still entering the colony, today after being closely examined at the border by Portuguese troops.

Japanese troops, reports reaching here said, were continuing mopping-up operations east of Shekki and are often visible from the border. Five Japanese aeroplanes were seen machine gunning Chinese troop remnants outside the border at 8 a.m. yesterday.

The Portuguese Mission and the Foreign hospital in Shekki were reported here to be safe and not damaged. Communications between Shekki and Macao are still interrupted but peaceful conditions were prevailing in the captured city.—Domei.

Governors Denounce Mr. Wang Ching-wei

Chungking, Oct. 12.
Gen. Lung Yun, Governor of Yunnan, and Mr. Wu Ting-chang, Governor of Kweichow, today issued a joint telegram, denouncing Mr. Wang Ching-wei, deposed deputy Executive of the Kuomintang, and his peace movement.—Reuter.

Ten Per Cent. Income Tax for Hongkong

Hongkong, Oct. 12.
The Hongkong Government has decided to institute income tax, and to double duties on wines, spirits and petrol. These are among the proposals which will be introduced before the Legislative Council today, when an Extraordinary War Budget will be presented.

It is hoped through the new proposals to raise an additional sum of HK\$10,000,000, of which about HK\$2,000,000 will be used for local defence, while the balance will be remitted to the Imperial Government.

Income tax, it is understood, will consist of 10 per cent. of all incomes, company profits and interest payments with certain exceptions. Taxation machinery is expected to be put into effect within six months, but increased duties on imports will be effective immediately.—Reuter.

Exemptions Allowed

Tax exemption is limited to HK\$1,800 unearned each year and HK\$2,000 earned. Allowances of HK\$1,800 for a single man; HK\$1,350 for a married man and HK\$1,000 for the first child and HK\$600 for subsequent children will be made. Five per cent. is to be paid on the first part of the income and 10 per cent. after the deduction of allowances. For example, a married man with two children is exempt up to HK\$5,280 annually and will pay the full rate only in excess of an income of HK\$9,600.—United Press.

Manchoukuo Protests Soviet Flights

Changchun, Oct. 14.
Vigorous protests were filed by the Manchoukuo Government with the Soviet Consulate-General in Harbin regarding repeated violations of Manchoukuo's eastern border by Soviet aircraft, it was revealed here today.

On October 2, a Soviet bomber, escorted by three combat monoplane of the 1-16 type, apparently coming from Novosibirsk, reconnoitred over the Hunchun district in Chientao province at an altitude of 250 metres, it was alleged.

Another Soviet plane was stated to have appeared over the Mishan district for about 30 minutes on October 8 after crossing into Manchoukuo across Lake Khalka.—Domei.

Big Japanese Order for Cotton Cloth

Peiping, Oct. 9.
The Japanese cotton cloth export association is reported to have secured the understanding of the Japanese military authorities in China for the importation of large quantities of cotton cloth to China, state Chinese reports.

According to tentative plans, a total of 70,000,000 square yards of cotton cloth will be imported to China, of which 35,000,000 will be distributed in Central China, 17,500,000 square yards in the Hankow area and 17,500,000 in North China, it is added.—Reuter.

Russia Pursuing Active Policy in Far East

Paris, Oct. 14.
Soviet Russia has not given up her active policy in the Far East, it is pointed out in political quarters here.

Shortly following the pact with Germany, Moscow concluded an armistice with Japan. This move, the speedy conclusion of which was in sharp contrast with the previous portracted negotiations between Moscow and Tokyo, notably on the fisheries question, came somewhat as a surprise.

Germany played it up as a success for her policy and emphasized the fact that Soviet Russia would henceforth have her hands free to deal with European issues by the Reich's side. This move was to be followed up by far-reaching negotiations aiming at the settlement of all pending questions between the two countries concerned, but such talks never opened.

On the contrary, Moscow recalled its Consular representatives in the Japanese-occupied territories of China, and appears to be giving a good deal of assistance to the Chinese national Government at present. The recent Chinese military success, it is said, are to a certain extent due to renewed and extensive Soviet help, it is believed here. It seems that Russia having broken the anti-Comintern pact through her rapprochement with Germany and thus weakened Japan's stand, now takes advantage of the situation and makes the best of it. It is further pointed out that Soviet help to China is hardly consonant with co-operation with the Reich, as claimed by Berlin.—Havas.

Poisoning Rumoured In General's Death

Hongkong, Oct. 10.
Gen. Tan Sui, commander of the Chinese Twelfth Group Army, died suddenly on October 8, as announced at his headquarters at Yungyun, in north central Kwangtung Province, it was learned today. The Twelfth Group Army is under the supreme command of Gen. Yu Han-mou.

It was recalled that Gen. Huang Yen-chen, vice-commander of the Twelfth Group Army and former vice-commander of the Third Army under Gen. Chen Chi-lang, also died mysteriously at Yungyun recently.

It was widely rumoured in local Cantonese circles that Gen. Tan Sui was poisoned.

Cantonese Officials Attacked

Canton, Oct. 15.
The first attempt to assassinate high Chinese officials in Canton, occurred yesterday afternoon when hand-grenades were thrown at the headquarters of the Peace Preservation Committee. It is understood that no officials were injured, though two Chinese guards were killed.—Reuter.

TO-DAY'S NEWS

North-China Daily News
English Radio Broadcast over
Station XMHD, Shanghai
three times daily

12.45 p.m., 5.25 p.m., 9 p.m.

(Sundays: 12.45 and 9 p.m. only)

The "North-China Daily News" is now supplementing its service of daily news broadcasts by the addition of two broadcasts in Chinese. These will be given over Station XMHD at 1.30 p.m., and 9.15 p.m. daily.

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NEWS FROM JAPAN

Gen. Abe to Settle Dispute

Proposal to Remove Provisions for Dual Control Of Consular and Diplomatic Officials Abroad

Tokyo, Oct. 13.

GEN. Nobuyuki Abe, Prime Minister, today was entrusted by his Cabinet with full powers to deal with the mass resignations of the permanent staff of the Foreign Office over the proposed establishment of a Ministry of Trade.

This followed a request by the Prime Minister, at this morning's Cabinet meeting, to be allowed to handle the matter in his own way, in consultation with Admiral Nomura, the Foreign Minister.

Japanese Foreign Office Mutiny

Tokyo, Oct. 9.

The mutiny in the Japanese Foreign Office, precipitated by the Cabinet's decision to create a Trade Ministry which will absorb the Commercial Bureau of the Foreign Office, shows no signs of an early solution owing to the continued adamant attitude of the dissenters.

After lengthy conferences, the mutineers last evening rejected a compromise plan drawn up by the Foreign Minister, Admiral Nomura, and decided to stand by their demand for a unification of political and economic diplomacy.

Upon the Foreign Minister stating that he would be glad to consider any substitute plan which did not infringe on the Cabinet's decision to create a Trade Ministry, the rebels drafted and submitted a plan to Admiral Nomura at two o'clock this morning. The acceptance of the dissenters' scheme, however, is doubtful, because it is liable to undermine the Cabinet's decision.

It is understood that certain senior diplomats may mediate fearing that the Foreign Office may cease to function, according to the "Asahi Shimbun."

Officials Abroad Support Move

The "Hochi Shimbun" says that the Privy Council is reported to be taking a serious view of the situation and is showing a tendency to question the rectitude of the actions of the Premier, General Nobuyuki Abe, and the Foreign Minister, in connection with the Trade Ministry.

Members of Japanese Embassies, Legations and Consulates the world over, declares the "Kokumin Shimbun," are rallying to the support of the dissenters, to whom they are said to have sent cables of encouragement. The Japanese Embassy in London and Mr. Hanawa, Japanese Consul-General in Hankow, are mentioned as among the supporters of the mutineers.

"Thus all Japanese diplomats in overseas posts," the newspaper adds, "have shown heroic unity with the Foreign Office officials in an endeavour to achieve their objective of unified diplomacy."—Reuter.

New Japanese Consul Appointed

Tokyo, Oct. 9.

Mr. Akira Shimada, director of Police of Suga Prefecture, will soon be officially appointed Consul at Shanghai, with the concurrent post of secretary attached to the Ministry of Home Affairs, in a joint order to be issued by the Foreign Office and the Ministry of Home Affairs, it was learned today. His appointment to the post of consul has already been decided.—Domei.

Tourist "Bloc" for Far East

Tokyo, Oct. 10.

Formation of an East Asiatic "tourist industry bloc" to adopt measures for attracting tourists from both North and South America will be discussed at the second East Asiatic tourist industry conference opening in Kyoto today for five days under the sponsorship of the Bureau of Tourist Industry of the Railway Ministry.

About 80 delegates will attend the conference, including the head of the Siamese State Railways passenger department, representatives of Thomas Cook & Sons, American Express Company, Canadian Pacific Steamship Company, American President Line, North German Lloyd Steamship Company, railway companies under the jurisdiction of the Provisional Government and Manchoukuo Government, and various steamship firms of Formosa Korea and Saghalien.

Steps will be taken to facilitate passport procedure for the benefit of tourists.—Domei.

Foreign Office Imbroglio

Tokyo, Oct. 14.

Having climbed down on the Trade Ministry issue by accepting the demand of the dissenters for the unification of political and economic diplomacy abroad, the Cabinet is now confronted with a settlement of the responsibility for the imbroglio, recovery of the Cabinet's prestige, and rectification of official indiscipline, according to the "Nichi Nichi."

The question of responsibility, the newspaper says, will be solved through acceptance of the resignation of Mr. Masayuki Tani, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, thus absolving the dissenters from blame. It is rumoured that Mr. Sotomatsu Kato, Japanese Ambassador-at-Large in China, is favoured as Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs in succession to Mr. Tani. The Premier, General Abe, in forming the Japanese press of the settlement of the controversy, declared that there was no question of Admiral Nomura, the Foreign Minister, resigning.

Foreign Minister's Powers

Under the compromise plan, the Foreign Minister retains the right to appoint and dismiss Japanese commercial officials. He also remains responsible for commercial negotiations and for the protection of commercial rights as well as Japanese enterprises abroad in all matters likely to affect, directly or indirectly, Japan's relations with foreign countries.—Reuter.

"Mutineers" May Be Punished

Tokyo, Oct. 14.

Permanent officials of the Foreign Office who won their point against the Cabinet of Gen. Nobuyuki Abe in the controversy over the projected establishment of a Ministry of Trade were likely to find that they had scored a Pyrrhic victory, observers here agreed today.

While Admiral Nomura, Foreign Minister, probably would not take immediate disciplinary action against the officials who staged the threatened walk-out, it was generally believed that a purge of the Gaimusho personnel was to be unavoidable.

This action, it was predicted, would be taken in the course of a wholesale shake-up of the staff after the passions aroused by the controversy have died down. Ringleaders of the movement would then be punished, it was believed, by means of assignments to poor posts.

Meanwhile, Premier Abe was reported to have abandoned his "small cabinet" policy. This was seen in his decision Friday night to place the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry under separate heads.

Vice-Admiral Takuo Godo, who has held both posts, has been requested by Premier Abe to relinquish his Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry position to devote his full time to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Vice-Admiral Godo was reported today to have complied with the request.

Friction between the two Ministries was reported to have been the cause of the policy change. Premier Abe's original policy was to have a small cabinet so that close co-ordination between the Ministries could be effected.

Reorganization Plans

The "Asahi" said the Government was hastening preparations to set up the Trade Ministry now that the dispute has been settled. The Ministry would be organized, the paper said, along the following lines:

Unification of political and trade diplomacy. Retention by the Foreign Office of jurisdiction over all matters requiring diplomatic negotiations.

Supervision by the Trade Ministry of commerce, promotion of outgoing trade, the fibre industry, customs and tonnage dues, and foreign exchange business. Control of Commercial Attachés by the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

The journal said all staff members of the Foreign Office had withdrawn their resignations with the exception of Mr. Masayuki Tani, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Shikuo Matsushima, Director of the Commercial Affairs Bureau.

They were likely to refuse to withdraw their resignations, holding themselves responsible for the controversy, the "Asahi" stated.

The journal also reported that Mr. Tatsuo Kawai, Chief of the International Bureau of the Foreign Office, would be appointed Minister-at-Large to Europe and America.

Mr. Yokichiro Suma, Counsellor of the Embassy at Chungking, would be appointed to succeed Mr. Kawai, the journal said.—Domei.

settled satisfactorily. He is said to have denied Shanghai reports that Mr. Y. Miura, the Japanese Consul-General there, had already resigned.—Reuter.

Gaimusho Dispute Amicably Settled

Tokyo, Oct. 13.

The controversy over the creation of a new Trade Ministry by the Japanese Government which was climaxed on Wednesday night when 110 Foreign Office officials resigned, was amicably settled at 4 p.m. today, when Foreign Office staff members accepted the compromise plan submitted by the Government, Japanese sources said today.

The formula of settlement was left to the discretion of the Premier, Gen. Nobuyuki Abe, and the Foreign Minister, Admiral Ki. Nomura at a cabinet meeting this morning, and they ruled the right of appointment, dismissal and control of commercial attachés would be retained by the Foreign Minister, it was said. The plan which met with so much opposition from Foreign Office officials invested the right of dismissal and control of commercial attachés in a proposed new Trade Ministry.

Admiral Nomura, today, called all staff members of the Foreign Office to a meeting and turned down their resignations, Japanese reports said.—United Press.

Japan Minister's Fear Of Internal Unrest

Tokyo, Oct. 13.

Necessity for strict control of radical elements in Japan was emphasized by the Home Minister, Mr. Naoshi Obara, in an address yesterday before the annual gathering of chiefs of prefectural police. The Minister pointed out that Communists might take advantage of the truce Japan had concluded with Russia to renew their activities.

"Leftist elements in Japan" he went on "are still hatching plots. Conditions are such that there is no telling when they will attempt to sharpen their claws owing to the conclusion of the Nomonhan truce, or attempt to feed on the unrest arising from various economic control measures affecting national livelihood."

More than two years had elapsed since the beginning of the China Incident, Mr. Obara remarked, and people at home had been united on a nationwide scale.

There was, however, a section of the people who lately had a tendency to assume an attitude of optimism concerning the future of the China affair as a result of the outbreak of war in Europe, progress of a central regime in China and the conclusion of the Japanese-Soviet truce.—Reuter.

Japanese Invents New Synthetic Fibre

Tokyo, Oct. 9.

Nylon, widely publicized substitute for silk, today faced its own substitute in a synthetic product developed in Japan the world's largest raw silk producer.

Dr. Shoki Ri, a research fellow at the Chemical laboratory of the Kyoto Imperial University, where he is also an assistant professor, revealed before a gathering at the Cotton Industry Hall here last night, that he had developed a synthetic fibre tentatively named "Synther's No. 1."

Whereas Nylon is made from coal water and air, Synther's No. 1 is made from coal, lime and acetylene gas by a special chemical process, according to Dr. Ri.

The new product is entirely different from nylon in nature. It has the elasticity of wool, with four times its strength. Weaving machines used in producing textiles from viscose rayon can be used in the production of "Synther's No. 1" cloth without adjustment. Dr. Ri said. Costing less than rayon to produce, "Synther's No. 1" is more costly than staple fibre widely used in Japanese textiles now to save wool and cotton.

Dr. Ri, who is of Korean extraction, studied under Dr. Genitsu Kita, director of the laboratory.—Domei.

Tribute Paid to 298 Officers and Men

Tokyo, Oct. 12.

Posthumous tribute was paid today to 298 naval officers and men killed in action or who died from wounds received at the front, the Bureau of Decorations and the Ministry of the Navy announced today.

The officers and men participated in operations along the Yangtze River in Central China, in the vicinity of Canton in South China and along the Chinese coast from September 11, 1937 to July 22 this year.

The Order of the Golden Kite was awarded 168 of those honoured. Special mention was made of 24 others for outstanding exploits.—Domei.

Japanese Whaling Fleet Sails

Tokyo, Oct. 9.

A Japanese whaling squadron, including six depot-ships and over 200 catcher boats with a crew of 200 fishermen left Osaka for the Antarctic today.

It is not yet known whether any other countries will go whaling this season, but it is generally believed that the Japanese catch this season will be particularly good, owing to a lack of competition.

Before Japan's participation in the World Whaling Compact, Japanese ships left their home ports about the middle of September and engaged in whaling from November 1 to March 15. This year, however, the season is limited to a three-month period, namely from December 7 to March 8.—Reuter.

A Golden Opportunity

Tokyo, Oct. 9.

With Germany and Britain "doomed" to keep back their excellent whaling ships," the European conflict gives Japan "a golden opportunity to lead all other countries in whaling in the Antarctic," the "Miyako Shimbun," a popular daily, said today. The newspaper listed Germany and Britain as Japan's two strong rivals.

The Daiichi Tonan Maru, the paper said, would lead the parade of Japanese whaling vessels to the Antarctic sailing from Japan on October 21. The whaling season, it added, would begin on December 8 to last for about three months as usual.

By October 29, the "Miyako Shimbun" continued, the Japanese whaling squadron comprising six whaling depot ships and more than 50 catcher boats with approximately 200 fishermen would have left Osaka for the Antarctic. Japan's competitors, the daily added, were still unknown as many European countries were now involved or affected by the conflict.—Domei.

H. M. Warships Stop Japanese Vessels

Tokyo, Oct. 11.

In connection with Japanese reports published here of the recent challenging of Japanese merchant vessels near Japanese waters by British warships, the following statement was made today by the British Naval Attaché, Capt. F. D. N. C. Tufnell:—

"This action, though it may seem strange to the Japanese, is not intended in any way against Japan. British ships near Japanese waters are only for carrying out ordinary patrol duty, which is being conducted all over the world."

"This is quite normal in time of war and the fact that a few Japanese merchantmen have been stopped is only to make sure that these ships are really Japanese and not German ships in disguise."

"The challenging of Japanese merchant vessels is not intended as a discourtesy against Japan, and it should not be looked on in this light. Our ships are near Japanese waters solely for patrol duty, to intercept any German ship that may be in these waters, either arriving or leaving Japan."

In commenting on the Japanese report that two Japanese ships were recently stopped by British warships, one off Wakayama, and the other near Nagasaki, the "Nichi Nichi" said, "Japan is at a loss to understand this behaviour on the part of the British authorities."—Reuter.

French Detain Two N. Y. K. Vessels

Tokyo, Oct. 14.

Two Orient-Express liners of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha have been detained at Marseilles by the French authorities, the headquarters of the Japanese shipping firm announced here today.

They are the Fushimi Maru, and the Hakozaki Maru. Included in their cargo, company officials said, were fish oil and canned goods destined for Hamburg. These shipments, they admitted, may possibly have been regarded as contraband by the French authorities.

This brought to eight the number of N.Y.K. vessels detained by either the French or the British authorities, since the outbreak of the war in Europe. All cargo consigned to Hamburg by these and six other vessels were compulsorily unloaded at Bordeaux, London, Liverpool, and other British and French ports, causing heavy losses to Japanese consignors.

The Hakozaki Maru, was released by the French authorities at Marseilles but another one, the Fushimi Maru, still was detained. The Hakozaki Maru was said to have sailed from Marseilles on Friday noon.—Domei.

SHANGHAI NEWS

“Double Tenth” Celebration

Extensive Precautions Taken by Authorities;
Chinese Public Bodies Cable Chiang Kai-shek

Shanghai, Oct. 11.
WITH Chinese flags flying from many buildings in the International Settlement and the French Concession yesterday on the occasion of the “Double Tenth”, the day past quietly as expected and not the slightest incident occurred. A large number of police patrols and search parties were active from early morning until late last night while curfew was strictly enforced both on the night of October 9 and yesterday.

Military detachments from the Seaforth Highlanders, the East Surrey, the United States Marines and the Russian Regiment, S.V.C. were on active duty throughout the day and two men each were stationed on the South side of all bridges over Soochow Creek, while police search parties were particularly active on Honan Road and Szechuen Road Bridge where nearly all pedestrians and vehicles were searched. S.V.C. vans with mounted Lewis guns patrolled all sectors of the International Settlement while hotels and lodging houses were carefully searched but without result.

In the French Concession, the usual precautionary measures were taken and many streets and alleyways both in the Concession and the Settlement, were barred by barbed-wire entanglements which had been erected overnight.

The Chinese population not only celebrated the anniversary of the Chinese independence yesterday, but the day was all the more solemn in view of the Chinese victories in Hunan. A number of Chinese public bodies yesterday dispatched a telegram to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in which they congratulated the troops responsible for the victories and assured the Chinese leader of their loyalty.

The Police Specials were on duty both on the night of October 9 and throughout yesterday and assisted the regular police in their duties, while the Shanghai Volunteer Corps was on “precautionary” although a number of units had been on duty on Monday night.

Special precautions were taken by the Japanese military authorities in the vicinity of Shanghai as there was a possibility of guerrillas going into action. Up to a late hour last night, however, no information to that effect was available.

The Chinese press was filled with congratulatory messages addressed to the Chungking Government in which the loyalty of the Shanghai Chinese was borne out, while assurances were given that the Chungking Government would be the only legal Government recognized by them.

Theatres and other places of amusement, were thronged yesterday as all banks and major business firms were closed. Roof-gardens remained closed, however, by order of the police.

Making the day more meaningful than before, the Chinese people throughout the country celebrated yesterday their National Holiday and also the victory of their army in Hunan as reported by the Chinese press. The same idea was entertained by the Chinese in Shanghai yesterday when Chinese public bodies sent a telegram to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek congratulating him for the victory and assuring their loyalty. All Chinese Government organizations, banks and large firms were closed and Chinese National flags were hoisted everywhere, but no meetings were held.

Congratulatory remarks were published in the Chinese press by Chinese firms and shops and at least one Chinese daily published a supplement. The National Government declaration refusing to recognize the existence of “puppet” administrations on occupied areas and reiterating that the Government at Chungking is the only Chinese Government having all sovereign rights was given prominence by the leading Chinese newspapers. Chungking will not recognize the validity of any notices issued by or treaties entered into by new regimes, it is stated.

There was a big contrast between Chinese newspapers here and the Japanese and pro-Japanese newspapers yesterday. While all of them published Double Tenth celebration stories the Chinese victory story was conspicuous by its absence in the latter papers. Minute details of the tactics used by the Chinese in scoring the victory in Hunan were given by the Chinese papers loyal to Chungking, quoting a commander at the front.

Mr. Wang Ching-wei’s organ, the “Central China Daily News” refrained from publishing the war story from either side and in an autographed article entitled, “The New Life of the Republic of China,” he stressed the importance of peace and of the establishment of a constitutional regime

Communist Bureau
In Shanghai

Shanghai, Oct. 12.
Moscow’s red shadow of intrigue was seen by the Shanghai “Mainichi” here yesterday to be spreading over Shanghai’s White Russian community in the guise of an organization designed to promote the welfare of the emigrés now facing “A new threat in the growing tide of Jewish immigration.”

The Russian Affairs Bureau, bearing a name identical to that of agencies set up in Manchoukuo and in North China to look after the affairs of Russian emigrés, the “Mainichi” said, was “actually an outpost of the Soviet Government.” The identical name was used by the Soviets to camouflage the real character of the organization.

To Win Over White Russians

The paper pointed out that this bureau came into being soon after eleven members of the Soviet Consulate-General here had left for Moscow during the latter part of September. These men were responsible for the plans for the establishment of the Bureau, the paper asserted. The purpose of this organization the paper alleged, was to win over all anti-Communist White Russians, and to carry on other Communist campaigns covering a wide scope, including political and economic espionage.

One of the first steps taken by the bureau was to seek the suppression of the Russian Emigrants’ Association and the Ukrainian Emigrants’ Committee as organizations advocating

Dual Search Parties
On “Outside” Roads

Shanghai, Oct. 11.
The only outstanding features in yesterday’s precautions were the dual search-parties active on the “outside” Settlement Roads when not only S.M.P. parties but also those of the “Special Municipality” police searched all pedestrians including tram and bus passengers who thus underwent two searches, one succeeding the other. The “Special Municipality” parties were under the command of N.C.O.s of the Japanese Gendarmerie and those actually taking part in the searches carried high-powered Mauser pistols while others were armed with rifles.

anti-Soviet sentiments, detrimental to the administration of the Soviet Government. It has requested the Shanghai Municipal Council and the French Municipal Council to dissolve those two organizations, according to the local Japanese daily. No action has yet been taken by both Councils. Meanwhile, local White Russian leaders are appealing to the White Russian community not to be misled by Soviet tactics.

Inflammatory Handbills
Scattered in Hongkew

Shanghai, Oct. 12.
More than 100 mimeographed inflammatory handbills were scattered in the fringes of the Hongkew Market, at Woosung and Boone Road, during a busy market hour at about 10 a.m. on Tuesday, on the occasion of the Double Tenth celebration, the Shanghai “Mainichi” reported yesterday.

The anti-Japanese handbills were issued by the Shanghai Group for the Extermination of General Principles of Chinese Traitors,” the paper said.

He recalled that Japan took Canton last year when the Chinese were celebrating their National Holiday. He was determined to wipe out corruption which was responsible for the defeat in order to create a “new life” for China, he stated.



BY SAPAJOU

Compromise Indicated

Norway to Handle
Soviet Affairs

Shanghai, Oct. 11.
The Consulate-General for Norway has taken over consular duties for Soviet citizens in Shanghai since a few days, according to information obtained from a high Norwegian Consular official last night, and all Soviet citizens have been advised that henceforth they will have to apply to the Norwegian Consulate-General concerning all passport, visa and other questions.

Asked for the reason for this measure, the Norwegian official told the “North-China Daily News” that he did not know anything beyond having received instructions from his Government to the effect that he should look after Soviet interests in Shanghai until further order.

It was furthermore learned that no “responsible Soviet Consular official” is at present in Shanghai as the entire staff left about a fortnight ago on their way to Russia.

Foreigners wishing to travel through Russia will therefore have to apply to the Consulate-General for Norway in future for visas and other formalities.

Japanese Students
Learning Chinese

Shanghai, Oct. 12.
Japanese students are Chinese-minded and in all colleges and universities in their country the Chinese language has been made a regular course or in some cases a co-related subject, according to the “Sin Shun Pao.” The Chinese language fever is contagious and has now spread to middle school students in Japan, the report asserts.

Teachers of middle schools in Japan have gradually set aside their time in studying the written Chinese devoting their attention to the spoken Chinese. During the summer several Japanese schools sent representatives to China to find suitable text books for teaching the Chinese language or conversation.

The subordinate middle school of a teachers’ college in Japan has finally chosen the “Sin Shun Pao” as the text book. The school has already subscribed 100 copies of the paper for its students. A cheap rate has been offered and the paper will be sent to the school regularly weekly instead of daily.

The paper is publishing daily Japanese lessons with Chinese explanations (in Mandarin) and in addition to this special feature the daily Japanese language lesson broadcast over the Greater Shanghai Broadcasting Station is also published in this Japanese-controlled Chinese language newspaper. As a whole, the paper is still using the Chinese classical language. Some of the news articles appear to have been written by the Japanese.

Closure of Russian
Consulates Here

Shanghai, Oct. 13.
Great importance is attached by the Chinese press, both editorially and in news stories, to the transference of duties of the Russian Consulates-General in Shanghai, Tientsin and Peiping to Norwegian Consular authorities, asserting that it will at least mean that Soviet Russia will “readjust” her policy in the Far East.

The reports state that tension may reign again between Soviet Russia and Japan and that the recent Manchoukuo border armistice may suffer the same fate as the Chang-kufeng armistice. It is alleged that Japan recently requested Soviet Russia to stop assisting China, but the request was turned down. The reports quote “reliable sources.”

Commenting on the question editorially the “Hwa Pao” states that at a time when rumours that Japan may sign a non-aggression pact with Soviet Russia the withdrawal of Soviet consular authorities from occupied areas means that such a pact will not become a fact as Soviet Russia is not willing to have anything to do with the Japanese even in the occupied areas. The paper expresses the hope, however, that an official explanation may be forthcoming from Moscow to clarify the situation.

The paper hesitates to accept guesses as facts, but asserts that the Russian action at least means that Soviet Russia does not recognize the existing conditions in the occupied areas and that she will adopt the same attitude as China.

Chungking Press Speculates

Chungking, Oct. 12.
A report that the Soviet intends to close its Consulates in occupied areas of China, including Shanghai, Peiping and Tientsin, is given prominence this morning in the Chinese press here. (The Shanghai offices have been closed.)

The report alleges that Norwegian Consulates in these areas have been requested to look after the interests of Soviet nationals.

The newspapers attach great importance to the report, saying that, if true, it presages renewed Soviet-Japanese tension. At the same time, papers here today featured the report that the British Ambassador, Sir Archibald Kerr, will not attempt to mediate in the Sino-Japanese hostilities.—Reuter.

The Municipal Council has been informed that according to an arrangement between the Governments of Norway and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Mr. T. Knudtzon, Consul General for Norway, has taken temporary charge of the local consular interests of the latter government.

“Pai Lou” Started on
Garden Bridge

Shanghai, Oct. 12.
Although a permit for the construction had been denied by the Shanghai Municipal Council, coolies employed by Mr. Fu Siao-en and his Kiangwan Government started building a “pai-lou,” or Chinese memorial arch, yesterday morning on the Garden Bridge.

The work is being carried out on the northern slope of the bridge, near the posts manned by Japanese naval sentries and Japanese consular police. Yesterday the Kiangwan coolies erected the bamboo framework, stretching above the lines of traffic. The construction proceeded without interference from the Japanese military.

It was learned last night by the “North-China Daily News” that an application for permission to erect the arch was submitted by Mr. Fu to the S.M.C. last month. The “pai-lou” was to commemorate the first anniversary of the inauguration of the “Special City Government” (Kiangwan) and was to remain on the bridge about a week. The Council refused to grant permission in letters addressed to Mr. Fu and to the Japanese authorities. It was understood that the Council’s refusal was based on the view that such an arch would be political in nature and hence would have no place within the International Settlement.

Extra-Settlement Road
Negotiations

Shanghai, Oct. 15.
The Chinese press in Shanghai yesterday pictured a gloomy future of the negotiations in regard to the dispute over the question of control of the extra-Settlement roads in the western district between Settlement authorities and officials of the new Chinese regime in Kiangwan, asserting that the negotiations would be deadlocked at least temporarily.

It was stated that both British and American authorities had strongly opposed the transference of control of the roads primarily for the reason that negotiations to that end should be conducted with the recognized Chinese Government having territorial and sovereign rights. Since the Government is in Chungking the negotiations had to be postponed, it was asserted.

The reports also quoted reliable sources as saying that as from November 1 the “Special Municipality” will also collect licence fees for cars and other vehicles in the outside road areas.

The west district branch of the Nantao District Court, has announced that as from October 11 official court petition papers might be procured from the court which will hear all cases in the area.

Mayor Fu's Police Interfere in West

Shanghai, Oct. 14. Members of the "Special Municipality Police" under Mr. Fu Siao-en, ordered British Indian constables of the Settlement Police to switch off the S.M.P. traffic lights at two important crossings in Edinburgh Road at 10.40 o'clock yesterday morning, thus causing temporary confusion at these intersections and a quasi-incident which was settled when police reinforcements were rushed to the two places from Bubbling Well Station, and the "Special Municipality Police" finally withdrew their augmented force.

The attempt on the part of the Kiangwan authorities to seize full control of the traffic situation along Edinburgh Road, in the British Military Defence Sector, was made without warning when squads of their "police" equipped with rifles marched up to the Sikh constables on duty and ordered them to turn off the regular traffic lights at the two intersections. The Indians were forced to comply with the demand and, as soon as they were able to leave their posts, communicated by the S.M.P. street telephone with Bubbling Well Station, whence squads of foreigners and Chinese were immediately sent to the scene.

Light Signals Resumed
It was estimated that the control light at Yu Yuen and Edinburgh Roads was off for about three minutes while the one at Great Western and Edinburgh Roads was out of operation for about ten. At any rate, with the appearance of about twenty extra S.M.P. men at each crossing the "Special Municipality" constables promptly made way for the Settlement Police to resume their guidance of the red-and-green semaphores. After about an hour all the additional Kiangwan constables were withdrawn from both intersections (including one man carrying a species of sub-machine gun, at Yu Yuen and Edinburgh Roads), and a short time later the S.M.P. recalled their reinforcements.

Meanwhile, senior police officers had arrived and inspected the two crossings as well as the intersection of Edinburgh and Tunsin Roads, where the "Special Municipality" had increased their squad of men. Mr. R. W. Yorke and Mr. A. H. Samson, Assistant Commissioners, were on the scene with other high officials of the S.M.P.

A personal inspection of the localities involved was made also by Major-General F. Keith-Simmons, Commander of British Forces in the Shanghai Area, and Major B. H. Ashmore, Brigade Major.

Shortly after the incident, truckloads of "Special Municipality" uniformed men, equipped with rifles, toured the district, pausing at the important crossings. These men did not alight from their lorries, however, at the Edinburgh Road intersections.

Four Japanese Attacked On Wuchang Road

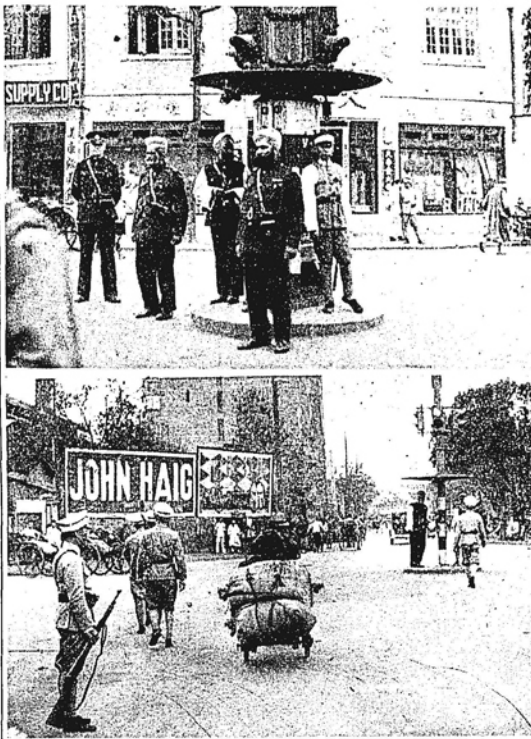
Shanghai, Oct. 14. Attacked after they had left the offices of the Japanese Consul-General, where they presented a resolution criticizing Mr. Yoshiaki Miura, Consul-General and his staff, four members of the Shanghai Branch of the Great Japan Youth Men's Party today planned to send a representative to organization headquarters in Tokyo to report details of the assault, the "Taikoku Shimpō" said yesterday.

The assault took place, the newspaper said, in the vicinity of Wuchang Road about 5 p.m. on October 12. The youths were attacked, it was stated, by four alleged Japanese carrying scimitars and hammers. None was hurt seriously. Their attackers, the youths told the newspaper, approached them, saying: "Young Men's Party, you are important."

Another Foreign Lady Robbed by Gunmen

Shanghai, Oct. 16. Another robbery in which a foreign lady lost her handbag took place in Kiaochoo Road, near the intersection of Sinza Road, at 10 o'clock last night. The victim, Mrs. M. Kondreff, was walking in Kiaochoo Road between Avenue Road and Sinza Road, when she was suddenly confronted by two Chinese one of whom pointed an automatic pistol at her.

One of the bandits grasped Mrs. Kondreff's small handbag, containing money, keys and papers, and the men then ran off. The value of the bag with contents was estimated at \$45. Detectives attached to the Bubbling Well Police Station are investigating the crime, which is similar to two recent robberies of foreign women in Yu Yuen Road.



Interference with Traffic Control

Squads of "Special Municipality" Police forced the regular Indian traffic constables of the S.M.P. to turn off traffic control lights in Edinburgh Road on October 13. The scenes above show the situation after reinforcements had arrived from Bubbling Well Station to restore order. A tense situation existed for an hour, after which the extra squads of "Special Municipality" Police withdrew. The points where the interference was temporarily affected are at the intersections of Yu Yuen Road and Great Western Road with Edinburgh Road.

Military Guests at R.A.F.A. Tiffin

Shanghai, Oct. 14. Lieut-Col. G. E. Swinton, Commanding Officer, The 2nd. Bn., The East Surrey Regiment, Lieut-Col. R. A. Wolfe Murray, Commanding Officer of the 1st Bn., The Seaforth Highlanders and their officers, were the official guests at yesterday's weekly tiffin meeting of the Royal Air Force Association of Shanghai, while M. de Rosset, newly appointed Polish Chargé d'Affaires, who was an aviator during the world war, was a private guest of a member who had served with him in Galicia.

In welcoming the guests, Sir Victor Sassoon, president of the Association, said that this was a unique occasion on which to extend a sincere welcome to the commanding officers of the two regiments stationed in Shanghai for it was the first time that they were the guests of the Association since war broke out in Europe. He added that it was the fortune of many of those present at the meeting, to have flown over the battlefields in France where these two regiments had been active and the determination shown by their officers and men filled the members of the Association with pride and admiration.

Col. Swinton replied on behalf of both Col. Wolfe-Murray and himself and said that while both the officers and men greatly appreciated the friendship shown by Shanghai residents, they would much rather be in Europe at the present time and added that he did not think that either officers or men could be blamed if under the present circumstances they left Shanghai with joy although this was not unmixed with sorrow in leaving so many friends behind.

M. de Rosset thanked the Association for the welcome accorded him and in a short but much applauded speech said that 22 years after the first war there was another war and the enemy is still the same. In condemning the German action in enslaving Austria and Czechoslovakia, M. de Rosset shortly spoke on the truly savage manner in which the Huns had ravaged Poland.

"They degraded that noble and chivalrous arm that aviation is," he added, "by bombing open towns and pushing their savagery as far as to machine-gun the windows of peaceful homes."

In concluding, he proposed a toast "that the allied air forces shall never disgrace themselves by similar crimes" and that this would finally contribute to a decisive victory.

Stampede to Buy Up 9,000 Newspapers

Shanghai, Oct. 11. A large number of subscribers of the "Chinese American Daily News" Chinese-language newspaper, did not receive their copies on Monday morning, because when 9,000 copies were being brought to the street, they were immediately bought up by a number of men, believed to have been connected with Mr. Wang Ching-wei's movement.

When the newsboys arrived from the printing plant of the daily, situated at 60 Avenue Edward VII, they were accosted by an undetermined number of men who paid cash and bought up the entire edition of the paper, subsequently travelling away in waiting motorcars in which the newspapers had been piled up.

According to Chinese sources, the same thing happened again yesterday but up to a late hour last night, this could not be confirmed. As will be recalled, the "Chinese American Daily News" which is registered as an American concern, was visited by about fifteen gunmen on the evening of July 22, when Mr. "Tao" Wilson and a number of Chinese pedestrians were killed and many injured in the most important gun-battle to have taken place in the Central District. The attack was made after a number of threatening letters had been addressed both to the management and members of the staff, warning them that they would be killed if their anti-Wang Ching-wei policy would continue.

Since then the building, in which a number of other newspapers have their offices and printing plants, has been closely guarded by Settlement and French Concession police.

The "Chinese American Daily News" had to suspend publication three weeks ago at the request of the police and was only permitted to resume two or three days ago.

Two Japanese Robbed In Rickshaws

Shanghai, Oct. 12. Two Japanese subjects were the victims of a robber gang last night while travelling in rickshaws in the Louza district. A large gang of Chinese waylaid the two men in Kinpo Road, near Fokien Road and made off with one wallet containing Y.920. No arrests were made.

In an earlier robbery at 407 Lay Road eight Chinese, four of whom were armed with pistols, intimidated the 24 inmates of the house and decamped with money and jewellery totalling \$310.

Minor Incidents On Perimeter

Shanghai, Oct. 15. Between 160 and 180 unarmoured "Special Municipality" policemen were prevented from entering the British defence sector on two different occasions yesterday and the four lorries in which they were being conveyed, finally departed in the direction of Hungjiao after the matter was amiably settled between Brigade-Major B. H. Ashmore, Mr. Kitikola, Japanese Adviser to the "Special Municipality" and Mr. Wang an official of the same administration.

The four lorries arrived at the Brenan Road railway crossing shortly before 5 p.m. and attempted to pass into the Settlement but were prevented from doing so by the British soldiers on duty at the point who immediately barred the thoroughfare. The trucks then departed only to drive up to the British post at the Great Western Road crossing where their passage was also barred.

Brig-Maj. Ashmore was immediately informed and arrived on the scene a few minutes later. Mr. Kitikola and Mr. Wang arrived at about 7 p.m. and it was pointed out to them that all transports en masse were not admissible unless the consent of the British military authorities had been obtained. The "Special Municipality" officials were informed that on numerous previous occasions it had been pointed out to them that whenever such movements of men were contemplated, permission would have to be obtained, the "North-China Daily News" learned.

The discussions were of the friendliest nature and Mr. Kitikola immediately ordered the lorries to return to their bases. No importance whatever is attached to the affair.

"Special Municipality" Tax Collections

Shanghai, Oct. 17. A report published by the "Sin Shun Pao" indicates that in collecting the "municipal tax" in the extra-settlement road areas in the Western district difficulties have been encountered from foreign residents and managers of foreign firms.

It is admitted that the head of the "Western Area Tax Bureau" has petitioned the "Diplomatic Department" of the Shanghai "Special Municipality" so that further negotiations may be carried on with the Settlement authorities. The aim of these negotiations is to enable the new Chinese régime to collect the tax from foreigners living or trading in the area.

It is stated that the new régime began collecting the tax in March of this year in a very limited area in the district, but later negotiations resulted in their being able to collect more tax in more areas. The tax money so far collected amounts to \$20,000, it is pointed out. Difficulties are said to have been experienced in making collections in Yu Yuen Road and from residents living in places where public utilities are not adequate but these questions are said to have been settled.

As for collecting the tax from foreigners in the area, the report states, Mr. Chu, head of the tax bureau, has suggested further negotiations in his latest petition sent to the Shanghai "Special Municipality" asking that the Settlement authorities be approached to settle the question.

It will be recalled that before the tax was collected some weeks ago when the new city régime wanted to collect the tax for the "winter season" in the district it was declared that foreigners would not be exempt from paying the tax.

Chinese Bank Ban on Hua Hsing Notes

Shanghai, Oct. 15. Chinese bankers in Shanghai have started a form of mutual supervision system by which none of them will be allowed to deal in the Hua Hsing bank notes, as the demand for such notes has been increased, according to Chinese reports.

It is stated that since September 1 when the Customs Superintendent in Shanghai, a "Reformed Government" appointee, officially announced that as from that date the Customs duties must be paid on the basis of the Hua Hsing notes the demand for such notes has been increased. More people than before have approached native banks to purchase them.

The bankers have been notified by their association that they should not deal in these notes. The Ministry of Finance in Chungking has also issued similar orders to local Chinese bankers. As a result bankers have begun mutually checking each other.

New Appointments In Far East

Shanghai, Oct. 16. Mr. R. H. Scott, formerly Assistant Financial Adviser to the British Embassy in China, who has been appointed Director of the Far Eastern branch of the British Ministry of Information, arrived in Shanghai yesterday.

The headquarters of the Ministry will be in Hongkong but Mr. H. Vere Redman has been appointed Assistant Chief with headquarters in Tokyo. Mr. Redman, who was the London "Daily Mail" correspondent in the Japanese capital, arrived in Tokyo on October 12.

According to a Domei news agency message from Tokyo yesterday, Mr. Redman denied reports that the British Government intended to distribute Y.10,000,000 in the Far East for propaganda purposes. Mr. Redman reiterated British official assertions that Britain was determined to "fight it out" in spite of the comparative calm existing along the western front. Mr. Redman referred to conditions in London and declared there had been air raid alarms, but they all proved to be false.

Explosion on Board Chinese Steamer

Shanghai, Oct. 10. More than 40 persons were seriously burned yesterday morning when an explosion suddenly occurred aboard the ss. Ching Yung En, a steamer belonging to the Fish Market in Yangtzeppoo, it was reported last night. The explosion occurred outside Woosung when the boat was coming here from Tsung-ming Island carrying goods and passengers.

It was stated that among the goods carried by the ill-fated steamer, which was badly damaged, were three tanks of gasoline. Just how the explosion was caused by the ignition of this inflammable liquid was not mentioned but it was asserted that great confusion reigned when the boat was set aflame following the explosion.

The boat was said to have been so badly damaged that it had to be abandoned at the place where the tragedy occurred. Victims were later transported by boats to the East Shanghai Hospital in Yangtzeppoo for medical assistance.

Entertainer Killed ; Japanese Injured

Shanghai, Oct. 15. A dinner party was abruptly broken up at about 10.30 p.m. yesterday, a sing song girl was killed and a Japanese, whose name could not be ascertained up to an early hour this morning, sustained a slight wound to his left arm, when two armed men burst into the room in which the dinner party was taking place at a sing song house 26, Bing Yung Lee, Bing Von Ka, off Canton Road, fired about five shots and decamped before an alarm could be raised.

Shortly before the shooting, three Chinese, three Japanese and four or five sing song girls had seated themselves preparatory to partaking of the meal.

While detectives from Louza Station, who are making the investigations, are yet looking for a motive, the *nodon opera* suggests the shots were intended for one or more Chinese guests at the party.

The sing song girl who was killed, was not an employee of the establishment but had herself come as a guest. The room had been reserved for a certain Mr. Lee and detective were endeavouring to ascertain the names of all those having attended the dinner party.

The injured Japanese, it was understood, had taken a car and presumably departed for the Foo Min Hospital.

Police Van Damaged Outside Country Club

Shanghai, Oct. 13. A raiding van attached to the Chengtu Road Police Station was involved in an accident outside the Country Club, Bubbling Well Road, at 4.25 o'clock yesterday morning, being severely damaged in collision with a traffic island and a China General Omnibus Company standard on the south footpath. The standard was badly injured in the smash. No one was injured.

The police van was eastbound in Bubbling Well Road when its driver was suddenly blinded by the brilliant lights on another vehicle going westwards on the wrong side of the road. The police driver swerved, and his car came into collision with the traffic island the bus company standard.

SHANGHAI NEWS (continued)

Columbus Day Observed

Fourth Marines Present American School With New Flagpole; Col. Fegan Host at Gathering

Shanghai, Oct. 13. Christopher Columbus on the little island of San Salvador, was quietly but enthusiastically observed by the American Community in Shanghai yesterday.

Highlights in the day's celebration were the presentation of a new flagpole to the Shanghai American School by the Fourth Marines in the morning and a cocktail party at the French Club with Colonel Joseph C. Fegan, Commanding Officer of the Fourth Marines, acting as host, in the evening.

Colonel Fegan, on behalf of the officers and men of his command, formally presented the new flagpole to the American School at the school grounds at 8:40 a.m. Before the presentation the speaker made a brief address to the assembled school children, quoting to them some of the hardships and adversities suffered by Columbus before he reached the New World. Col. Fegan pointed out that the voyage of Columbus was an object lesson in courage and persistence and urged the assembled students to profit by his example.

Hope for "Old Glory"

"In presenting this flag pole from the Fourth U.S. Marines," said Colonel Fegan, "I do so with the confidential hope that Old Glory will float from it for a good many years to come. The story of the sailing of Columbus is known to all of us. Four hundred and forty-seven years ago today, his fleet, which was about equal in draft to three large sea-going junks, after a stormy, gloomy voyage of three months across an unknown body of water, touched on the Island of San Salvador not far from the northern coast of Cuba. Finding this island barren and unsuitable for living, he sailed again and this time landed near Cape Haitien, Haiti. There, his reception was none too welcome as the Carib Indians were suspicious and treacherous; then, too, the trade winds made the harbour of Cape Haitien unsuitable for anchorage.

"Within a few days he decided to seek a landing elsewhere. This time he sailed round the southern part of the Island of Santo Domingo and landed at what is now Santo Domingo City. There he found a more welcome reception from the natives, so his crew went ashore and established a colony. Within two miles from the beach where Columbus first landed, but on higher ground, has been erected the famous Columbus Memorial Lighthouse.

"This was made possible through the efforts of the Pan-American Union, primarily through the generosity of General Trujillo, who until recently, was President of the Republic of Santo Domingo. Our State Department underwrote the financial responsibilities of this Memorial plan, as a sympathetic gesture.

Large Cross

"Roughly, the lighthouse is a large cross with the longest shaft pointing north and south. It is arranged so that high-powered electric lights throw into the heavens, against the clouds, the image of a cross. This cross serves a memorial purpose as well as an aid to aviation and ocean going navigation. It is a perpetual night light and certainly dignifies America's first Colony and the final resting place of the discoverer of the New World. In Santo Domingo is the famous cathedral in which the bones of Columbus rest, sealed in a beautiful tomb which was made possible by popular subscription from the school children of the Republic of Santo Domingo. The shrine is visited annually by thousands of tourists. It is under guard of a soldier from the Army of the Dominican Republic in the same manner as is the Unknown Soldier's Tomb guarded in Washington.

Duties of the Future

"The lessons and ranches of the courage and persistence left by Columbus should be ever present in the minds of you students. In your dealings throughout your life you should bear in mind that it requires trial and tribulation to accomplish the worthwhile. You are now preparing yourselves intellectually to meet the problems which will confront you and yours in years to come, so be sure that you are well prepared because it is your duty as a citizen to participate in finding the solutions of our national problems. In these days of turmoil and aggression and conquest for trade and international supremacy each one of us owes our best services to our country may achieve its goal. You are fortunate in attending this splendidly equipped school; the character lessons and habits you learn here will go far in being your guide along the lane of your life to come."

Flag-raising Ceremony

At the conclusion of his speech Colonel Fegan said "Now, let us arise and face the flag." Then, while the

band of the Fourth Marines crashed into the stirring strains of "The Star Spangled Banner," the Colonel, assisted by Mr. J. S. Potter, quickly hoisted the American flag to the top of the pole and came to the salute until the band had concluded the American National Anthem.

Mr. Raymond E. Burnes, principal of the Shanghai American School, accepted the new pole on behalf of the school. Among those present at the ceremony were Judge Milton J. Helmick of the United States Court for China, Mr. C. S. Franklin, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, Dr. R. J. McMullen and Mr. Paul M. Anderson.

Colonel Fegan's Columbus Day cocktail party at the French Club yesterday evening rounded out the day in fitting manner and the affair was a huge success, with over 500 guests in attendance.

Shanghai University Open to Residents

Shanghai, Oct. 11.

Preparations for the reopening of Shanghai University for residence by missionaries connected with the school had been completed and it was understood that a number of families would move to the campus on Saturday, the Japanese Embassy announced yesterday.

Japanese authorities decided to return the university to the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society and to re-open the campus for residence in compliance with the desires of the society, the Embassy statement said.

The campus would not be opened to the public because of the location of the university in a military district, but all persons connected with the school would be granted all necessary facilities, the statement said.

Mr. Miura formally informed Mr. Gauss of the proposal on September 23, and the latter expressed his sincere appreciation. As the University is situated in a district important from the strategic point of view, the campus is not open to the free access to the general public. People connected with the University, however, will be granted all necessary facilities.

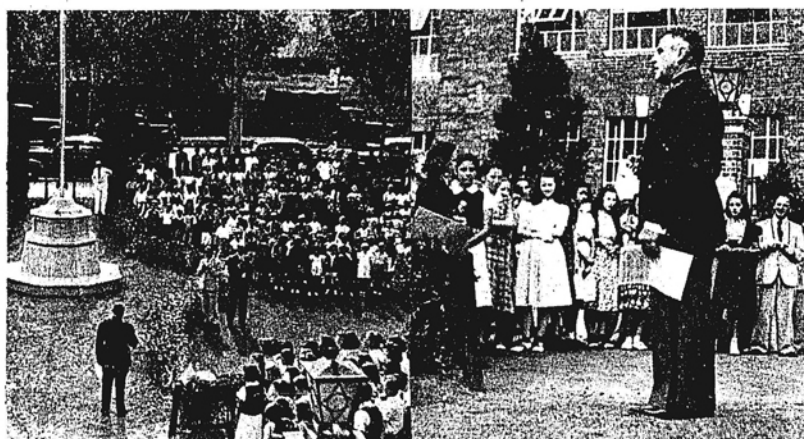
Concession Robbery Nets Large Amount

Shanghai, Oct. 14.

Four bandits, three armed with pistols and one with a hand grenade, broke into a tobacco firm in the French Concession on October 12 and after being in full control of the establishment for an hour they decamped with more than \$14,000 in cash and gold bars. The French police were informed of the crime two hours later.

The desperadoes broke into the firm at about 9:30 p.m., the closing hour, menacing 21 employees and two customers with their pistols and locked them up in the office. One of the armed men maintained a strict watch while his three confederates burst open a safe in which \$6,500 in cash and two gold bars each valued at \$4,000 were contained. They escaped with the valuable booty.

The report of the death of Sir George Bernard Lomas-Walker which appeared in these columns on September 18, is now found to be erroneous. Sir George is in the best of health and very much alive at Harrogate, according to a letter received in Shanghai on October 11.



"N.C.D.N." Photos.

Flagpole Presentation at American School

Scenes during the Columbus Day presentation of a new flag pole to the Shanghai American School by the Fourth Marines. Prior to the flag raising Col. J. C. Fegan made an address to the school children, citing the perseverance of Columbus as an example for all.

Centenary Marked By Little Sisters

Shanghai, Oct. 15.

A century in the service of the aged poor will be celebrated by the Little Sisters of the Poor ("Congregation des Petites Sœurs des Pauvres") in Shanghai beginning today. This observance will be held in conjunction with the universal centenary of the famous order of nuns which was founded by a Frenchwoman, Jeanne Jugan, born at Cancale (Ille-et-Vilaine) in 1792 and known in the Order as Sœur Marie de la Croix. Sœur Marie de la Croix died at the Mother-House, La Tour St. Joseph, on August 29, 1879.

The Little Sisters, who are well known figures on the streets of Shanghai, personally soliciting contributions in offices and shops for the upkeep of their aged charges, conduct a large Home in Tungkadoo, Nantao, where they care for the Chinese indigent. Although this institution was in the very fighting zone late in 1937, the courageous nuns did not evacuate but stayed to care for their many old Chinese people, receiving supplies by launch via the Whangpoo River.

The local celebration of the centenary will start this afternoon and will last four days. It is being held under the patronage of Monseigneur Auguste Haouisée, S.J., Bishop of Cercina (in partibus infidelium) and Vicar Apostolic of Shanghai. The services will be held at the Home in Tungkadoo.

Opening Ceremonies

Today's meeting will start at 3:30 p.m. with an address made in Chinese by the Rev. Father E. Bonay, S.J., of Aurora University. This will be followed by a solemn Benediction service celebrated by the Rev. Father J. Verdier, S.J., Procurator of the Shanghai Mission.

A "Triduum" or three days service, tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday, will form the main part of the solemn observance. Tomorrow will be known as "Foreign Benefactors' Day," Tuesday as "Chinese Benefactors' Day," and Wednesday as the "Day of Priests and Religious."

The Rev. Father E. Beaucé, S.J., Rector of Siceaw, will celebrate a special Mass at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning to be followed by Exposition of the Most Blessed Sacrament. At 3:30 p.m., Bishop Haouisée will address the Little Sisters' community, and at 4 p.m. solemn Benediction will be celebrated by the Rev. Father E. Moulis, of the Congregation of the Mission (Lazarists). At 4:30 the aged folk at the Home will express their gratitude to their European benefactors.

Tuesday's observance will open with the celebration of High Mass by the Rev. Father Yves Henry, S.J., Vicar-General and Superior of the Shanghai Mission. This will be followed immediately by exposition of the Most Blessed Sacrament. At 3:30 p.m., a Chinese Jesuit, Rev. Father Vincent Zi, S.J., will preach in Chinese. This will be followed by a solemn Benediction service celebrated by the Rev. Father J. B. Corey, of the Société des Missions Étrangères. The aged charges of the Sisters will thank their Chinese benefactors after this service.

Pontifical Mass

Pontifical Mass will be celebrated by Bishop Haouisée at 8 a.m. on Wednesday. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Father G. Germain, S.J., Rector of Aurora University. At the end of the Mass

Foreigner, Chinese Get Police Medals

Shanghai, Oct. 13.

The Municipal Council has approved a recommendation of the Permanent Awards Board, endorsed by the Commissioner of Police, that Distinguished Conduct Medals, Class II, be awarded to Foreign Probationary Sergeant A. J. Buxton and Chinese Police Constable No. 1819 for outstanding efficiency and great bravery in connection with a shooting affray on July 7, 1939.

At 7:30 a.m. on July 7, three members of the Chinese Branch including C.P.C. 1819 attempted, in the course of their duties, to search a male Chinese on Sinza Road near Stone Bridge Road. They were, without warning, fired upon by two other male Chinese. The Police returned the fire and all three desperadoes ran in a westerly direction along Sinza Road. The Police gave chase and C.P.C. 1819 outdistanced his comrades. At Chengtu Road corner, F.P.S. Buxton joined in the chase which led into an alleyway. One of the gang pointed a pistol at F.P.S. Buxton and was shot simultaneously by that officer and C.P.C. 1819.

A second member of the gang, who subsequently proved to be unarmed, passed through a dwelling-house and emerged into another alleyway. He was followed by F.P.S. Buxton, who shot and wounded him. The remaining member of the gang, who was armed, passed through houses and alleyways and was followed by other members of the Force attracted to the scene by sounds of firing. This gangster jumped into the Soochow Creek and was drowned.

Price of Rice Shows Further Decline

Shanghai, Oct. 12.

With the arrival of further large shipments, the market price of rice declined considerably in Shanghai yesterday.

Kan mee, the superior quality of the grain, registered a drop of \$4 per zeh. This grade of rice was selling at prices ranging from \$28 to \$34 per zeh.

See mee, the cheaper kind, showed a decline of \$2 per zeh and sold at prices from \$14 to \$19.

will be exposition of the Most Blessed Sacrament.

In the afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the closing ceremony will be held. It will be a procession in honour of St. Joseph, with Bishop Haouisée presiding. This solemn manifestation will be in fulfillment of a vow made by the Rev. Father R. Jouon, S.J., at the time of the burning of Nantao. After Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament the "Te Deum" will be sung, and the Triduum will close with the Papal benediction imparted by Monseigneur Haouisée.

The Little Sisters' Order, which has institutions all over the world, was founded a hundred years ago when Jeanne Jugan (later Sœur Marie) offered shelter to a poor, infirm, forsaken old woman, Anne Chauvin, in a garret at Saint-Servan, France. Today there are 307 Houses of the Order, scattered over the five continents. All nations contribute to the valiant army of religious women who maintain this charitable work, and even in the local establishment at Nantao there are at least a dozen different nationalities among the nuns. The large majority of the old men and women cared for by the Sisters are non-Catholics.

Potsdam's Wild Cruise For Port

Shanghai, Oct. 15.

Much interest attaches itself to this letter of a Shanghai resident, bound for this port in the Potsdam. She eventually got into a German port and passengers had to find a way to the borders. It is dated September 7. The writer continues:—

I have had a most exciting experience in trying to get back to Shanghai after Home Leave. I sailed in the Potsdam as per schedule on August 23, from Southampton. When we were almost across the Bay of Biscay and nearing Portugal, the captain had orders to turn the ship round and return home as war was imminent. We were about eight days getting back to Bremen. During this time no one except the captain knew where we were going or what time we would arrive. All we could do was guess our direction from the position of the sun.

I was the only Englishman in the first-class, but there were some Shanghai policemen in the tourist. I felt by no means pleased with the lack of information as to our destination, and the captain refused to drop the British passengers at the nearest neutral port. When we received the news of the imminence of war, the ship's crew changed our yellow funnel to the Cunard colours, (black top and red sides) also changed the ship's name and painted out all names from the life boats. No light was to be seen from the outside of the ship and at times we were going full speed ahead at night through fog with no lights at all.

We found out later that we went up the west coast of Ireland, round the north of Scotland somewhere approaching Iceland and then eastward to Bremen. We saw a fine school of whales in the northern waters, blowing for all they were worth.

Mad Dash to Border

On arrival at Bremen we made a dash across Germany, via Dusseldorf and Cologne to the Belgian border and thence to Ostende. I was rather reminded of the Shanghai war refugees when we were at Cologne. We had to wait seven hours during the night in Cologne station. Women and children in the English party were asked on piles of luggage while the men kept watch. They looked absolutely weary, worn and sad and crowds of Germans gathered round to look at the unusual sight. Some of the German men were exceedingly kind and gave sweets and biscuits to the youngsters. The ordinary German people are definitely against the war and fervently hoped that it would be avoided at the eleventh hour.

Troops and men being called up were everywhere. Some of the Germans going to their depots for military service were veterans of the last war and some looked to be between 50 and 60.

Well I arrived home just in time before the declaration of war and have had a gas mask served out to me. They look a more useful article than the flannel shirts we had issued during the Shanghai war.

The health report of the French Municipality for the week ending October 14, shows that the total number of deaths from all causes amongst the foreign and Chinese population in the Concession were—Foreigners 12 and Chinese 238. Deaths from notifiable diseases were—Foreigners, Pneumonia 2 and Typhoid Fever 1; Chinese, Tuberculosis 21; Dysentery 7; Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers 7; Pneumonia 4; Diphtheria 2; Cerebrospinal Meningitis 2; Ber-beri 2 and Cholera, Recurring Fever 1 each.

Japanese Occupy Bund Building

Shanghai, Oct. 14. Without notifying the settlement police, between fifteen and 20 plainclothes men, alleged to belong to the Japanese gendarmes, forcibly occupied several rooms of the former premises of the head office of the Bank of Communications at the corner of the Bund and Hankow Road yesterday morning and they were still there last night. Chinese officials and employees of branch banks who had come from the interior and were housed in the building withdrew.

The plainclothes men arrived in the vicinity of bank in motor cars bearing Shanghai Defence Force number plates and on foot. Some of them took up patrol duty outside the building while others entered the building without meeting resistance from a small number of Indian watchmen and Chinese servants and clerks.

After obtaining the keys from them the Japanese rushed to the third floor of the building and took over some rooms there which they had tried to rent on October 12. The matter was brought to the attention of the police by a foreign officer on patrol duty who saw the arrival of the Japanese party and who informed the Central Police Station of what had happened. A police detail was sent to the scene, but were told that since the building belonged to a Chinese Government institution the Japanese were about to use it as their offices.

Attempt to Rent Premises

It was stated that the Japanese approached the local Chinese bank officials on Oct. 12, for the purpose of renting some unoccupied rooms in the upper floors of the building. The negotiations were desultory because no Chinese bank officials in Shanghai have the power to do that.

Since the removal of the head office of this bank from the Settlement the first and second floors of the evacuated building have since been occupied by temporary offices of branch banks which were evacuated from the occupied interior. These temporary offices, it was announced, were used by bank officials and employees who handle deposits of customers living in the interior. Classes also were opened on the fourth floor and in some of the rooms on the third floor of the building for teaching bank employees accounting and other related subjects.

The bank is one of the big four Chinese Government institutions and although its head office has been removed, several branch offices are still functioning in Shanghai. The Shanghai main office of the bank is located in the French Concession. There are some other Chinese bank buildings including the former premises of the Central Bank of China but these have remained free from Japanese interference.

Asked regarding the incident, the spokesman at yesterday's press conference stated that he had no information on the subject.

Fourth Floor Dormitory

Oct. 15. The entire fourth floor of the premises of the Bank of Communications at 10 Hankow Road (facing the Bund) which was taken over by Japanese gendarmes on Oct. 13 will be used as a dormitory by the gendarmes while minor officials of the Chinese bank who have been working and receiving an education in the building would probably remain there if the present arrangement works, it was learned yesterday.

Inquiries made by the "North-China Daily News" yesterday revealed that the Japanese had offered to rent part of the building as a dormitory promising to pay a monthly rent of several thousand dollars. One report said \$2,000 was offered. At least that was what the bank officials were given to understand, it was learned.

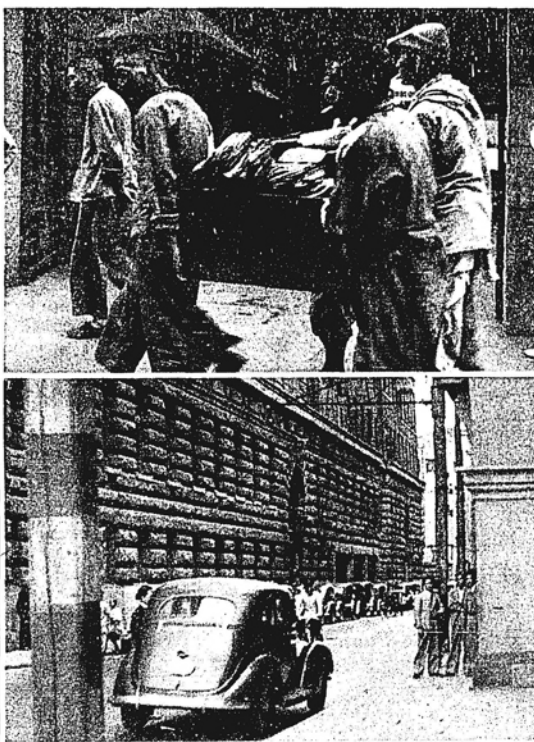
Chinese bank officials were seen entering the building yesterday and it was admitted that, although they did not work on Oct. 13, they did yesterday. They have not yet quite decided as to whether or not they would resume work officially.

It was reported that local bank officials had telegraphed to the head office of the bank asking for instructions regarding the incident. Although the "North-China Daily News" was told by a reliable source that they would formally resume working tomorrow, Chinese evening reports said that this could not be guaranteed pending instructions.

Japanese were seen using the front entrance of the bank building facing Hankow Road while Chinese bank employees used the back door in the same street. It was reported that no Chinese were allowed to go to the third and fourth floors.

Bankers Return

Oct. 17. An unusual situation developed on the Bund within the Settlement yesterday when officials and employees of the branches of the Bank



"N.C.D.N." Photos.

Japanese Operate on The Bund

Japanese plainclothes men said to belong to the Japanese Gendarmes Headquarters in Shanghai forcibly took over some of the upstairs rooms of the former premises of the head office of the Bank of Communications, 10 Hankow Road, facing the Bund on October 13. Upper picture shows a case of documents being carried away by workers after the rooms which the Japanese offered to rent on October 12 had been taken over, while the lower one, some plainclothes men standing at the side door of the bank building facing Hankow Road and a motor car bearing Shanghai Defence Force licence plates parked alongside.

of Communications, who withdrew from occupied areas long ago and have ever since been working on the former premises of the head office of their bank at 10 Hankow Road, facing the Bund, re-entered the building and resumed work yesterday after a short-lived suspension resulting from the forcible renting of two upper floors of the same building by Japanese gendarmes, thus making Japanese officers and Chungking appointees work in the same building.

When plain-clothes men of Japanese gendarmes entered the building four days ago, the Chinese bankers withdrew not knowing what to do for although the Japanese offered to rent part of the building no Chinese bankers in Shanghai have the power to negotiate the rental agreement. Yesterday the bank employees re-entered the building and pasted up a white paper signboard "Joint Office of the Withdrawn Branches of the Bank of Communications," near the front entrance of the building at 14 the Bund. The Japanese used another entrance at 10 Hankow Road of the same building.

It was learned that the Japanese had offered to rent the third and fourth floors of the building as a "dormitory," refusing to allow bank employees to go upstairs but that at the same time, they would not interfere with the latter working downstairs. The Chinese bankers have telegraphed to their head office for instructions and it would appear that pending the arrival of the instructions they have resumed work taking care of deposits by customers living in the interior whence the bankers have withdrawn during the hostilities. The entrance to the bank building in Hankow Road was still guarded by Japanese plain-clothes men yesterday.

Shanghai Consuls Join Japanese Dissenters

Shanghai, Oct. 12. Joining the staff of the Tokyo Foreign Office in opposing plans to create a Trade Ministry with diplomatic powers, Consul-General Yoshiki Miura and 40 diplomatic officials and employees of the local Japanese Consulate-General cabled their resignations to the Foreign Office last night, says Domei.

Their action followed the resignations of more than 110 officials of the Foreign Office.

Officials of the Consulate-General here were actuated by a desire to collaborate fully with the Tokyo Ministry of Foreign Affairs and by the fear that they would be unable to perform their duties under a "misdirected Government policy," they said.

Acting on their own initiative, fifteen officials of higher rank with Mr. Miura and 26 junior officials resigned.

Moderate Cholera Spread in F.C.

Shanghai, Oct. 15.

During September, the extension of cholera did not badly modify the satisfactory sanitary state of the French Concession. Although there was a slight increase in general morbidity, a reduction in mortality was noted; and, concerning the notifiable diseases, fewer cases were brought to notice and the number of deaths resulting therefrom.

The spread of cholera was moderate. To the two cases noted during the latter part of August are added 59 new cases. There is then a total of 61 cases for a period of epidemic lasting 48 days, or a daily average of 1.3.

Mortality due to cholera (seven deaths or a percentage of 11.29) was very moderate. The small number of cases permitted a concise diagnosis, and for each case a bacteriological confirmation was done. All these cases were found among the Chinese population while the foreigners were totally exempt. More cases were noted amongst the male population and the ages varied between 20 and 30 years.

Results may be summed up as follows: Among the patients, 79.04 per cent. were not inoculated; 17.74 only were inoculated; correct information could not be obtained for two patients, who subsequently died. The death rate among those not inoculated amounts to 12.2 per cent.; not one death was registered among those who were inoculated. More than half of the inoculated patients received their injections more than four months ago.

Military and Scouts Help

Results thus obtained from the anti-cholera inoculation campaign rewarded the efforts of the French Military Detachment attendants in Shanghai, with the help of the Boy Scouts of the French Municipal School for Chinese since the beginning of their summer holidays. With a view of warning the population before the disease broke out, inoculations began comparatively early as the following table will indicate:

	Injections
April	269,452
May	344,750
June	419,182
July	414,497
August	9,362
September	8,993
Total	1,462,266

The amount of vaccine from the Pasteur Institute, at 4 billion germs per c.c., used during the campaign reached a total of 2,376,000 c.c.

One may draw the following conclusions: Anti-cholera inoculation correctly done, protects. The protection thus conferred is not absolute nor indefinite. Therefore, during an epidemic, it will be quite in order to have another injection after three or four months.

The other affections requiring a special mention are the diseases of the digestive tract. The dysenteries maintain a high level. The same goes for typhoid among both the foreigners and Chinese; however, there is a slight decline in the number of cases.

The tight control of food provisions continues. Violations of the law on the pasteurisation of milk are still quite frequent. Frauds on the weight of bread inferior to what is marked on the paper covers have been discovered and the parties concerned have been severely dealt with. The delivery of food provisions in a dirty and unhealthy state is being traced.

The evacuation of night soil outside the Concession is normally proceeding. An important progress is realized in the functioning of this service.

S.M.P. Farewell to Supt. Lovell

Shanghai, Oct. 14.

Superintendent J. F. Lovell, B.C.M., who joined the Shanghai Municipal Police 25½ years ago, will retire from the local force on pension tomorrow to go to Australia and, perhaps, England later.

Supt. Lovell was guest of honour yesterday afternoon at a farewell reception held in the S.M.P. Club in Poochow Road, when Police comrades presented him with two handsome gifts in token of their esteem. The gifts were presented by Major K. M. Bourne, Commissioner of Police, who pointed to Mr. Lovell's long and meritorious career in the local force, and wished him and Mrs. Lovell happiness in their retirement. The retiring superintendent responded suitably to the speech of presentation.

The gifts consisted of a set of military hair-brushes, silver mounted, for Supt. Lovell, and a large silver toilet set for Mrs. Lovell.

Mr. Lovell who hails from Bedfordshire, joined the S.M.P. in March, 1914, and volunteered for war service in October of the same year. He served with distinction throughout the Great War, was wounded three times, and received, among other decorations, the Distinguished Service Medal. He returned to Shanghai from military service in August, 1920.

Trained Chinese Class

Promoted sergeant on October 1, 1920, Mr. Lovell rose through the grades to become inspector in 1929, chief inspector in 1936, and superintendent in 1938. He was highly commended by the Commissioner of Police for excellent work in the training of the first class of probationary Chinese sub-inspectors in 1931. He was awarded the Police Long Service Medal on completion of 20 years service, and five years later received a bar for this medal.

In November, 1936, Supt. Lovell was noted for good work with the riot squads at the Chungshan Road Bridge during a serious mob disturbance. Besides, he has received a letter of appreciation from the Commissioner of Police for the excellent manner in which he carried out his duties while he was in charge of the Police Training Depot from May, 1932, to May, 1934. He went from the Training Depot to charge of the Chengtu Road Station in 1934 and took command of the Reserve Unit (riot personnel) in January, 1935.

Among the police officials who attended yesterday's presentation were Capt. H. M. Smyth and Mr. G. W. Gilbert, Deputy Commissioners; Messrs. E. C. Baker, W. E. Fairbairn, H. D. M. Robertson and A. H. Samson, Assistant Commissioners; Superintendents R. Conduit, J. Mason, V. Shorman, J. Barry and H. Grubb; Chief Inspectors D. B. Ross, F. G. West and A. H. Chamberlain; and Inspectors J. Watson, J. M. Watson, A. Telfer, B. B. Everest, C. White, R. F. Tabrum, W. H. Widdowson, W. T. Ware, J. Leslie, J. Smith, V. E. Mason and E. J. Harper.

Pigeon Club Presentation

Earlier this week a presentation was made to Supt. Lovell by the members of the Shanghai Homing Pigeon Club, at the Shanghai Junior Golf Club. Mr. H. H. Connolly, B. Ross, president, handed to Mr. Lovell a silver cutlery set on behalf of the membership. Mr. Lovell was one of the founders of the Club and is considered one of the outstanding experts in pigeon racing in Shanghai.

Reserve Unit Presentation

Oct. 16. Two more presentations were made yesterday to Supt. J. F. Lovell, B.C.M., who will leave Shanghai on Wednesday for Australia, after completion of 25½ years service in the Shanghai Municipal Police (including war service).

Supt. Lovell's retirement became effective yesterday. He was the guest of honour at noon at the Gordon Road Police Station, when members and former members of the Reserve Unit presented him with a silver-mounted tray inscribed with the names of the donors, and a silver tea-set for Mrs. Lovell. Supt. V. Shorman spoke on behalf of the large gathering and Mr. Lovell responded.

Those present included Messrs. C. White, J. Smith, F. Tetstall, I. G. Campbell, V. Woolley, H. Diprose, F. J. Willis, H. Prince, A. W. T. Philmore, E. Knifton, C. J. McCalvey, M. King, N. C. Phurazyn, W. H. Baldock, W. Brand, K. R. Bonner, F. H. Wise, C. R. Jones and T. G. Adams.

A second presentation was made to Mr. Lovell by Russian members of the Reserve Unit shortly before noon yesterday. The gift was a handsomely engraved cigarette case.

Supt. Lovell was in charge of the Reserve Unit from January 1935 until his retirement, yesterday.

French Ambulance Fund Subscription Completed

Shanghai, Oct. 15.

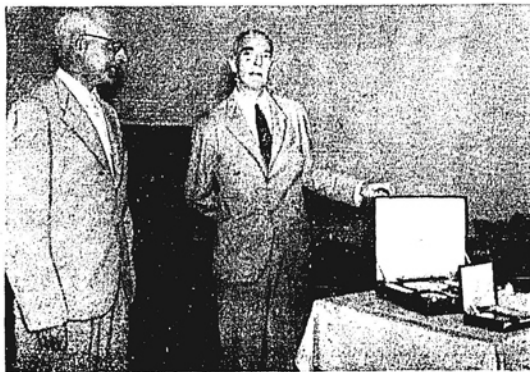
The following notice has been received from the French Committee of the Ambulance of Shanghai:—The Committee of the Ambulance of Shanghai is pleased to announce that the subscription for the purchase of a surgical motor ambulance has just been closed, the proceeds having exceeded the most optimistic expectations.

The Committee express their thanks to all French residents in Shanghai and to their friends for the welcome they were kind enough to extend to the ladies entrusted to appeal to their generosity which resulted in the collection of over \$80,000 in ten days.

Murder in Badlands

Shanghai, Oct. 14.

Guns again barked in the "badlands" last night in Hungjiao Road near the French Concession and after the smoke had cleared and gunman or gunmen escaped the French police found a Chinese hot water shop proprietor dead in a lane having been shot three times. It was believed that it was a case of revenge on the part of bad characters who often met in the victim's shop.



"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Farewell to Supt. Lovell, S.M.P.

Supt. J. F. Lovell, B.C.M., is seen above receiving a farewell presentation from Major K. M. Bourne, S.M.C., Commissioner of Police. Supt. Lovell retired on Oct. 15 after well over 25 years in the Council service. The presentation was made on behalf of the Foreign Branch of the Force.

SHANGHAI NEWS (continued)

America Interested in War

Reciprocal Trade Pacts in Far East Impossible Before End of Sino-Japanese War, Mr. Sayre States

Shanghai, Oct. 16.

THE American people are vitally interested in the outcome of the European war, Mr. Francis B. Sayre, newly appointed United States High Commissioner of the Philippine Islands, who arrived in Shanghai yesterday on his way to Manila, told press representatives, pointing out that the most precious things of our civilization are at stake and that the American people want a world of law and order instead of international anarchy which only rules by force.

"The American people," Mr. Sayre continued, "want peace sincerely but whether the United States would be able to remain neutral only future developments will reveal. From the bottom of my heart, I hope that we shall remain neutral although no one can say."

Asked whether he had anything to say regarding the independence of the Philippines by 1946, Mr. Sayre stated that he felt that it would be unfair to the people of the Philippines were he to talk on the subject before having been able to discuss it in the Philippines, himself. He pointed out that unless and until both the Philippine and American peoples wish to alter the law promulgated in 1934 according to which the Philippines would see their independence reconstituted by 1946, Congress could not reconsider its decision of five years ago.

Questioned as to the attitude which the United States were going to take towards Japan, Mr. Sayre stated that his lips were sealed regarding this matter. "The State Department," he continued, "has its own ideas on the subject and I can't talk about it."

In commenting on the abrogation of the commercial treaty with Japan, Mr. Sayre pointed out that the agreement which was cancelled by the United States was old and obsolete and contrary to the interests of the United States. He said that it would have to be replaced by an agreement which would provide for the changed conditions such as, for instance, exchange limitations which have been in force since 1928.

Likes Shanghai

Asked whether he liked Shanghai, Mr. Sayre stated that in his opinion it was a "straight" city and pointed out that in his capacity as adviser to the Siam Government years ago, he frequently visited Shanghai on his way to and from the United States, adding that the last time he was here was in 1926.

Earlier in the day, when interviewed on board the President Cleveland, Mr. Sayre said that the extension of United States reciprocal trade agreements with Far Eastern Nations depended on the outcome of the Sino-Japanese war and that, until this conflict is settled, there could be no question of the sincere approach to discussing commercial agreements in the Far East.

He pointed out that the United States had concluded commercial agreements with about 20 nations and that these had worked out to the mutual satisfaction of both parties.

Mr. and Mrs. Sayre, their two sons, Ralph Graves and William Graves, and the High Commissioner's staff are leaving Shanghai at 10 a.m. today on their way to the Philippines. Among those travelling in the party are Mr. Golden W. Bell, Legal Adviser to the High Commissioner, and Mrs. Bell; Mr. Woodbury Willoughby, Administrative Assistant, and Mrs. Willoughby; Mr. George Gray and Miss Annabelle Newcomb, confidential secretaries.

Mr. and Mrs. Sayre had a busy afternoon in Shanghai, arriving at the Customs Jetty shortly after 2.30 p.m. where they were greeted by Admiral T. C. Hart, Commanding the United States Asiatic Fleet and Mr. C. E. Gauss, United States Consul-General in Shanghai, while Col. J. C. Fegans, Commanding Officer of the Fourth Regiment, U. S. Marines, went on board the President liner to greet the high official.

Using the Admiral's car, Mr. and Mrs. Sayre proceeded to the American Club from where they left for the American Country Club shortly before 5 p.m. as Mr. Gauss was "at home" to the local American community between 5 and 6 p.m. so as to give Shanghai Americans the opportunity to meet Mr. and Mrs. Sayre. Later in the evening the new High Commissioner was the dinner guest of Admiral Hart.

Brilliant Career

Mr. Sayre was appointed to his new post by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on July 27, succeeding Mr. Paul V. McNulty, who, it will be recalled, told local newspapers when passing through Shanghai on his return to the United States some months ago, that he thought Mr. Sayre his most likely successor.

Mr. Sayre, who is the son-in-law of the late Mr. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States during the World War, was until recently Assistant Secretary of State in Washington and in that capacity handed notice of the abrogation of the Commercial Agreement with Japan, to Mr. K. Horiuchi, Japanese Ambassador to the United States.

A native of South Bethlehem, Pa., where he was born 54 years ago, Mr. Sayre was for many years a law professor at Harvard and wrote a number of legal books. He lectured at the University of Southern California and was adviser in foreign affairs to the Siam Government from 1923 to 1925, negotiating a number of important commercial treaties for that country.

First Baptism at Cathedral

Shanghai, Oct. 14.

Exactly 90 years ago today, on October 14, 1849, the first baptism took place in Trinity Church, or as it is now known, Holy Trinity Cathedral. Officiating at this important event in the history of Shanghai religion was the Rev. John Hobson, then Chaplain of Trinity Church, and the child he baptised was none other than his infant son, John Philip Hobson. One of the signatories witnessing the ceremony was Bishop Boone.

The record of this baptism, faded and yellowed by the passing decades, is still preserved among the voluminous records of the Holy Trinity Cathedral. Evidently the record was not started until a few years after the first baptism, for on the first page of the register is a list of four baptisms, under the heading "Memorandum of Baptisms performed by me before the opening of this register." Then, at the bottom of the list is the annotation "Baptised according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the United Church of England and Ireland."

This register of early baptisms in the Holy Trinity Cathedral has proved of great benefit to many people throughout the years, for apparently no such record has been kept in the Consulate. Thus, persons desiring birth certificates were able to get them from the records of the Cathedral.



BY SAPAJOU

Chief Quartermaster Clerk J. Lippert, U.S.M.C.

Ex-Constable Found Hanged in Concession

Shanghai, Oct. 15.

At about 9 a.m. yesterday, the body of Michel Jaroff, until one week ago a member of the French Concession Auxiliary Russian Regiment, was found hanging from a tree in the compound of the Tung Wen College, Avenue Haig.

Detectives attached to the French Concession Police were immediately informed and up to a late hour last night, the motives for Jaroff's death could not be ascertained as he left no letter or other indication which would in any way simplify the work of the detectives. It was understood, however, that Jaroff had been suffering from what he believed to be an incurable disease, for some time, and that this may have prompted him to end it all.

Deceased had been a member of the Russian Auxiliaries of the French Concession for 12 years.

Armed Robbers Grab \$1700

Shanghai, Oct. 17.

While the heavy downpour last night kept most of Shanghai's underworld at bay it failed to dampen the money-making ambitions of six bandits, four of them armed with wicked-looking pistols, who forced their way into House 12, Lane 360, Peking Road, at five minutes past five yesterday evening and looted the place of \$1700 in cash. The thieves made their getaway before the alarm could be raised.

Police Arrest Three House-Breakers

Shanghai, Oct. 16.

A gang of house breakers, none of whom appeared to be armed, were engaged by the Police early yesterday morning at House 3, Lane 271, Robison Road, and three of their number arrested.

Ten men entered the house by breaking open the front door at 2.30 a.m. Before they could steal anything, however, one of the occupants communicated with the police at Pootoo Road Station by telephone with the result that a party of men under Inspector J. M. Watson, in charge of the station, went to the scene. One shot was fired from a police pistol but no-one was wounded.

The three prisoners will be brought before the First Special District Court today.

Mr. Y. Hanawa Accepts Council Seat

Shanghai, Oct. 11.

Mr. Yutaro Hanawa, manager of the local branch of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and president of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, officially accepted the post of Japanese member of the Shanghai Municipal Council on October 9 from Chairman C. S. Franklin, according to the "Taikoku Shimpo" yesterday.

Mr. Hanawa, who is already serving on the Police Committee of the Finance Committee, filling out the unexpired term of Mr. Tatsuhiro Funatsu, who has returned to Japan, the paper said.

Mr. B. W. Gale

Retiring Shortly

Shanghai, Oct. 12.

Mr. B. W. Gale, Senior Director of Messrs. Harrisons, King & Irwin, Ltd., is leaving Shanghai with Mrs. Gale on October 23, after more than 32 years residence in this country, although he told a "North-China Daily News" representative yesterday that he was not sure whether or not he would return as a private person. "I wish to be cautious," he said, "as I know many who had made plans years in advance with regard to where they would settle when they retired. After an endless number of farewell parties they finally left only to return to Shanghai a year or so later because they had discovered that 'Shanghai was the finest place after all'."

Mr. Gale first set foot on these shores on March 28, 1907 when, in the absence of a Customs Jetty, passengers were put ashore on the P. & O. pylon from where a wheelbarrow was hired to convey Mr. Gale's luggage to an address at Quinsan Gardens, which at the time was a "select residential district" notwithstanding the fact that excellent boarding-house accommodation was available for \$60 per month.

Two Buckets a Day

"Not everything was included in this amount, however," Mr. Gale continued, "for hot water was only available in hot water shops and thus it was necessary to have a coolie bring two buckets per day at the price of ten cents which made a monthly total of \$3."

While salaries were considerably lower then than they are now, the purchasing value of the dollar was in proportion and, with exchange at 2s. 8d. a bottle of whiskey in those days cost \$1 and a bottle of gin was available at 60 cents per bottle.

Mr. Gale was transferred to Hankow in 1908 and while there was a member of the Hankow Volunteer Corps when it was mobilized during the revolution in 1911. He returned to Shanghai in 1917.

Mr. Gale, who is a native of Beckenham, Kent, England intends first of all to visit South Africa and Kenya thereafter to visit England, Canada and then possibly return to Shanghai, although he seems to have made up his mind to give South Africa a good "look-over" with a view to settling there, should he find conditions there what he saw them while on a visit in 1937. Victoria runs a close second in Mr. Gale's choice for a place of residence but he still thinks it quite possible that maybe a year after his departure from Shanghai, friends will be in a position to greet both him and Mrs. Gale here but "merely as tourists."

Long Conditions were Better

In referring once again to conditions prevailing in 1907, Mr. Gale, when asked how it was possible at the time to order a suit, for instance, said that it was a rare thing that suits would be fitted by a tailor "unless there was something wrong with it" and that it was usual that a suit brought out from home would be given to the tailor to enable him to copy it, which was generally excellently done.

"Don't think however that Shanghai was an uncivilized place," Mr. Gale continued, "Shanghai appeared more civilized in 1907 than it does today, even though there were no sky-scrapers."

First joining the Shanghai Club in 1917, Mr. Gale until a few years ago, served on its committee. He is also a member of the Country Club and during his stay in Hankow was a member of the Hankow Club and the Hankow Race Club.

Never particularly active in the field of sports, Mr. Gale derived a great deal of pleasure from trips up-country and among his favourite past-times was house-boating which of course, has been drastically curtailed since 1927.

Looking fresh and hearty many years younger than he really is, Mr. Gale, it seems, will be missed in Shanghai where he and Mrs. Gale were always very popular.

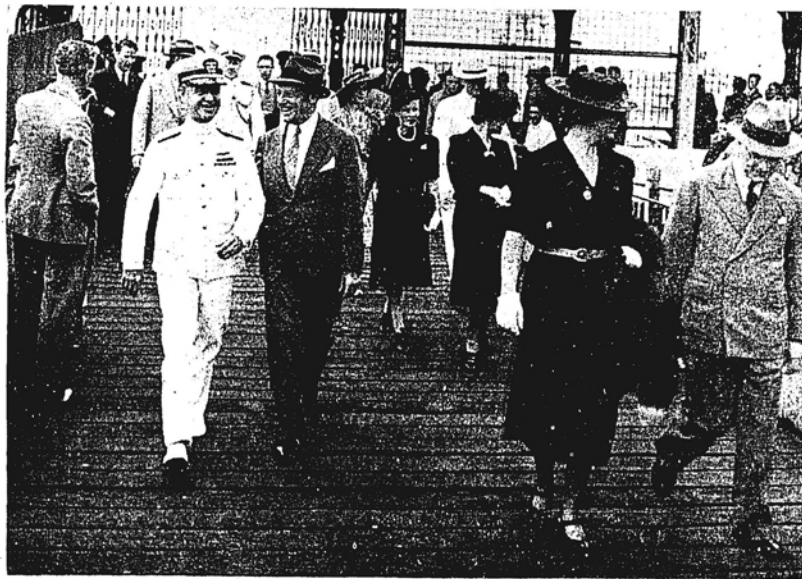
Several farewell parties are to be held in their honour before their departure.

Japanese Sentry Kills Chinese Pedestrian

Shanghai, Oct. 11.

A Japanese sentry stationed on the Nantao side of Sikawei Creek opposite Avenue du Roi Albert fired one shot at 6.30 a.m. yesterday, killing a Chinese who was walking along the bank of the creek on the Nantao side. A few minutes later, a number of Chinese arrived and picked up the dead man, carrying him away.

It was impossible to ascertain the reason for the shooting which was witnessed by large crowds from the French Concession side of the creek.



New Philippines Commissioner in Shanghai

Mr. Francis B. Sayre, the new United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, visited Shanghai on October 15 en route to Manila and was entertained to an "at home" at the Columbia Country Club. Mr. Sayre is seen with Admiral Hart, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet, on the left of the picture, with Mrs. Hart and Mr. C. E. Gauss, U. S. Consul-General, on the right after their arrival at the Customs Jetty.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.



"N.C.D.N." Photos.

Eleven Armed Gangsters Rob Hongkew Bank

Shanghai, Oct. 13.

Perhaps one of the biggest armed robberies in the long and varied annals of Shanghai crime was perpetrated last night when a band of thugs entered the Kiu Ju Ho Kee Bank at 84 Seward Road and looted the place of \$130,000 in banknotes of various currencies.

At 8.15 p.m., while the Chinese clerks in the bank were counting the takings for the day, eleven men calmly sauntered into the premises through the conveniently open door. Five or six of the group appeared to have been armed with pistols, which they proceeded to place under the noses of the amazed clerks. The employees of the bank, eleven in number, were then herded together in a corner of the shop and forced to remain silent and at bay under the menacing supervision of the armed members of the mob.

While their colleagues thus ensured them a free hand the remaining members of the gang leisurely went about the business of collecting all available cash in view. In all the bandits gathered up \$130,000 in Yen, Chinese dollars, U. S. currency and the various other currencies which are taken in during the day's business in an exchange shop. Although styled as a bank, the place was in reality an exchange shop and the bulk of the business carried on was in exchange.

After remaining on the premises for about 35 minutes the robbers, having stripped the place clean of cash, bade their unwilling hosts a merry good evening and decamped. Reports obtained by the police from the bank assistants revealed that the bandits made their getaway in a motor car which had been waiting outside the bank. This report seems a trifle vague, however, as there were eleven men in the mob and that would constitute a suspicious load for one motor car. The robbers spoke Shanghai and Northern dialects. Detectives from Hongkew police station are making a thorough investigation of the case.

U.S.S. Augusta Sails

Shanghai, Oct. 13.

The U.S.S. Augusta, flagship of Admiral Thomas C. Hart, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet, hauled up her anchor and slid silently down the Whangpoo River at 10 yesterday morning, bound "for sea." The recent Navy Department order prohibited Navy officials here from revealing the vessel's destination, but it is presumed she is going to sea for target practice. The Augusta is expected to return to Shanghai within ten days time. Meanwhile Admiral Hart transferred his flag and administration to the U.S.S. Isabel and will remain in Shanghai.

Worst Floods Within Living Memory

Shanghaiers awoke on the morning of Oct. 14 in the Settlement and French Concession to find that Shanghai had changed overnight into a "Venice of the Orient." Instead of streets there were canals along which muddy water swirled while rickshaws, coolies, cars, trams and buses ploughed their way through places where the flood was over three feet deep. This was a result of a violent downpour during a thunderstorm early in the morning. Above are scenes in Shanghai. The depth of the flood can be gauged from the picture (top left) while (top right) is a scene outside Majestic Apartments. The lower pictures show scenes outside the Grand Theatre and at the Nanking Road Chekiang Road corner.

Heavy Downfall Floods City

One Killed, Two Injured by Collapsing Walls; Traffic Disrupted as Thunderstorm Hits Shanghai

Shanghai, Oct. 15.

ONCE again Shanghai was temporarily transformed into a "Venice of the Orient" when one of the heaviest downpours in many years transferred various districts of this city into waterways for a number of hours, causing havoc to week-end sporting schedules and headaches to motorists and pedestrians who were obliged to make their way through the flooded districts of the city.

While the thunderstorm—and it was a thunderstorm according to Sikawei Observatory where thunder was actually heard early yesterday morning—had passed on by 7.45 a.m., effects of the floods at least in certain districts beyond St. Georges and in the French Concession will probably be noticeable for days. Pumping operations in the Central and Louza districts are bound to show results only after hours of tedious work and after the drains will have been cleared of millions of gallons of undesired water.

Along Nanking Road and particularly at the corner of Chekiang Road, the water was well over knee-level and passengers of rickshaws had difficulty in assuring the dryness of their feet. Show-windows of the Sincere Department Store were flooded and were partly emptied of their wares, coolies being engaged in bailing the water out of the ground-floor sales-rooms. Cyclists found that the water reached well above the centre of the wheels while foreign and Chinese policemen on duty at that point, found it preferable to take off their boots in view of the fact that the water was so high that they found their boots completely filled.

Wooden boards which had been temporarily placed on both sides of tram tracks so as to cause little or no inconvenience to motorists while repairs are being made, were partially washed away or at least dislocated and coolies were busy since an early hour yesterday morning, in putting them back into place.

Most shops were still closed by 9.30 a.m. while only very few of those who had to attend offices, arrived at their places of business on time, the delay in smooth traffic, caused by the floods, being considerable. Many buildings not only in the Central and Western districts but also in other parts of the city and particularly in the French Concession, were flooded and pumping equipment, as far as available, was put into action.

As is usual on occasions of this sort, rickshaw pullers and garages did a "roaring" business. Scores of

cars had to give up the struggle against the water and were awaiting the rescue vans which was active throughout yesterday.

Sport Fixtures Cancelled

The Race Course was entirely flooded and the Race Meeting which was to have taken place commencing at 1.15 p.m. was cancelled due to the fact that the track was unusable.

While Bubbling Well Road from Yu Ya Ching Road towards the Western district, was under water, streets running parallel, such as Burkill Road also suffered heavily. In the French Concession, certain districts were practically unpassable such as for instance the stretch on Avenue Joffre between Rue Amiral Bayle and Avenue Dubail, while the famous corner of Rue Bourget and Route Cardinal Mercier was as usual, quite unpassable, with the result that all traffic, including buses had to be deviated thus causing much inconvenience to passengers.

In the west, sampans would have been more appropriate than vehicles and traffic was considerably slowed down as a result of the high waters which threaten to disrupt the normal flow of traffic for at least one or two days.

Tram Service Suspended

The situation in the French Concession was so serious that tramway traffic was stopped entirely while the bus service was maintained and consequently the traffic problem was rendered considerably more acute. Officials of the French Tramway

Company questioned on the subject yesterday afternoon, believed it unlikely that tramway services would be resumed until today.

Owing to yesterday's floods, a major default developed in a Central district telephone cable causing interruption to the service of approximately 200 subscribers in the area bounded on the north by Soochow Road, on the south by Ningpo Road, on the east by Yuen Ming Yuen Road and on the west by Kiangse Road. Repair crews were immediately rushed to the scene with the result that the services in the affected areas will probably be restored before tonight.

Damage Estimated in Thousands

Damage caused by the floods, particularly in shops, was estimated yesterday to run into many thousands of dollars and shopkeepers along Bubbling Well Road and Yates Road not only bemoaned the damages thus caused by the water but also wondered just when the next



"N.C.D.N." Photo.

A Problem

The biggest problem confronting office bound workers on Oct. 14 was how to keep dry. This picture shows one worker travelling right into his apartment entrance by rickshaw.

customer would venture into their establishments, some of which were hardly above the pavement level and consequently suffered considerably.

Comic sights were also the order of the day yesterday as well-dressed Chinese in foreign clothes, rolled up their trousers and took off their shoes and stockings preparatory to jumping onto a bus which was to convey them to their places of business. Even Chinese women, who had to brave the elements by virtue of their occupations, faced the prospects of negotiating a flooded city with a smile as they took off their shoes and stockings to wade in the water as did the majority of pedestrians.

Yesterday's floods caused at least one death, that of a small Chinese girl who had been standing near a wall at 74 Nanyang Road, which col-

lapsed and two Chinese women were injured under similar circumstances a few hours later on Ferry Road.

"Worst in Years"

"Quite the worst rain flood in many years," was the verdict of Mr. A. F. Gimson, Commissioner of Public Works, S.M.C., yesterday morning.

Mr. Gimson pointed out that the P.W.D. rain gauge in Kiaoeloh Park registered about five inches of precipitation during the night and this morning up to 9 a.m. yesterday. This means that more than 500,000,000 gallons of water fell on the International Settlement and western area south of the Soochow Creek and east of Keswick Road. In other words, within a few hours yesterday a precipitation which represented one-eighth of the total annual rainfall in the Settlement.

The flood was general, and it was Shanghai was recorded. It was hard to say in which localities it was especially pronounced. The Louza district in the Settlement had bad inundations, as did long stretches of Bubbling Well Road and crossing streets and lanes, and many important thoroughfares in the French Concession. The so-called western "outside roads" district suffered heavily, automobile traffic being seriously hampered on many of the streets.

Throughout residential Shanghai hire-car companies and rickshaw coolies did a record business during the early hours, and even in the downtown district enterprising "whang-pau-tsho" pullers made whang for them easy money ferrying the public across the more deeply flooded intersections. Scenes of grinning Kompo coolies carrying well-dressed foreigners (some complete with spats and sticks) pick-a-back from rickshaws to apartment-house entrances, were witnessed along Bubbling Well Road, Avenue Joffre and other chief thoroughfares.

Contributing Causes

In commenting upon the flood situation, Mr. Gimson, the P.W.D. Commissioner, explained that rain inundations in the Settlement had grown worse in the last few years owing chiefly to four causes.

The first of these, Mr. Gimson said, was the rapid industrial development in the western extra-Settlement roads area in the last two years or so, with unfortunately, a resulting deterioration of the drainage system of the district. This drainage system is not, and was not, under the control of the Settlement authorities. The area involved, it is further pointed out, is about as large as the International Settlement itself south of the Soochow Creek.

A second contributing factor involves the recently increased discharge of drainage in the French Concession into a system with which the Settlement drainage is interconnected. As a third factor it is mentioned that certain localities in the Settlement continue to "settle," bringing about low areas or hollows into which flood waters collect.

No Dredging for Two Years

Mr. Gimson finally pointed to the fact that the Soochow Creek and the Whangpoo River do not provide the outlet for surplus water that they used to. There has been no dredging of the Soochow Creek and the Whangpoo River since before the Sino-Japanese hostilities of 1937. During those hostilities, as was recorded in the "North-China Daily News," the costly German-built dredger Chien She and other Whangpoo Conservancy vessels were seized by the Japanese Navy, the Chien She being at the time moored off the French Bund. These dredgers have been idle since the time of seizure.

Yesterday's floods, besides paralyzing a great proportion of normal traffic in Shanghai, caused considerable damage to the road repairs in progress under the direction of the Public Works Departments of the Settlement and the French Concession. In the Settlement alone a tremendous amount of road work is in progress on parts of the 180 miles of thoroughfare under P.W.D. care.

Waters Gradually Subsiding

Oct. 16.

As if it were the lost continent of Atlantis arising from the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean, the city of Shanghai yesterday slowly emerged from the depths of the flood caused by the deluge on October 14. At a late hour last night, the city had not yet succeeded in shaking off the last vestige of moisture as areas in the Western District and French Concession still retained their Kil-larney aspect.

Nanking Road was almost completely dry yesterday morning and many shops, closed all day on Oct. 14, opened for business. Wing Cat's, Sincere's and the Sun Sun Company department stores, closed to everything but water on Oct. 14, opened on October 15 for their customary half-day's business. Probably the most decorative sight of the entire flood was the cluster of fair young sales girls employed by Hall and Holtz standing in the swirling waters in front of the shop entrance waiting for the place to open up. The fair

(Continued on page 106, col. 4.)

SHANGHAI NEWS (continued)

Shanghai Tenants Organized

Large Attendance at Shanghai Tenants' Assn. Meeting; Unanimous Support for Committee

Shanghai, Oct. 12.

THE fight against the rapacious landlord, members of which well-stocked species abound aplenty in the city of Shanghai, is now under way in earnest. Yesterday evening, in a crowded Community Church Hall, about 250 of the city's tenants of both sexes gave their full support to the recently formed Shanghai Tenants' Association, by whom the meeting had been sponsored, and unanimously backed a resolution authorizing the Association to continue its splendid work in aiding the oppressed tenant.

The meeting was marked by loud bursts of applause during short addresses given by three active workers on behalf of local tenants, Mr. S. M. Edwards, Mr. J. S. Chisholm and Mr. Carroll Alcott.

Presiding at the meeting was Mr. E. S. Little, who was supported by the three speakers and Mrs. E. G. Merritt, hon. secretary. In his address, Mr. Chisholm, acting chairman of the Association, stressed the fact that the Association had not been formed to "jyp" the landlord. "We expect a fair deal from the landlords," he said, "and they can expect a fair deal from their tenants."

He continued by outlining the history of the Association which, he stated, had come into being soon after the landlord of Brookside Apartments had given his tenants notice to pay rentals in United States currency and after a similar order had been given by the landlord of Garden Apartments.

"Several of these apartments," Mr. Chisholm continued, "were leased by the Shanghai Municipal Council. I wrote to the Council and asked if they were going to meet the demand to pay United States currency. I didn't get a reply. I wrote again and I telephoned and I got a reply (laughter)—they had come to an arrangement with the landlord not to pay in foreign currency."

Here Mr. Chisholm paid a sterling tribute to the work of Mr. D'Auxion de Ruffe, the Association's legal adviser, who, he pointed out amid applause, had expressed determination to help the Association and to waive all legal fees at the present stage. "We owe a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. D'Auxion de Ruffe," the speaker added.

Ambassador Approached

Mr. Chisholm then referred to legal actions in which Mrs. Jean Taylor, a British subject, and Mr. Peter Li, a Chinese landlord, had figured. Dealing with this he explained that a man had been received from Chungking prohibiting the payment of rentals in a foreign currency. This ruling had been appealed against and, until a decision was received, they did not know where they stood.

He expressed thanks to the British Residents' Association, which had approached the S.M.C., and Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, the British Ambassador. His Excellency had given every consideration to the tenants' case, said Mr. Chisholm, but owing to the complex nature of the situation in Shanghai he had not been able to promise effective action for a long period. The Ambassador and his staff, however, were still working in that direction.

"Not all landlords are grasping," continued the speaker when paying a tribute to landlords who had kept their rentals within reasonable bounds. He referred to the success of the Association and prophesied that the time was not far distant when it would have to have an office and secretary to deal with all the business. In conclusion he appealed for support and new members.

Genuine Distress in Shanghai

Mr. Edwards, who followed Mr. Chisholm, said that there was a very genuine distress in Shanghai at the present time in many homes because of mounting rentals. There was no reason at the present moment a landlord might be treating his tenants fairly, there were no grounds for belief that that fair play would be continued.

Speculators, he said, were buying up properties for no other purpose than to exploit the tenants. Reasonable treatment at the present moment was not a guarantee of reasonable treatment in the future. "It is essential for us to get to-

gether in numbers," Mr. Edwards continued. "This is the only way to bring about reduction in rents. By concentrated effort and by sheer numbers we can create a great impression on the landlords and, believe me, they are susceptible to the pressure of public opinion."

"If the tenants of Shanghai showed that they were determined not to be exploited, then the Consular Body and the Council could be approached and brought to rally to their cause. There was no reason why the Consular Body should not help them, he said, and an order could be made to stop landlords charging a rental 60 per cent. above the normal rate to deny the right to evict for not paying any increase above 50 per cent. The terms of the order could be left to the wisdom of the Consular Body," he added.

Council Not Sympathetic

"The Council are not I am afraid, any too sympathetic to our cause," Mr. Edwards continued. He pointed out that the higher the rents were, the higher the rates paid to the Council were also. He was afraid that they would not get the Council on their side. To combat this, however, they could call a special meeting of ratepayers. He concluded by asking for the loyal support of all tenants.

Mr. Alcott introduced into his address many of those pay comments. There was a definite need for such an organization as the Tenants' Association, he said; in fact there had been a desperate need for such a body for many years. It took a real crisis, however, such as the one facing the salaried employees in Shanghai today to bring it into being.

Because of conditions in Shanghai the opportunities for profiteering were unlimited. These conditions gave landlords a chance to "milk" a shell-shocked, disoriented and beat-up public as never before. Some landlords, he said, were not satisfied with a reasonable return on their investments but were tempted to go on a gold or sterling basis while their tenants were receiving salaries in local currency.

"There is not one building in Shanghai which was built in terms of foreign exchange," he said amid applause. Although a few of the building materials had to be imported, they were imported in terms of local currency and the fact remained that the majority of most Shanghai landlords were in local currency. Here he mentioned a case where a landlord had increased a rent from Shanghai \$140 to U.S.\$30, a 200 per cent. increase at the present rate of exchange.

The only way to curb the landlords was by organization, he said, and the Tenants' Association would be a powerful influence in fighting the landlord and in preventing other methods of profiteering, such as key money and skyrocketing rents. He remarked on the fact that this was the first time in Shanghai that the salaried workers had got together to give the co-operatives a battle. He finished by pointing out that while rents were always the first to go up and the last to come down, salaries were always the last to go up and the first to come down.

Resolution to Empower Committee

The resolution passed was as follows: "That this meeting approves the action of the Committee of the Shanghai Tenants' Association and authorizes the continuance of its efforts to obtain just and equitable rentals. It empowers the Committee to take whatever steps they may consider necessary or advisable to achieve this end."

The Committee was elected as follows: Messrs. J.S. Chisholm, W.M. Macoustra, British; L.D. Gibson, American; S.M. Edwards, British; Dr. Sundsbak, Norwegian; M.S. Boutourlin, Russian; R. Schinazi, American; Savul, Indian; A. Maude,



A Canadian Bride

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

The wedding took place on October 12 at Holy Trinity Cathedral of Captain Murdoch Campbell, of Messrs. Mollers, Ltd., and son of the late Murdoch Campbell and of Mrs. Campbell, of Inverness, Scotland, and Miss Amy Isabel Forneri, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Forneri, of Saskatchewan, Canada. Miss B. Daly was the bridesmaid and Captain Ramsay, of Messrs. Mollers, Ltd., acted as best man.

WEDDINGS

Campbell—Forneri

Shanghai, Oct. 12.

The wedding took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in Holy Trinity Cathedral of Captain Murdoch Campbell, son of the late Murdoch Campbell and of Mrs. Campbell, of Inverness, Scotland, and Miss Amy Isabel Forneri, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Forneri, of Saskatchewan, Canada. The Rev. E. W. Weaver, Chaplain to the Missions to Seamen, officiated.

The bride, who was given away by Mr. F. T. McKeown, wore a long skirted gown of deep blue velvet with a matching coat. Her head-dress was a plumed velvet bandeau and she carried a shower bouquet of pink carnations and Scottish heather. Her bridesmaid was Miss B. Daly whose fuchsia ensemble was worn with hat and accessories to match and a corsage of tuberoses. Captain Ramsay acted as best man.

After the ceremony a reception for intimate friends was held at 10 Jubilee Court, the residence of the Rev. and Mrs. F. W. Weaver, while in the evening Mr. and Mrs. F. T. McKeown entertained the bride and bridegroom and those friends who were unable to attend the ceremony at their residence, 1522 Bubbling Well Road.

Baker—Andrews

Shanghai, Oct. 11.

The wedding took place on October 9 at Holy Trinity Cathedral of Private Ernest Baker, 1st Bn. The Seaforth Highlanders and son of Mr. and Mrs. William Baker, of Southampton-on-Sea, England, and Miss Joyce Unity Andrews, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Andrews of Shanghai. The Rev. J. N. L. Bryan, C.F., officiated, and the chancel of the Cathedral was beautifully decorated with pink and white flowers for the occasion.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a trained gown of heavy French satin made in period style with a three-cornered neckline, high waist, and long sleeves which were draped fully to the elbows and then fitted closely to the wrists. Her veil of fine white tulle was fastened to the head with orange blossoms and she carried a shower bouquet of white gladioli and jasmine. Mrs. W. Hastings Greene was matron of honour. Her frock was of heavy powder blue silk cut on straight lines. With it she wore a georgette halo hat to match, her flowers being pink gladioli. The bridesmaid was

British; Dr. Leto, Italian; Major Letao, Portuguese.

Just before the close of the meeting a member of the Association asked if action could be taken to curb rising rents at the Y.M.C.A. "They have increased there every month since June," he added.

MARKET PRICES

The following prices, effective in the Western District on Oct. 12, are quoted in cents per lb. except when marked E each, D dozen, B bunch.

REEF	VEGETABLES
Sirloin Roast 80	Artichokes 20
Rib Roast 75	Asparagus 80
Rump Steak 80	Beans French 20
Filet Steak 1.20	Haricot 30
Topside Steak 75	Lima 20
Silver-side 70	Soya 20
Shin 38	Sprouts 20
Stewing 63	Soaked 20
Soup Meat 50	Beetroot 20
Suet 50	Cabbage 20
	Salted 20
	Carrots 30
Gigot 60	Chicory, Ch. 25
Saddle 60	U.S. 3.00
Loin Chops 45	Chilies 25
Shoulder 45	Cucumber 40
Flank 45	Egg-plant 20
Neck 45	Endive 20
	Garlic 20
	Ginger 20
Leg 55	Green Corn 10
Loin Chop 50	Green Pepper 40
Shoulder 42	Horseradish 40
Lard 48	Kale 15
	Koh-Bah 0.25
Leg 50	Kohlrabi 10
Steak 1.35	Leeks 10
Cutlets 1.10	Lettuce 20
Stewing 80	Mint 20
Buttalo 50	Mushrooms 2.30
Goat 90	Okra 30
	Onions, Amer. 20
	small 30
	spr. 08
Bacon 80	Peas 12
Brisket 80	Peas 12
Silver-side 80	Potatoes 08
Round 63	Potatoes sweet 08
Ham 1.00	Pumpkin 08
Ham, Chinese 60	Radiol 10
Salted Pork 60	Rhubarb 30
	Spinach 15
	Thyme 2.00
	Tomatoes 30
	Turnips 12
Bream 45	Walrus Bamboo 45
Black Head 45	Big Marrow 10
Carp 55	Dill 08
Cod, Ningpo 40	
Cod, Shanghai 40	
Crabs 25	
Cuttle 60	
Eel 55	
Hallibut 40	Chicken, spr. 60
Herring 40	Duck 1.75
Lobster 1.90	Duck wild 1.10
Mackerel 50	Egg (chick.) 1.10
Mandarin 65	Fowl 20
Pomfret 50	Goose 3.50
Prawns 1.20	Hare 0.50
Ribbon 30	Pheasant 2.00
Salmon 45	Pigeon 40
Salmon 30	Salmon wild 30
Shrimps 75	Quail 60
Soles, Ningpo 45	Rabbit 1.50
Soles, S'hai 65	Snipe 0.25
Whitebait 40	Tail 40
Yellow 33	Turkey 80
	Woodcock 0.55
	Duck dressed 1.50
	Egg (duck) 2.70
	Goose dressed 2.10
	FRUIT
Herring 20	Apples Chefoo 33
Jelly 25	Dalren 33
Ribbon 30	Bananas 23
Yellow 30	Fig 08
Salmon 35	Grapefruit 08
	U.S. 40 lb. 16.50
	U.S. 40 lb. 16.00
	S'hai 50 lb. 1.00
	220 lb. 37.50
	Milk
	Pumelo (Jap.) 28
	Perlimmons 23
	GRAIN AND FLOUR
	Flour A 45 4.00
	Flour B 45 3.50
	U.S. 40 lb. 16.50
	U.S. 40 lb. 16.00
	S'hai 50 lb. 1.00
	220 lb. 37.50
	Milk
	Pumelo (Jap.) 28
	Perlimmons 23
	Grade A T.T. 55
	Grade A 52
	Grade B 50
	Best Anthracite 120.00
	No. 1 House Coal 108.00
	No. 1 Kitchen Coal 87.00
	First Quality 1.00
	Charcoal 2nd Quality 40 lb. 6.20

Miss Marreille Middleton. Her dress was a Lanvin model of peverche blue taffeta, the bodice trimmed with a georgette of the same shade and short puffed sleeves. Her headress and bouquet were of crimson dahlias, the bouquet being tied with silver ribbons. Mr. Patrick McAloon was best man and the ushers were Piper A. Duncan, Peeper J. Gibbs, Mr. W. Hastings Greene and Lance-Corporal D. J. McLean.

The bride's mother was wearing a frock of wine-coloured crepe satin with a matching hat.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the American Women's Club, 577 Bubbling Well Road. A display of Highland dancing and bagpipe music by friends of the bridegroom's in the Seaforth Highlanders greatly delighted the many guests present, as did the singing of old Scottish songs. The bride went away in a violet wool dress with turban, shoes and bag-to match. Herr Woolen coat was of deep purple with an embossed pattern down the front. Owing to present conditions, the honeymoon is being spent in Shanghai.

Heavy Downfall Floods City

(Continued from page 105)

damselfield their shoes and stockings in their hands and had their skirts tucked up to an attractive height to keep them free of the far from clear water. The shop, however, remained closed and the girls had to wade for home.

Race Course Dry

The race course drained off in a surprisingly short length of time and was available for the usual group of early morning golfers on October 15. Later in the day the golfers were reinforced by the lawn bowls lie-hards and in the afternoon the cricket club grounds resounded to the click of ball against bat as a friendly match got underway.

Areas in the Western District, remained at the usual high-water mark, the floods obstinately refusing to recede one inch. Hardoon Road and surrounding districts were under water to a depth of at least two feet and not an inch of dry road surface was visible at the intersection of Rue Cardinal Mercier and Rue Bourgenet. Much confusion reigned in this latter district on Saturday night as opera-goers slipped and stumbled their dripping way into the Lyceum Theatre. Across the street in the French Club there was a famine in progress as the flood waters invaded the kitchens and curtailed cooking activities.

Public Nuisances

With the appearance of the floods in Shanghai streets two of the city's foremost groups of public nuisances, motorist-splashers and remail-boy-splashers, came into their own. Each group vied with the other in an effort

to gain superiority in obnoxiousness. The motorist in evidence disdained for their less fortunate brethren who were forced to breast the rising tide in rickshaws, flounderingly ploughed their way into huge ponds of water at full speed, leaving in their wake a trail of moist, irate and profane rickshaw passengers.

To the small fry the deluge was a gift from the Gods. Urchins who had never seen or even heard of bathing beaches rolled their trousers up to the limit and splashed around in the water all day long. Occasionally they splashed each other by kicking up the muddy water but their real prey were the hapless adults who either gingerly waded their way along the inundated streets or rode in rickshaws. Greatest thrill to these youthful water-sprites was the upsetting of a rickshaw, whether accidental or by their own machination. Their glee was all the greater if the occupant of the rickshaw was a timid young member of the fair sex.

North of the Creek

The area North of the Creek did not suffer as much as the International Settlement and the French Concession. This is quite unusual for, in the past, the floods here rise to greater heights in the district across the Creek. Of course there were a few flooded areas in that district, but nothing to compare to previous occasions. Ward Road Gaol, for example, where during the last typhoon the inmates of cells on the ground floor had to be moved to a higher floor, this time was only under a few inches of water.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

Swimming Championship

Thrilling Finish Sees P.T.H. Eke Out Slender Margin Over American School

Shanghai, Oct. 13.

A MIDST great excitement, the Public and Thomas Hanbury School scored a narrow victory in the last event of the programme to retain the Shanghai Inter-Scholastic Swimming Championship in the Foreign Y.M.C.A. pool yesterday evening, defeating their closest rival, the Shanghai American School by a margin of 89 to 87. Five schools competed. The Western District School came in third with a total of 59, the Cathedral School took fourth with 42½ and St. Francis Xavier's College finished fifth and last with 25½.

A total of 21 events were listed for competition. It was a touch and go affair, with the P.T.H. and the S.A.S. putting up a bitter fight all the way. At the end of the twentieth event both teams had the same number of points, 81. In the last item, the 150 yards senior medley relay, the defending champions rallied to beat the American schoolboys by less than a yard and keep the title in their possession for another year.

Matiuk, who swam the back stroke for the P.T.H., was unable to cope with Britton, trailing by a fair margin. However, Grebenchikoff managed to make up Matiuk's lost water by catching up on Dama-gard in the breast stroke. At the finish of this 50 yards the two were in a dead heat. Then came the final 50 yards free style swim in which Joe Hall outsped Bordwell and won the decision by about a yard's difference. The time was 1 minute 39 seconds.

The S.A.S. scored no less than 26 points in the Junior Class against the P.T.H.'s 21. In the Intermediate Class the P.T.H. team were superior, leading the S.A.S. by 29 to 22. In the Senior Class both gained 39 points and the 2-point difference in the average of the Intermediate and Junior categories eventually became an important factor in winning the championship.

Led by Butt, the Western District School ran out easy victors in the Intermediate Class by garnering 37 points. Butt did remarkably well in the 50 yards breast stroke. Using the powerful butterfly stroke, he finished the distance in the time of 34.9 seconds and almost equalled Grebenchikoff's mark of 34.2 in the senior race. Butt also won the 50 yards free style, besides taking an important part in the two relays.

P.T.H.	Jr.	Inter-	Sr.	Total
39	29	21	89	
39	22	26	87	
39	22	26	87	
11	12	19½	42½	
7	7	11½	25½	

Junior Class

25 yards free style:—1. Evans (C.S.); 2. Tifling (S.A.S.); 3. Laing (C.S.); 4. Masters (P.T.H.). Time: 18½ secs.
25 yards breast stroke:—2. Hipps (S.A.S.); 2. Laing (C.S.); 3. McGregor (P.T.H.). Time: 20½ secs.
50 yards back stroke:—1. Hall (P.T.H.); 2. Masters (P.T.H.); 3. Laing (C.S.) and McGeeon (S.F.X.). Time: 21½ secs.

50 yards free style:—1. Pereira (S.F.X.); 2. Laing (C.S.); 3. Tifling (S.A.S.); 4. Masters (P.T.H.). Time: 37 secs.
Diving:—1. Tifling (S.A.S.); 2. Laing (C.S.); 3. Young (W.D.S.); 4. Eabry (P.T.H.).
100 yards relay free style 4 × 25:—1. S.A.S.; 2. P.T.H.; 3. S.F.X.; 4. C.S. Time: 69½ secs.

Intermediate Class

50 yards free style:—1. Butt (W.D.S.); 2. Ross (S.A.S.); 3. Samson (W.D.S.); 4. Ruden (P.T.H.). Time: 26½ secs.
50 yards breast stroke:—1. Butt (W.D.S.); 2. Ross (S.A.S.); 3. Samson (W.D.S.); 4. Ruden (P.T.H.). Time: 26½ secs.

50 yards back stroke:—1. Butt (W.D.S.); 2. Campos (S.F.X.); 3. Jump (P.T.H.); 4. Farmer (C.S.). Time: 34 9/10 secs.
50 yards back stroke:—1. Gilchrist (P.T.H.); 2. Ross (S.A.S.); 3. Karmiloff (W.D.S.); 4. Ingner (W.D.S.). Time: 34½ secs.

100 yards free style:—1. Gilchrist (P.T.H.); 2. Ross (S.A.S.); 3. Hyatt (W.D.S.); 4. Johnstone (C.S.). Time: 69½ secs.
150 yards medley relay:—1. W.D.S. (Ingner, Butt, Samson); 2. P.T.H.; 3. S.F.X.; 4. S.A.S. Time: 1 min. 59½ secs.

200 yards relay free style 4 × 50:—1. (Butt, Hyatt, Ingner, Samson); 2. P.T.H.; 3. S.A.S.; 4. C.S. Time: 1 min. 59½ secs.
Diving:—1. Ross (S.A.S.); 2. Kempton (C.S.); 3. Okuloff (P.T.H.); 4. Simonoff (S.F.X.).

Senior Class

50 yards free style:—1. Britton (S.A.S.); 2. Gonvalves (S.F.X.); 3. Van Senden (P.T.H.); 4. Gilbert (C.S.). Time: 28½ secs.
50 yards back stroke:—1. Britton (S.A.S.); 2. Belnap (S.A.S.); 3. Whamuki (W.D.S.); 4. Huxley (C.S.). Time: 33 secs.

50 yards breast stroke:—1. Grebenchikoff (P.T.H.); 2. Dugard (S.A.S.); 3. Hall (P.T.H.); 4. Gilbert (C.S.). Time: 34½ secs.
100 yards free style:—1. Hekking (W.D.S.); 2. Griffith (P.T.H.); 3. Sheridan (S.A.S.); 4. Chambers (S.A.S.). Time: 50½ secs.

200 yards free style:—1. Hekking (W.D.S.); 2. Hall (P.T.H.); 3. Gregg (W.D.S.); 4. Griffith (P.T.H.). Time: 2 mins. 20½ secs.
Diving:—1. Griffith (P.T.H.); 2. R. Tifling (S.A.S.); 3. Gonvalves (S.F.X.); 4. Ozorio (S.F.X.).

300 yards relay free style 4 × 75:—1. S.A.S. (Bordwell, Sheridan, Belnap, Britton); 2. W.D.S.; 3. P.T.H.; 4. C.S. Time: 1 min. 54½ secs.
150 yards medley relay:—1. P.T.H. (Matiuk, Grebenchikoff, Hall); 2. S.A.S.; 3. C.S.; 4. W.D.S. Time: 1 min. 39 secs.

Novel Sports Event In Shanghai

A somewhat novel sports event was held in Shanghai yesterday morning when an international lawn bowls match, one rink, was contested between America and Portugal. There are only about four American lawn bowls players in Shanghai but these four got together and managed to defeat four Portuguese exponents on the Police green.

Events of this sort may be held more frequently in future. The American quartette already have been challenged by Scotland and also by the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club. These challenges are to be accepted, according to a statement made last night by the American skip, and matches will be arranged shortly.

The Americans who won yesterday were K. L. Swartzell (skip), R. M. Jordan, M. Beaman and J. Scope while Portugal was represented by H. Ozorio (skip), F. Machado, A. M. Souza and F. M. F. Gutierrez. Yesterday's score by ends was as follows:

AMERICA	END	PORTUGAL
1	1	0
2	2	4
3	3	4
4	4	4
5	5	4
6	6	4
7	7	4
8	8	4
9	9	4
10	10	9
11	11	10
12	12	10
13	13	10
14	14	11
15	15	13
16	16	13
17	17	13
18	18	16
19	19	16
20	20	17
21	21	17
22	22	19
23	23	19

Light Horse Lose to Seaforth Highlanders

This Golf Match took place at Hungjiao yesterday and resulted in a win for the Seaforths to two matches to one as follows:—

Shanghai Light Horse	Seaforth Highlanders
Li. C. O. Cum-ming, Capt. H. Maitland	Maj. Mackintosh-Walker, Lt. R. D. MacLagan (3)
Tpr. L. G. Murray	Lt. J. M. B. Poyntz
Kidd, Tpr. H. D. M. Barton	Lt. Hammond-Chambers (6 and 4)
Cpl. P. E. Smith, Cpl. A. A. White	Lt. Col. Wolfe Douglas
Tpr. G. F. H. Richard, Tpr. E. Toog (7 & 6)	Lt. N. C. Gregg (1 Received 1 shot)

In this game, Lieut. Poyntz went round in 74.

Final Bowls Standing

The Shanghai Lawn Bowls Association announce the final standings in Lawn Bowls Leagues as follows:—

Club	P. W. P. P. Pct.
S.R.C.	15 13 57½ 76.3
I.B.C. Blues	13 9 43½ 65.6
L.H.C. Reds	13 9 43½ 65.6
Police	13 8 41 63.1
Y.B.C.	11 9 40½ 55.0
C.L.	13 4 23½ 39.2
H.G.C.	13 3 22½ 34.6
G.C.	12 16½ 62.4
C.C.	13 2 14 21.5

2nd Division	P. W. P. P. Pct.
C.L.	9 8 35½ 45.7
Y.B.C.	10 8 36 50.0
S.L.B.C.	10 5 27½ 50.0
S.R.C.	11 6 27½ 50.0
B.B.C.	8 4 18 40.0
Police	9 2 13½ 45.0
S.G.C.	9 0 5 45.0



"N.C.D.N." Photo.
Lawn Bowls Club Closing Day
The ladies show the right way to do it in the course of Sunday's closing programme, at the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club.

Bowls Season Draws to An End

Recs, Police, Junior Golf Club Each Hold Closing Day Ceremony and Contests; Prizes Presented

Shanghai, Oct. 16.

FOUR more lawn bowls clubs officially closed their active seasons yesterday when the Police Recreation Club, the Shanghai Junior Golf Club, the Shanghai Recreation Club and the Yangtzebowling Club held their Closing Days on their respective greens. These various ceremonies virtually end the current season for lawn bowls enthusiasts.

At the Police Club, greens a fairly large gathering of members and their ladies participated in numerous friendly competitions, which included skittles and the Points Game for both men and the lady visitors. In the Men's Skittles, J. Shute won fairly convincingly when he netted 31 points. A tie occurred for second place between three players each with aggregates of 29, thus necessitating a play-off. C. J. Bull succeeded in qualifying for the runner-up position.

In the points game, in which each player is given a severe test in the four main tactics of lawn bowls, that is in driving, drawing, trailing and blocking, M. L. Crowther emerged victorious with 12 points. In the meantime, J. Bradley had to fight

day. The day was wound up by the distribution of trophies, which made a handsome display. A convivial gathering in the Clubhouse was a fitting climax to the whole day.

The affair at the Shanghai Recreation Club greens was an excellently attended one with large numbers of contestants taking part in the competitions of the day. At the conclusion of the active part of the programme, Mrs. C. Thompson, wife of the Recs captain, made the prize presentation. Successful competitors were as follows:—

Ladies' Competition:—Mrs. C. Clements, Mrs. G. N. Manley, Miss J. Brodd, Miss Aldinger, Mrs. G. Kirby.
Pairs Competition:—G. V. Jensen and T. E. Murray.
Rinks Competition:—C. M. Sequeira (skip), G. Madar, E. Brodd, T. W. R. Wilson.

Y.B.C. Affair

At the Yangtzebowling Club in Wayside Park, nine-pins and skittles were also held besides the points game. Children also took a hand in the activities when they participated in nine-pins competitions before tiffin. The youthful bowlers were later awarded prizes.

In the Rinks Competition during the day, W. McPherson's four eventually won major honours by scoring a heavy victory over the rink skipped by J. E. Harvey, the final score being 43-4.

W. McPherson also scored a success in the nine-pins contest with a total of 36 points. The ladies competition in nine-pins went to Mrs. Mudford who succeeded in running up 22 points.

Another Closing Day will be held next Sunday, this managed by the Club Lusitano greens, when this club gives the season a fitting send-off.

Scots Gain Convincing Bowls Victory

Shanghai, Oct. 16.

Though the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club officially closed their season a week ago, friendly and pick-up games are still being indulged in. An interesting match was played yesterday when the Scottish members of the club met "The Rest." The match proved to be a runaway triumph for the Scots who won handsomely by 125-75, five rinks taking part in the contest. The Rest managed to score a win in one of the rinks when E. Owen's men gained a 20-16 victory.

Details follow:—

S.L.B.C. Rest	S.L.B.C. Scottish
E. R. Harmer (skip)	H. Wallace (skip)
A. L. Slack	J. H. Stoddart
H. S. Barclay	J. R. Ewing
L. J. Hughes	J. Jamieson
F. Hornbrook	A. Braid
E. E. Wallwork	A. Harvey
F. J. Henley	C. A. Randall
H. B. Lobb	A. Sinclair
C. A. Pratt	A. Macgregor
F. Ward	J. Munroe
T. Sayle	J. Trend
F. Hill	W. O. Hamill
W. J. Monk	W. A. Turnbull
F. J. Drakeford	C. A. Randall
R. R. Russell	J. Henry
J. S. Thompson	S. C. Radford
E. Owen	C. Richards
A. R. Eichenhut	T. Crosthwaite
A. A. Brown	F. McLennan
J. T. Barret	D. A. MacFarlane

J.G.C. Ceremony

Another successful ceremony was held at the Junior Golf Club where several pick-up matches were held. An early start was made at 10 o'clock in the morning, members being served a cold collation at mid-

Shanghai Races

By THE CHASER

Shanghai, Oct. 11.

Punters had a miserable day yesterday afternoon when the Shanghai Race Club held the second day of their Eighth Extra Race Meeting and first favourites failed badly in every race but one. Sensational three figure dividends were paid in three races. The highest dividend of the day was paid by Phantom who gave his lucky backers the sum of \$471.60 for a single win ticket. Rigolotto won the second race to pay \$187.80 while Playboy paid \$103.80 to his backers.

Maitland again took first riding honours by being the only rider to bring in two winners while the other races won by different jockeys. Maitland's first winning mount was Rain who struck form again and ran a beautiful race to beat Night Express by a length while Busted Straight was third four lengths behind.

1.—THE CHEKIANG CUP. 9 furlongs
Loeh Maree (Yulee) 156
Spring Tide (Spray) 154
Gabor Renner 2
Second Thoughts (The Farmers) 159
C. G. Jack 2

Won by ½ length; 1½ length.
Time, 2:25½.
Win, \$16.00. Places, \$7.00, \$6.20, \$12.20.
2.—THE KIANGSU CUP. 7 furlongs
Rigolotto (Anvil) 150 P. Y. Vong 1
Black First (Ovilo) 160 V. L. Vong 2
Buffle (Park) 163 S. Y. Sung 2
Merry Christmas (C. S. Mao) 147
F. Noodt 3

Won by 1 length; ½ length.
Time, 1:50½.
Win, \$187.80. Places, \$35.60, \$9.20, \$31.60.

3.—THE HUNAN STAKES. 11 furlongs
Playboy (McLaurin) 155 A. Noodt 1
Black First (Ovilo) 160 V. L. Vong 2
Cottonlight (Cire) 152 C. B. Moller 3
Won by A Head; ¾ length.
Time, 3:02.
Win, \$103.80. Places, \$27.00, \$14.20, \$23.40.

4.—THE HUPEH STAKES. ¾ mile
White Major (A. V. White) 153
Goldenlight (Cire) 157 C. B. Moller 1
Little Pal (Eden) 152 M. H. Feeney 3
Won by 1 length; 1½ length.
Time, 1:31½.
Win, \$82.60. Places, \$10.40, \$6.00, \$6.40.

5.—THE KWANGSE STAKES. 1½ mile
Sammy (Jewell) 145 R. D. Parkin 1
Allway (Messrs. Wise Co) 145
S. Chang 2
Mountaineer (Messrs. Winsome) 133
Hasty, 133 A. Kwong; 3

Won by 2 lengths; 2 lengths.
Time, 3:19½.
Win, \$57.60. Places, \$15.40, \$13.20, \$50.00.

6.—THE KWANGTUNG STAKES. 11 furlongs
Mr. Babbins (H.) 155 Gabor Renner 1
Primrose (Ray) 163 A. Noodt 2
The Cosmopolitan (Wayfoong) 155
H. Maitland 3

Won by Short Head; 1½ length.
Time, 3:04½.
Win, \$14.80. Places, \$6.80, \$6.00, \$9.20.

7.—THE KIANGSE PLATE. 1¼ mile
Northwood (A. S. Henchman) 156
Fairlight (Cire) 154 C. B. Moller 1
Columbus (Three Star) 162
C. G. Jack 3

Won by ¾ length; ¾ length.
Time, 2:40.
Win, \$14.00. Places, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$6.60.
Forecast Pool Race Elie-Winning Combination ¾. Dividend \$145.00.

8.—THE ANHWEI PLATE. 1 mile
Bachelor Prince (Jimi) 157
S. A. Judah 1
Fleeting Bow (G. C. Shaw) 162
Purpury (Ray) 154 F. Marshall 2
Won by 2 lengths; 2 lengths.
Time, 2:08½.
Win, \$9.00. Places, \$6.00, \$6.40, \$9.40.

9.—THE SZECHUEN STAKES. ¾ mile
Frostlight (Cire) 163 R. B. Moller 1
Carnival (We Two) 155 H. Maitland 2
Rye (A. S. Henchman) 152
A. F. Clark 3

Won by 3 lengths; 5 lengths.
Time, 1:30½.
Win, \$122.60. Places, \$5.00, \$5.00, \$5.00.
Forecast Pool Race Elie-Winning Combination ¾. Dividend \$14.00.

10.—THE YUNNAN STAKES. 1 mile
Rain (G. M. L.) 152 H. Maitland 1
Night Express (R. H. McNeil) 155
Gabor Renner 2
Busted Straight (Busted) 152
A. C. Ching 3

Won by 1 length; 4 lengths.
Time, 2:05½.
Win, \$19.40. Places, \$11.80, \$13.60, \$17.80.

11.—THE SHANTUNG STAKES. 1 mile
Phantom (C. S. Franklin) 145
Vina (Vitality) 160 F. Marshall 2
Slow Motion Messrs. Wise Co) 155
Y. S. Chang 3

Won by A Neck; 1½ length.
Time, 2:05½.
Win, \$471.60. Places, \$28.40, \$6.20, \$16.60.

12.—THE FUKIEN PLATE. 7 furlongs
Anything Goes (Messrs. G. Pollock & John Sparke) 159 H. Maitland 1
Don Enrico (Whyteleafe) 159
C. G. Jack 2

Won by Short Head; 2 lengths.
Time, 1:40½.
Win, \$36.20. Places, \$10.00, \$7.60, \$14.40.

Wolf Cub Swimming Meet

Herring Shield Won by Sixth Pack; Fast Races At Rowing Club Watched by Big Gathering

Shanghai, Oct. 15.

THE annual swimming competition between Wolf Cub Packs for the Herring Shield was held on Friday, at the Rowing Club Pool. Several Packs were present, though only four entered teams for the competition. Making their first public appearance, seven representatives of the new 11th Pack were present as spectators, under the care of their keen young Cubmaster. Several of the Cubs' parents and other relations were at the Gala, as were a few Guiders and Scouters, who were present in an informal capacity.

The first race was scheduled to start at 5 p.m., and, as all competitors were present well before this time, the Cubs lined up for Event 1 at 5 p.m.

The race was one length free style for Cubs under ten years old. Campos of the 6th Pack took first place, having built up a ten-foot lead over Lusztig of the 9th Pack.

Event 2 was one length free style for Cubs over ten, the race being won by Laing of the 1st Pack, Pereira of the 6th Pack coming in second at a mere three feet behind.

Butterfly Stroke

Next came the one length breast stroke for Cubs under twelve. Laing of the 1st Pack, McGown and Eabry of the 6th Pack, using the butterfly stroke all the way in truly champion style, fought a close race, the result being a tie for first place between Laing and McGown.

Hall of the 6th Pack carried away the next event by a good twelve feet. The race was one length backstroke for Cubs under twelve. McGown of the 6th Pack took second place, having established a twelve-foot lead on the third man.

The relay race, in which teams of four Cubs battled four lengths in free style, was won by the 6th Pack, who built up a lead of exactly one length of the pool, the full distance of the race being four lengths.

Extra Events

This completed the races for which points were given, but two more events followed. Two lengths free style, for Cubs over twelve and still active with their Packs, was one of these events, but it was found that only one Cub fitted the age condition of the race, and so the limit was reduced to Cubs over ten. This event

Shanghai Football

Tung Hwa Beat Saints

Shanghai, Oct. 11.

Fielding a team missing the services of two regulars, the St. Francis Xavier XI bowed in defeat to Tung Hwa in a friendly football game played yesterday afternoon at the Candimore by the odd goal in three before no less than 2,000 spectators.

The Chinese had the majority of play and constantly threatened the Saints' defence. The forwards, however, encountered bad luck for they missed numerous scoring opportunities, especially in the first half in

Hammond Joins R.A.F.

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.B.N."

London, Oct. 11.

England's brilliant cricket all-rounder and Test captain, W. R. Hammond, is taking up a commission in the Royal Air Force.—Reuter.

which more than a dozen shots went astray. These shots either missed the target by a narrow margin or travelled straight at the goalkeeper.

Tung Hwa were fortunate not to lose a second goal through a penalty kick in the second half. Freddie Foyd directed a hard drive which was magnificently saved by goalkeeper who subsequently acted like a tonic to his team-mates as they immediately countered to tie the score at 1-1. Then came the winning shot which was made by L. K. Tai, the veteran centre-forward.

Following were the starting line-ups:—
Tung Hwa:—P. Koo, H. V. Woo, Y. Z. Chuang, S. M. Tai, H. K. Chen, Z. K. Sze, Y. L. Chiu, H. T. Suen, L. K. Tai, K. S. Yang, S. H. Van.
S.F.X.:—Kobbert, Oliveira, Garwood, Tuttleman, Peterson, Greenberg, Anderson, Foyd, Karolich, MacKellar, K. Schultz.

East Surreys Beat Seaforths

Oct. 13.

Playing a robust game, typical of English football, the East Surrey Regiment administered a 3-1 defeat upon the Seaforth Highlanders in a friendly match at the Candimore yesterday afternoon. The Jocks had more of the play but were unable to score enough goals to win because of over-doing within their opponents' territory, thus enabling the Londoners to make clearance time after time.

In the first half the Scottish soldiers were on top of the Englishmen and attacked regularly. However, nothing came of it as the forwards were well held by the Surreys' defenders, especially the two backs, Harrison and Arnold who did a fine job. Groombridge in goal also put up a good performance as he was extremely safe. Jelly, the centre-half, again stood out among the defenders as the most hard-working man. His long kicking relieved his team of many a dangerous situation.

Kinsella, the dashing and thrustful centre-forward, proved once more the spearhead of attack. He was responsible personally for all the Surreys' goals, netting twice in the first period and once in the second. His second shot, scored only a few minutes before the interval to put his team two up, was a beauty and surprised even Atkinson, the versatile goalkeeper.

Surreys:—Groombridge, Harrison, Arnold, Deadman, Jelly, Paget, Dennis, McClary, Kinsella, Roberts, Parr.
Seaforths:—Atkinson, Campbell, Macdonald, McShannon, McCusker, Smellie, Thompson, Duncan, Wilson, Gilmore, Ross.

Rangers Win Glasgow Cup Replay

London, Oct. 14.

The Rangers defeated Third Lanark today by 2-1 in a replay of a semi-final in the Glasgow Cup.

The results of other matches were: Motherwell 4, Albion Rovers 1; Ardronians 1, Hamilton 5; Morton 2, St. Mirren 1; Raith Rovers 2, Dunfermline 0; Hearts 5, Celtic 2; Falkirk 4, Alloa 4; Hibernian 3, Leith 3.—Reuter.

Rugby Union Matches Played at Home

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.B.N."

London, Oct. 14.

The results of Rugby Union matches played today were as follows:—

Harlequins 6, Army XV 18
Guy's Hospital 18, King's College Hospital 0
Hoslay Park 16, London Scottish 8
Gloucestershire 29, Devon XV 9
North 13, Swansea 6
Newport 3, Cardiff 13
Scar 41, Royal Academy 0
Warrington 51, Royal High School 8.—Reuter.

Husbands Achieve Moral Victory

Shanghai, Oct. 16.

A splendid partnership between Jenkins and Sluis which produced no less than 95 valuable runs after the first four wickets had fallen for the miserable total of 21, placed the S.C.C. Married XI in a commanding position in an all-day cricket match on the S.C.C. ground yesterday against an S.C.C. Single side. Lack of time, however, caused by the falling light, prevented the Married team from gaining an outright victory, for when stumps were drawn, with five wickets still in hand, they needed but 21 to pass their opponents' total of 177 for the time declared.

The game started at 11:45 a.m. and despite the terrific soaking that the wicket had received the previous day, good bowling performances, as one would have expected on wickets of this type, were not conspicuous and some most attractive batting was observed on both sides.

S.C.C. Single XI

J. W. Pote-Hunt, c. Sinclair, b. Mellor	1
A. G. Norman, c. Anstie, b. Mellor	8
A. P. T. Taylor-Gill, c. Sinclair, b. Mellor	6
W. B. Sim, b. Jenkins	2
L. Lawrence, Juniors, b. Jenkins	21
F. Marshall, b. Anstie	59
G. S. Dunkley, b. Crikmer	33
F. Fletcher, lb.w., b. Crikmer	21
C. S. Winney, c. T. J. Marshall, b. R. Lawrence, not out	0
R. Lawrence, not out	3
Extras	12
Total (for nine wkt. decd.)	177

Fall of Wickets:—1-2 (Pote-Hunt), 2-12 (Taylor-Gill), 3-15 (Sim), 4-107 (Norman), 5-105 (Marshall), 6-116 (Lawrence), 7-153 (Fletcher), 8-154 (Winney), 9-166 (Dunkley).

Bowling Analyses

Mellor	O	M	H	W
Jenkins	9	2	31	3
Wood	15	3	50	3
Crikmer	2	0	24	0
Anstie	5	0	19	2
Jenkins bowled two no balls.	0	0	41	1

S.C.C. Married XI

P. J. Hart, c. Sim, b. R. Lawrence	12
L. Heap, b. Taylor-Gill	7
A. Lingard, b. R. Lawrence	0
J. C. Jenkins, not out	63
C. S. Winney, lb.w., b. Marshall	0
E. J. Sluis, c. Knightly, b. R. Lawrence	20
E. H. Arnold, not out	31
H. A. Crikmer, not out	—
T. H. Wood, not out	—
J. H. Mellor, not out	—
A. N. Other, not out	—
Extras	5
Total (for five wickets)	157

Fall of Wickets:—1-3 (Heap), 2-20 (Hart), 3-20 (Lingard), 4-21 (Sinclair), 5-116 (Sluis).

Bowling Analyses

Taylor-Gill	O	M	H	W
Marshall, F.	9	0	27	1
Lawrence, H.	7	0	20	2
Sim	5	0	43	0
Fletcher	3	0	20	0
Norman	3	0	17	0
Winney	0	0	10	0
Lawrence, L. T.	2	0	3	0

Armstrong K.O.'s Howard Scott

Minneapolis, Oct. 13.

Friday the 13th proved a lucky night for Henry Armstrong, negro world welterweight, champion, for he knocked out Howard Scott in the second round here and retained his 147-pound title, scoring his second victory in a week. On October 9, Armstrong took four rounds to halt Al Manfredo, once leading lightweight contender. Tonight he had an easier time against Scott, proving that he is the most active champion in history. No champion in history had ever defended his title twice in a single week. The bout against Scott was set for ten rounds, but Armstrong did not waste any time. He simply waded in and battered his rival to pulp with a never-ending stream of punches that Scott seemed incapable of stopping.

Breaking through Scott's guard, Armstrong pumped rights and lefts to body and head until Scott collapsed under the furious onslaught. Although announced as a championship bout, the National Boxing Association, which controls boxing in the majority of the states, refuses to recognize it as a title affair because of Scott not being included in the list of the three leading welterweight contenders.—United Press.

U.S. Football Now In Full Swing

Chicago, Oct. 15.

It took the slim margin of a point after touchdown for Pittsburgh to subdue the Blue Devils from Duke, but a boot is just as big as ten touchdowns in the win and lose column and the Panthers are now well on their way to a rightful bid for the mythical national title and a chance to play in the Rose Bowl. The final score was Pittsburgh 14 Duke 13.

In yesterday's other inter-sectional games Harvard handed Chicago the worst beating in the Maroon's grid history, 61-0 while another Big Ten team—Illinois—was humbled by University of Southern California, 20-0.

Kentucky 59, Oglethorpe 0	0
Citadel 0, Furman 7	7
Georgia 0, Holy Cross 13	13
Catholic 14, Detroit 13	13
Tulane 7, Fordham 0	0
Colgate 10, Brown 0	0
North Carolina 14, New York U. 7	7
Ohio State 13, Northwestern 0	0
Boston U. 14, Western Reserve 19	19
Syracuse 12, Georgetown 24	24
Manhattan 0, Duquesne 7	7
Yale 0, Pennsylvania 6	6
Navy 0, Dartmouth 0	0
Rutgers 6, Richmond 6	6
Case 0, Carnegie Tech. 21	21
Pittsburgh 14, Duke 13	13
Texas 12, Oklahoma 24	24
Virginia 12, Maryland 7	7
Chattanooga 0, Tennessee 30	30
Mississippi State 0, Auburn 7	7
Georgia Tech. 35, Howard 0	0
Indiana 14, Wisconsin 0	0
Temple 13, Texas Christian 11	11
Cornell 20, Princeton 7	7
Williamstown 20, Hamilton 6	6
Michigan 27, Iowa 7	7
Marquette 17, Michigan State 14	14
Notre Dame 20, Southern Methodist 14	14
Stanford 14, U.C.L.A. 14	14
Syracuse 10, Georgetown 15	15
Purdue 13, Minnesota 13	13
U.S.C. 19, Illinois 0	0
Pennsylvania State 40, Lehigh 7	7
Nebraska 10, Iowa State 7	7
Missouri 14, Washington State 0	0
Brigham Young 13, Utah 35	35
Texas A&M 31, Villanova 7	7
Colorado State 0, Kansas 7	7
Tulsa 7, Oklahoma A&M 9	9
Portland 12, Oregon State 14	14
Alabama 20, Mercer 0	0
Virginia Military Institute 20, Vanderbilt 13	13
Oregon 6, California 0	0
Montana 6, Montana State 0	0
Washington State 6, Washington 0	0
Baylor 19, Arkansas 7.—United Press.	7

Table Tennis Assoc. Formed Here

Shanghai, Oct. 14.

The Association had its first meeting at the Foreign "Y" with the following present:—K. Debris, H. Wong, L. S. Chen, H. Bojesen, P. C. Yue, Fruchter and N. Soskin.

The following elections were made: K. Debris—Hon. Chairman.
P. C. Yue—Hon. Vice Chairman.
H. Bojesen—Hon. Vice Chairman.
N. Soskin—Hon. Secretary.
D. Zee—Hon. Secretary.
H. Wong—Hon. Treasurer.
L. S. Chen, Fruchter—in charge of referees.
Toskavsky—Hon. member.

The Association expects at least fifty teams, both Chinese and Foreign to enter its leagues which will commence sometime in the middle of November.

Results of Football "Friendlies"

London, Oct. 14.

The following are the results of football "friendlies" played today:—

Accrington 3, Bradford City 2	2
Barrow 2, Preston Reserves 0	0
Blackburn 2, Bury 2	2
Blackpool 6, Manchester United 4	4
Bristol 2, Manchester City 2	2
Bournemouth 3, Southampton 2	2
Bradford 0, Chesterfield 1	1
Brighton 0, Southend 4	4
Bristol Rovers 1, Cardiff 2	2
Carlisle 4, Clyde 4	4
Chelsea 1, Millwall 1	1
Chester 1, New Brighton 0	0
Clapton Orient 6, Finchley 1	1
Crewe 0, Liverpool 1	1
Crystal Palace 2, Brentford 1	1
Dunfermline 3, Rotherham 2	2
Everton 4, Burnley 0	0
Guildford 3, Aldershot 1	1
Hullfax 2, Barnsley 1	1
Leeds 2, Grimsby 2	2
Leicester 2, Peter Vale 2	2
Luton 1, Queens Park Rangers 2	2
Middlesbrough 3, Hartlepool 2	2
Newcastle 0, Army Eleven 1	1
Norwich 6, Northampton 2	2
Nottingham Forest 2, Notts County 1	1
Plymouth 5, Bristol City 1	1
Reading 2, Newcastle 0	0
Scunthorpe 5, Lincoln 2	2
Sheffield Wednesday 5, Huddersfield 4	4
Southport 4, Oldham 0	0
South Shields 3, Darlington 2	2
Stockport 3, Rochdale 2	2
Stoke 3, Birmingham 2	2
Swansea 2, Newport 0	0
Swindon 0, Arsenal 7	7
Torquay 2, Plymouth 2	2
Tramore 4, Wrexham 2	2
Walford 2, Charlton 0	0
West Ham 9, Charlton 2	2
West Bromwich 4, Coventry 2	2
Wolverhampton 1, Birmingham 0	0
York 2, Sheffield United 4	4
Cardiff 3, Swindon 1.—Reuter.	1

Pan-American Sports Suggested for 1940

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.B.N."

Philadelphia, Oct. 11.

Civil leaders here today suggested a Pan-American sports meet at Philadelphia next year as a substitute for the 1940 Olympic Games, which are scheduled to be held at Helsinki but which may be cancelled because of the war.

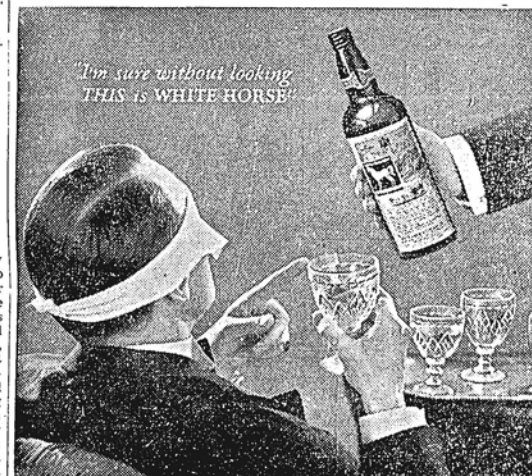
The Acting Mayor, Mr. George Connell, suggested that an organization of civil sports leaders should formulate plans.

Mr. John Kelly, former Olympic rowing champion, said: "It might and should be called 'All-American Olympic,' but we should invite any nation not at war."—Reuter.

Move Grows

Philadelphia, Oct. 11.

The proposal to hold Pan-American Athletic Games here next year to replace the Olympic Games in Finland, which are virtually certain to be cancelled if the European conflict continues, gained new support today. The American Olympic Committee recently attempted to have the 1940 Olympic Games transferred to the United States, but Finland protested against such a step. Finland insisted that it had made a large investment and was determined to hold the games despite adverse condition in Europe.—United Press.



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REPORT No. 41/1939 for week ending Oct. 13 (Friday), compiled by the Shanghai Stock Exchange

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Lucerne Exchange:

Efficiency Criticized

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—Personal appeals at intervals over the last two years and repeated assurances of attention to complaints have done nothing to improve the low efficiency in service offered to the subscribers of the Shanghai Telephone Company whose misfortune it is to have to use the Lucerne Exchange.

I believe I am airing the views of a large percentage, if not all of such subscribers, in stating that the service is just about as inefficient as it could possibly be.

Apart from irritating delays in obtaining an answer at all it is a gamble whether, having given the number, you will be correctly connected.

During the last week on nine separate occasions I have been connected incorrectly, and furthermore I have been called to the telephone five times by people who had asked for a number the same as mine except for the last digit; a 3 was requested and a 2 substituted.

The mentality of an operator who will repeat a number correctly three consecutive times, and three minutes connect one with a different number is better imagined than described; my house could do better.

And for a supervisor to inform a subscriber when a complaint is registered that there is nothing wrong with the service, but that the subscriber's voice must have broken—as happened to the writer on Saturday last—is the reverse of courtesy, and hardly in keeping with what is expected from a public utility.

It would be of interest to learn what percentage of the earnings of the Lucerne Exchange is due to wrong connections. If my experience is any guide I hazard it is fairly high for with an average of 150/170 calls within 10 seconds, at least 40/50 are due to this cause; surely a rather back-handed method of increasing revenue.

In the absence of competition one is regretfully forced to the conclusion that the attitude of the Telephone Company is "if you do not like it you can lump it," or that to save a few dollars they are deliberately employing an extremely poor type of operator whose mentality is not far removed from my pet Angora.

FED UP.

Shanghai, Oct. 9.

While naturally the quality of service on a manual central office compare with that on an automatic office the following figures will show that the service in Lucerne is not generally below standard. In a manual office, states the Telephone Co.

SPEED OF ANSWER

In 1938 the average speed of answer was 89.6 per cent. of all calls answered within 10 seconds.

In July-August and September 1939, the observed speed of answer was 90.2 per cent.—94.0 per cent. and 98 per cent. of calls answered within 10 seconds—the drop in September being accounted for by heavy traffic overload caused by the excitement at the commencement of war.

WRONG NUMBERS

In the year 1938 observed wrong numbers from all causes were average 2.3 per cent. of total calls, while in the nine months of 1939 the figure was 4.6 per cent. the corresponding figures for the automatic system were 1.7 per cent. and 2.2 per cent. The 4.6 per cent. wrong numbers were caused by errors on the part of subscribers, operators and equipment.

No subscriber is charged for a wrong number which is reported at the time. In all such cases a credit ticket is made out. Careful observations show that the main operating error in regard to registration of calls is "failing to register" this being caused by stress of traffic. Cases of over-registering are very few indeed.

As regards incoming traffic, the dialled number is registered by automatic signal in Lucerne and the operator has no choice but to connect to the number shown.

VOLUME OF TRAFFIC

The September 1939 traffic per line in the busy hours has increased over the average for 1938 by 34 per cent. and the total volume of traffic handled during the day by 101 per cent.—the daily number of calls during September being 38,495.

With this extraordinarily heavy traffic and the corresponding stress on the staff, it is unavoidable that errors do occur, but every effort is made to meet these as few as possible and to render good service to subscribers.

Another Subscriber's View

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—Whilst the statistic given by the Telephone Co. may satisfy the management of this Company, I have nevertheless to make the same complaints as Fed up. In reply to a complaint made by me the Company assured me that only proper connections are registered for payments, but my invoices apparently do not confirm this.

I agree with all Fed up says; there seems to be one good man only at this exchange, all the others appear

National Societies:

More Members Wanted

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—From the membership list of various British National Societies in Shanghai, it would appear that for some reason or other many British residents in Shanghai up to the present time have not considered it incumbent on them to join their own National Society.

This position is somewhat surprising as I understand that Societies such as St. Andrew's, St. Patrick's, St. George's, St. David's, the Canadian, Australian and other local British Societies are really charitable organizations formed with the object of giving assistance to any of their less fortunate nationals, who through adversity and through probably no fault of their own, face financial difficulty.

Local hostilities during the last two years have caused much distress in Shanghai, and on top of this comes the European War, bringing to Shanghai further difficulties.

Surely now is the time for all British subjects to forget small grievances and join their own National Society by subscribing the necessary small amount of \$5 or \$10 annual subscription, thus in a small way assisting any brother national who might require assistance.

As the addresses of the Secretaries and Treasurers of the various Societies are given in the local Hong List, there is no excuse in this direction for local residents, the floating community, or new arrivals in Shanghai not joining their own National Society on their own initiative; if further assistance is required, friends who are members of their Society will certainly be pleased to advise them.

MEMBER.

Shanghai, Oct. 11.

The New Notes:

Conductors' Artful Dodge

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—Some days since you wrote regarding the mysterious manner in which the new one and five cent notes have been whisked from circulation. No doubt they are being hoarded for profit by gentry whose calling places them in the position of handling funds. I have noted the tactics of Bus and Tram conductors, who invariably place the new notes they receive in their bag while continuing to give change in coupons that strictly speaking should be withdrawn from circulation at the first opportunity. As long as these Bus and Tram conductors are permitted to give change in ragged coupons, whilst holding plenty of small notes, the subsidiary note position is not likely to improve. For it is reported that these small notes can be sold at a premium of five to ten per cent. and this is an inducement not likely to be overlooked by these conductors, unless they are duly warned and heavily penalized.

AUSTRAL.

Shanghai, Oct. 11.

Beggar Nuisance:
Scenes on Western Roads

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—For thirty years we have had great and small nuisances which sadly needed attention, but nothing nearly so urgent as our old pal the beggar, who seems to operate almost unmolested on our streets.

This a.m. at 8.15 I saw a woman and three small children lying on the footpath, on Bubbling Well Road opposite Gordon Road. Yesterday at noon I passed an old, and nearly nude man with a woman on his shoulders, lying and at times walking on Yates Road, a most distressing sight.

Beginning at Jessfield Park, beggars try to stop every person getting on a bus, and at every stop to Carter Road, they do the same and stand by the windows of the bus, until it starts, and best (or worst) of all with, in some instances, Chinese policemen watching the proceedings.

Shanghai police are, in time of stress, splendid, but I think the Chinese constable on street duty would benefit, if a foreign, higher-up police officer, whispered words of love in his ear to stir him from slumber.

In the old days we had the beggar king functioning—he is still on deck, or turned the business into a limited company.

OLD TIMER.

Shanghai, Oct. 11.

to be apprentices. It is very annoying for subscribers.

VERY OFTEN ANNOYED.

Shanghai, Oct. 13.

Racing:

Canidrome Object Lesson

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—Last Sunday the Canidrome was packed to overflowing and curious enquiries revealed the fact that similar attendances have been registered during all meetings. A chain of thoughts presented themselves to the mind of the writer, who is essentially a keen enthusiast of horse-racing, and after assimilating the facts of the matter only one conclusion was arrived at as to the reason why greyhound racing attracts a better crowd than pony-racing, and that is, the public knows what bets they are going to place at the Canidrome, while at the local race track they are groping in the dark.

The writer would suggest that if for pony racing the declared starters were published on the eve of the race day there is not a shade of a doubt that the turn-over would increase overnight by at least 30 per cent. and assume larger proportions in due time.

The above is not a new idea but is a system followed throughout the world.

The practicability of this suggestion may be proven by a test on two or three important races at one of the three meetings.

JE DAC.

Shanghai, Oct. 9.

Announcement of Starters

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—May I once again encroach upon the indulgence of your readers, especially those interested in racing. I would refer them to the entries for Saturday's races—various ponies entered in various races—so that the whole programme presents a complete puzzle. It is difficult enough to work out possible winners, but it is brain-racking to guess the possible starters.

There is no intention in this letter to criticize except to point out an improvement. The question is, is it possible for the owners to declare the starters on the eve of the race day? If not, then the question may be dropped. On the other hand, why not probe the possibilities and let us all have a run for our money.

I can just visualize the excitement of the racing public when a completely comprehensive programme is published beforehand, heated discussions in the various coffee shops and clubs as to the merits of the various ponies, and completed plans as to how the bets should be placed. All this cannot fail to increase the turn-over by leaps and bounds.

JEDAG.

Shanghai, Oct. 13.

Long Leave:

A Revision Wanted

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—Two of my more fortunate compatriots have just returned from long leave, and as I have a fair idea of the cost of these jaunts, permit me some observations.

Private firms have no one to answer to, but the Council and public utilities have a responsibility to those who are burdened with surcharges of 120, 80, and 50 per cent. to revise their system of leave.

When one considers that 2 months' salary each year are chargeable against this account, plus passage and expenses of whole families, the charge against the consumer becomes momentous.

War time is the best time to review these luxurious items, and opportunity once lost can never be regained.

P. B. PUBLICO.

Shanghai, Oct. 12.

German Propaganda:

A Recipient's Reaction

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—This morning several of us neutrals were the recipients of a German propaganda sheet published here in Shanghai by an old and reputable German firm. While one is, and always should be, willing to read the other side of a question, one may at least ask that it be worth reading and not a composition hardly suited to the mentality of a child. Many years ago, in a district school, the fact that two and two make four was duly impressed on me—and so thoroughly that it will be difficult to persuade me that they make either five or three. Herr Hitler's juggling to the contrary. Why waste effort?

AMERICAN.

Shanghai, Oct. 10.

Septic Tank:

Complaint from Concession

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—This is an appeal of a disgusted rent and tax payer, I hope in writing these lines that the medium of a newspaper column might help in bringing about some action in the most disgusting state of affairs which prevails in the best part of the French Concession of Shanghai. I live in one of the houses near the corner of Avenue Petain and Route Winling and would very much like to draw the attention of authorities concerned to the suffocating smell which emanates, evidently from defective drainage or from an overfilled septic tank, somewhere near that corner. Personally I think that the septic tank which is the source of that nuisance is that which is situated in the first passage of the terrace between the first big house on the corner and the next row. A few days ago, while passing these rows, I saw that the contents of that septic tank was overflowing and the whole passage was filled with liquid and human excrement. The tenants of these houses have to keep their windows shut to avoid being sick all day long and passers-by have to hold their breath when nearing the place. Isn't it a shame that in such a fine residential district, with big apartment-houses around, the tenants of which are paying fabulous rentals for their flats, in the immediate neighbourhood of a children's municipal garden and two houses away from the Cradle there should exist such an insanitary source of contamination and bad smell? I am a layman, badly versed in technical things such as who is responsible for the upkeep and cleaning of septic tanks, drains, lavatories, etc. but I think that the Municipal authorities should pay attention to that particular corner, and if it is the owner who must clean the tank, he should be compelled to do so.

I earnestly hope that this letter will bring about some action to that effect and that the tenants of houses all around the corner of Route Winling and Avenue Petain will at last be delivered of the necessity to smell the odour which comes out of that septic tank. This thing has been going on for months, it is about time to do something.

DISCUSTED RATEPAYER.

Shanghai, Oct. 12.

Price of Bread:

A Reader's Admiration

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—May I express my admiration to the Bakerite Company, for being the first and only firm in Shanghai to lower their prices.

It is of course too much to expect that taxi, prices, petrol etc. will follow their lead. No time was wasted when the dollar dropped, to raise the prices of these, and other commodities. Now it is another story.

For several days the local dollar has been over 33 per cent. higher than when it touched bottom, but I suppose the War in Europe will now be blamed for the present prices, and they will remain, until they are gently but firmly urged a little higher.

Our thanks are due not only to the Bakerite Company (in which I have no interest) but also to the local cinemas, whose prices have remained the same despite the drop in the dollar. Good luck to them both.

SUBSCRIBER.

Shanghai, Oct. 7.

This Hard World:

Meatless Days Suggested

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—When you arise in the morning, think what a precious privilege it is to live, to breathe, to think, to enjoy, to love," so says Marcus Aurelius.

Of the above items, only one can be freely indulged in: to think: with the morning, think what a precious privilege it is to live, to breathe, to think, to enjoy, to love," so says Marcus Aurelius.

The term "to enjoy" is rather vague but if it has anything to do with the joys of eating, it is only necessary to any that eggs are 14 cents each. And how can one love on an empty stomach?

P. B. PUBLICO.

Shanghai, Oct. 14.

Appeal For Toys:

To Shanghai Children

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—We shall be very grateful to you if you will please give the following letter valuable space in your paper and thus come to our timely aid.

DEAR KIND-HEARTED CHILDREN:

Have pity on us, oh please have pity on us. We languish in your closets, in your attics, in dark, dreary corners. At night we whisper of the beautiful, happy days that are over. The days when we were bright and shiny and you brought us out of our brand new boxes and displayed us to all and sundry, to be admired and played with. Now we are old, broken in body and spirit, no longer worthy of your attention. Dandle, do you hear me? Dandle! Dandle! Dandle! John, Dick, and Paul please listen to our appeal.

There are in Shanghai a great many children who have never seen us, who have never played with us or anyone like us. These children would so love to have us, to laugh over us and love us, so won't you please take us out and allow us to be repaired, newly painted so that we may again enjoy the thrill of hearing children exclaim over us, laugh over us and hold us dear.

All you will have to do is to call 34220 and someone will be sent to take us to the Rotary Toy Hospital where all will be done to make us presentable and mechanically perfect again. At this hospital they do wonders and magical things. Just think new again! The main thing is to bring us out of our darkness at once so that we will be ready for the big day—Christmas Day. And you will be happier on this day too knowing that we are happy again in making others happy. Young old friends will live again in the joy they bring to others.

YOUR BROKEN-DOWN TOYS.

Shanghai, Oct. 13.

Salvation Army:

Maj. Begley Transferred

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—Major C. K. Begley, the Assistant Regional Officer of the Salvation Army, has been appointed to command the Salvation Army work in Chungking. His many friends will regret to hear of his impending departure.

The Major became an Officer on January 6, 1919. After a period of service in his homeland he was selected for work in China, arriving December 1921. During the past 18 years the Major has held responsible positions. He was engaged on evangelical work for a period, later he was appointed as the Territorial Financial Representative for the whole of China and in this capacity he has travelled very extensively.

For the last two-and-a-half years Major Begley has been in command here in Shanghai where his previous knowledge of social work, both in India and North China, has been put to good account.

We bespeak for the Major and his party of four trained Chinese Officers, a very useful period in their new field. They go at the urgent call of friends and because of a great need. Thus the extension of the Salvation Army work to South-West China forges another link in the chain of the world embracing activities of the Salvation Army.

The Major is due to leave on October 17 and we all wish him and his party God-speed.

B. MORRIS,

Brigadier.

Officer i/c The Salvation Army.

Shanghai, Oct. 13.

Price Question:

A "White List" Wanted

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—In a letter which you kindly published last Monday I extended a need of praise to the local cinemas for not having raised their prices during the period when the local dollar touched bottom.

Even though the prices are to be raised in the immediate future, my remark holds good. How they have managed to carry on at the old prices for so long is a marvel, and no one will complain.

I see the Palace Hotel Bar has joined the bread companies in lowering their prices.

Would it be possible for you to publish a "white list" (as opposed to a "black") of those who are trying to play the game by their customers?

Petrol and taxi prices remain the same. I consider the former the worst offenders in Shanghai, and many others agree—in fact any car owner in the community. No one protested when the prices were lowered. It had to be—but now we expect and demand that something be done at once.

SUBSCRIBER.

Shanghai, Oct. 13.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR (continued)

Local Situation:

Some Pertinent Reflections

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—It is now over two years since Japan began its attempt to conquer China; thus, there has been ample time for every Chinese loyal to Chiang Kai-shek to realize that there is dire need both of his services and of his money. One would have expected, then, to find Shanghai denuded of able-bodied Chinese (we might exclude the coolies, few of whom can realize what the war is about) and to see what few who are unfit to fight practising very real economy, in order to provide funds for his (or his) Kaid-hit country. Actually, Shanghai (one of the hated Foreign Settlements) is grossly over-crowded with Chinese of every description, who are certainly not fighting and apparently not denying themselves at all for their country. Places of amusement are full of well-to-do Chinese who, were they citizens of any other country engaged in a life-and-death struggle, would most certainly have enlisted long ago; the streets are full of cars (yes, even in these expensive times), the great majority of which are not foreign-owned. Had China put its back into the war as Japan has done, this might be repulsive would certainly not be in the straits in which it is now.

Let us face the facts; local Chinese are not interested in the war; if they were, they would both fight and pay, instead of taking refuge and enjoying the life of a Foreign Settlement which many of them profess to wish abolished. This being so, why should the foreign Powers not face up to the fact that as the local Chinese are not interested in Chiang Kai-shek, and, further, that most of them are pro-Japanese, it is useless to pretend any longer that Chiang Kai-shek represents China? To the foreigner who realizes what Chiang Kai-shek has done for China and is still trying to do to preserve its independence, it is simply tragic to see the non-chalance so indisputably evident in Shanghai; but the foreigner, whatever he himself feels, has no right to uphold a Government which the mass of Chinese does not uphold. Foreigners did not come here to interfere in Chinese politics; we do not expect the numerous Chinese scattered about the British Empire (infinitely more numerous than the British scattered about China) to meddle with politics, we expect them to recognize the de facto government, whether they happen to approve of it or not.

Had the Chinese in these parts done their utmost to repel the Japanese, then we foreigners would realize that their acquiescence in the present state of affairs was due solely to force majeure; and then we should indeed be fickle if we ignored what is now known, ominously, as the "Chungking Government." As it is, foreigners are surely under no obligation whatever to recognize a Government which the Chinese themselves do not recognize and for which they do not believe either to fight or deny themselves.

Therefore, since the Japanese have been in power round here for nearly two years already, and since the Chungking Government shows no sign of ever regaining control over this district, I maintain that it is time the Consular body gets into immediate contact with the local Japanese authorities with a view to enforcing law and order in and around Shanghai. This middle has gone on long enough; nor let us deal with Japanese hirelings; whatever they may call themselves, be it "Peking," "Nanking," or "The Municipality of Greater Shanghai" Governments, not one exists but by the grace of Japan—and by its active help.

In any case, the local "authorities" have had ample time in which to prove their worth by controlling the "badlands"—as they have not even done this, clearly their competence is not such as to invite the confidence of foreigners; nor can one be impressed with innumerable police haunting roads already patrolled while they do nothing whatever to assist the S.M.P. by arresting and handing over criminals who have found safety in districts for which they alone are responsible. (A policeman armed with a rifle is patently of little or no value; what happens to the rifle if ever its owner tries to chase or arrest anyone?)

The long-existing impasse into which the unfortunate extra-Settlement district has drifted should be ended at once; the S.M.C. (or the Consular body) and the Japanese (as representing the real authority in the "outside" areas) can surely thrash out a scheme whereby the entire district should be governed by one authority, who should provide, everywhere and for everybody, law and order.

DISCUSSED.

Shanghai, Oct. 15.

Herr Hitler's Policy:

A Refugee's Question

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—Herr Hitler has talked again in the usual manner in the puppet theatre "Reichstag." We mustn't overestimate either the importance of his continually ruminated speeches or the people to whom he is accustomed to address them. We cannot compare the Reichstag with the British House of Commons or the French Chamber of Deputies. The Reichstag contains simply lackeys, appointed by Herr Hitler, the duty of whom is to meet when Hitler wants it, to render him homage, and to hear his speeches. The Reichstag is, therefore, purely a meeting of people particularly devoted to Herr Hitler, which has by no means any authorization from the populace. There is no discussion or debate. The Reichstag, which today renders homage to Herr Hitler because he has suddenly become the friend of Stalin, has rendered homage to him when he asserted that the unique enemy of mankind is Stalin and that Germany is willing to live in peace with all peoples of the world except Russia; and it will celebrate Herr Hitler when he changes his mind again.

For Hitler is not only a man who does not fulfill his promise—such he is stamped already by the French Premier—his so-called programme also relies upon wavering bases. We must realize the following: Hitler has fulminated in his newspapers, in his broadcasts, in his speeches addressing the Reichstag against Communism, he has sent to Spain a great number of his German people to fight against the Communists and die; he has not ceased to stamp Stalin and his suit as Jews, has identified Communism with Jewry, has spread placards throughout the whole of Germany, on which there was to be seen The Jew with hammer and sickle, has scorned the Russian Government as Jewish, has called Communism the scourge of mankind, and has ordered a man who was formerly in the service of Stalin to broadcast daily fervently against Stalin. Now the same Hitler has become a friend of Stalin, a propagator of Communism—formerly so much prohibited by him—and has decided Stalin to acquire huge regions. In any other country of Europe a government like that would reign not even one month—in Germany it has kept the population in slavery for seven years.

In his last speech in the Reichstag Herr Hitler has spoken about the repatriation of the German people living abroad, and at the same time he has mumbled about the solution of the Jew question. I refrain from commenting on the fact that the solution of this question is for him a condition *qua non* because the solution of this question would be the most important base of his propaganda; but supposing he is seriously willing to solve the Jew question in connection with the repatriation of the German people, I state the following: In the U.S.A. there are living 3½ millions of German people, while in Germany about 500,000 Jews, according to the statement of Herr Hitler, have ruled the 90,000,000 Germans—how meanly does Herr Hitler estimate the German people in asserting that half-a-million of Jews can subjugate 90 millions of Germans.

Do you mean, Herr Hitler, that you are communicating with the American Government in order to repatriate the 3½ millions of German people, so that they also can enjoy the benefits of your government, and that you may by that deed create space for the half-million Jews which you would so much like to see outside of Germany? If so, you would show again that you can not only speak in the propagandist manner, but also act. But I don't presume that so much truth still lives in your soul.

A REFUGEE.

Shanghai, Oct. 15.

Cost of Living:

For Northern Ports

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—Could any of your readers kindly state how much the cost of living has increased in Tsingtao, Peking and Dairen since the outbreak of hostilities in 1937?

From figures of monthly expenditure, I make the increase in Shanghai 60 to 80 per cent. on a general average.

B.

Shanghai, Oct. 8.

Language Handbooks:

Reader Proves Facetious

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—Who wouldn't long for Alpine scenery, trout streams, ozone and so on after having been cooped up during a summer in Shanghai like a bluebottle under an empty, inverted Lager stein?

But employees locally engaged, where can they go to during these tight times when they are squeezed right and left like taxicab drivers in alleyway cabs? By putting on a deer-stalker cap for a couple of hours I eventually solved the problem and went forthwith to Cook's and bought a through-ticket to Pootung.

What a relief to revive in the fragrant atmosphere of import & Export and, with, alas, in hand, yodel the old revival song: "Climbin' up de godown stairs!"

There's one fault, however, in connection with travelling which I, in common with so many other tourists, must complain of. It's the phrasing of divers conversations in foreign languages in small handbooks supposed to help globetrotters East, the force in distasteful lands. A sentence like, for instance, "Quel est le distance plus pres d'ici d'un bar americain avec un cabaret nudist?" is, of course, ideal in the sense that it is well balanced and, presumably, sound although I personally don't know what it means. But when it comes to such a statement as, per example, "My grandmother's Scotch terrier has lapped up all the cream on top of my sister-in-law's Siamese cat's milk" it sounds a trifle risqué.

In my humble opinion conversations such as those referred to should touch upon topics of the day—social, economical and political—and reflect, if not the milieu of the aristocracy in our homelands from which spring, like myself, all foreigners in the East, at least the culture, refinement and polish of the bourgeoisie in such a metropolis as ours.

As I probably don't sound very clear I would gladly, if permitted, amplify my opinion with a sample of an imaginary conversation consequent upon a gentleman calling on a lady:

"How are you, Mrs. O'Grady?"
Just like a prosperity chart, full of curves, but all in the wrong places. How do you like my insides?

I love to pay compliments, but I must draw the line if it comes to flatter feet. How's your husband?"

Much better, thanks.
Much better? Has he been in the hospital?"

No, he's been in the reformatory.
Hm—Your son chose Yale for his alma mater. I understand.

He did. Then he picked a few locks, and now he's in gaol.
Ah well, we can't all pick and choose, if you know what I mean?

I don't know what you mean, say it all over again! By the way, won't you please take a chair AND sit down on the sofa? Butler is expensive so I suppose you don't want any tea.

Yes, please. It looks like rain, don't you think so?

It looks like rain and it tastes like rain, but I got it from the comradore so it must be tea.

You misunderstand me. I'm referring to the heavens.

You are? Then you must give my best when you send in your report.

Ha ha. Perhaps you have some loved ones up there?

I have a nephew who blew a horn. Now he's an aviator practising on an Irish instrument.

Never mind. The chances are that the whole lot of us will be either musicians or else barbe-cued by and by. In this connection, what do you think of the autocrotarians and the demotomators? There's a nice situation for you!

I don't know them very well; but if I can get knife and fork and free blankets, I'll take it.

That puts the golf cap on, it's about time to wobble off.

Are you booked up for the week as regards social engagements?
I am. I've got a job repairing telephone wires. Come up and see me some time!"

J. P. B. NERGAARD.

Shanghai, Oct. 13.

MAIL matter addressed to the following in care of the American Consulate General, Shanghai, China remained uncalled for October 16: Miss Grace E. Adams, Mrs. A. Antipenko, George Balish, Miss Chur Wen Hua, Mrs. M. Colton, J. Coughlin, William M. Doerringer, Mrs. Fisher, H. C. Harper, Dr. T. L. Harrison, Helga Herzberg, Mrs. Joe Hornaday, William Husk, Mrs. Harold Jennings, Miss H. Lazo, Mrs. Klara Lewin, Peter Liu, Rev. Thos. A. Mahoney C.M., Brewster Morgan, Mrs. Zoya U. Munoz, Miss Rosie Reynolds, Mrs. Mary Ogren Schlosser, Reynolds Scott, Milton See, Col. James A. Wilson, Tsoonowei Wauno, Tom West, C. A. Wyant

SHANGHAI LAW REPORTS

U.S. Court for China

Traffic Case

S.M.P. v. MRS. W. E. HEBEL.
Before Commissioner N. E. Lurton.
(Fined.)

Shanghai, Oct. 14.
Mrs. W. E. Hebel was fined U.S.\$1 by Commissioner N. E. Lurton in the U.S. Consular Court for driving a motor car without a drivers license. Mrs. Hebel pleaded guilty to the charge brought against her by the S.M.P.

First Special Court

Sons Admit Killing Father

Shanghai, Oct. 14.
Charged with murdering their father, the two sons of the late Chou Yung-chieh, 50-year old former manager of a Chinese dispensary in Mukden whose electrocuted and dismembered body was found by the Bubbling Well Road Police, on October 6 in his house at 228A Avenue Haig confessed to their crime in the First Special District Court yesterday in the presence of a crowded court. Their mother, a 48-year old woman, was alleged to be an accessory by the police and charged with aiding and abetting in the crime. Judgment will be announced on October 20.

Mr. Wang Yeo-long, Municipal Advocate, strongly prosecuted the two

Wants Jail Sentence to Cure Self of Narcotics

Shanghai, Oct. 12.

In order that he might be imprisoned so as to enable him to rid himself of opium-smoking, Zee Ah-yung snatched a lady's bag in front of the Paramount Hotel on October 9 and surrendered himself to the police. In the First Special District Court yesterday he begged the judge to send him to prison. His request may be complied with pending one week of investigations.

He snatched a hand bag containing more than \$30 from a Miss Lu and then walked to a constable in the vicinity of Yu Yuen Road and was placed under arrest. He wished to stay in the prison where he intended to cure himself of the opium-smoking habit, he told the authorities.

youths, Chou Ching-chi and Ching-shing aged 24 and 21 respectively, asserting that they should not be pardoned. He charged the sons with homicide against a direct lineal ascendant by blood which is punishable with either death or life imprisonment according to Article 272 of the Criminal Code. He said that although their mother denied that she had plotted the murder in connivance with her sons, she could not deny that she was ignorant of the dismemberment of her husband's body and therefore he charged her with aiding and abetting in damaging the corpse.

Mr. Wang also told the court that the accused mother was arrested in a room near the kitchen of the house when the police arrived hinting that she might have maintained a watch while her sons were dismembering the body of their father in an upstairs room where the youths were arrested. He indicated that the father was first electrocuted with live wires while in bed and then his sons tried to dismember his body and destroy evidence by preparing to destroy parts of the body with acid. After murdering their father, it was alleged, the sons stole their father's passbook (worth more than \$1,000) and \$45 in cash. They went out to buy a screwdriver, a hand saw and sulphuric and nitric acid. These things together with a photographic of the dismembered body of the victim were presented to the judge as evidence.

The two sons readily confessed to the crime stating that they had electrocuted their father. Dressed in long gowns, they both looked pale. The judge asked them why they had dismembered the body of their dead father, they stated that they had learned from the book that their mother who was ill-treated by their father would die if their father did not die. Their mother told the court that she did not know anything about the murder plot and that although she was informed of her husband's death afterwards she had never aided her sons in the dismemberment of the body.

She fully testified to the bad nature of her late husband, asserting that he had been cruel to her finding fault with her in very small matters. He also ill-treated his two sons, she said. The police explained in court as to

how they arrested the sons and mother. It was alleged that it was the mother who gave the officers a key leading to an upstairs room where the body was found. It was revealed that the elder sister of the two sons made a report to the police which led to the gruesome discovery. The sister was too shocked to appear in court.

The lawyers for the defence tried their best to exonerate their clients but the judge did not appear interested in their pleadings. One lawyer stated that the sons were suffering mental trouble and that their mother had heart trouble too, insisting that they should be examined by experts. The judge said that no such examination was necessary. Another lawyer appealed for leniency on the ground that the sons had committed the crime in order to help their ill-treated mother.

Suspects Sent for Trial

Shanghai, Oct. 10.

Alleged to have committed at least four armed robberies in the Settlement, 13 suspects were brought before the First Special District Court yesterday for trial. The hearing was postponed to October 18 at the request of the police who wanted to make further investigations. It was alleged that a pistol and 14 rounds of ammunition were found in the possession of the detained persons, several of them, women.

The suspects were alleged to have stolen \$300 from Mr. Sheng Yi of 332 Yu Yuen Road, on September 22. Mr. Sheng Yung-ho, of 113 Can-naught Road, and Mr. Li Mow-ting, of 1954 Bubbling Well Road, were also mentioned as among the victims. In the Bubbling Well Road crime, the men were alleged to have fired at the victim. Some of accused were also said to have been involved in a murder attempt carried out in Race Course Road in August last.

Russians Sentenced

Shanghai, Oct. 12.

Charged on seven counts of burglary and one of larceny three habitual thieves were sentenced to prison terms yesterday by the First Special District Court while three others who disposed of a stolen car were also jailed. Most of the crimes were committed against Japanese firms and shops in Hong-kew.

Ivan Machinsky and V. Smirnoff were each sent to jail for 2 years. Another was sentenced to four months' imprisonment. The other three members of the gang, also Russians, each drew 30 days' imprisonment for helping the first two accused in stealing a motor car from outside the Country Club in Bubbling Well Road on July 26. The car was later sold to a Japanese, but it was recovered.

It was also revealed in court that the total value of stolen goods amounted to over \$4,000 excluding the car. Many typewriters were stolen from firms in addition to other things.

Rental Action

Shanghai, Oct. 14.

Two foreign residents of Plumwell Villas, Amherst Avenue brought action against owners of the property, Wu Brothers, in the First Special District Court yesterday stating that they considered that the rents collected by their landlords were unreasonably excessive. The argument centred round the amount of rent and the hearing was postponed for a week.

Defendants claimed that they were being wrongly sued saying that real defendants in the case should be a British firm but plaintiffs contended that while this firm were agents the Wu Brothers were owners. It was stated that the plaintiffs were first asked to pay their rents in American currency but that later the arrangement was changed. The landlord asked for \$275 per month which was an increase of more than \$100.

Attempted Murder Case

Shanghai, Oct. 15.

Zee Fu-yung, a beggar, who has also specialized in snatching leftover boiled rice and other foodstuffs from restaurant food delivery boys was brought before the First Special District Court yesterday and charged with attempted murder in which crime he stabbed a delivery man on Friday near Love Lane.

It was revealed in Court sometime ago a restaurant food delivery boy refused to let Zee have the leftover dishes and the beggar considered it an insult. The latter then bought a knife with his savings and stabbed the delivery boy several times when the latter was on his daily rounds. The victim is in hospital in a serious condition.

The hearing was postponed for a week.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

LONDON IN WARTIME

By O. M. GREEN

"Even darkness which may be felt." London by night now makes one understand the feelings of the Egyptians. You cannot conceive what it is like to make your way along the most familiar street in the nightly black out. You feel for the kerb, pushing your feet like a blind man. You grope for walls, you see nobody, but voices are heard plaintively asking the way. To cross the road is a real terror as you can scarcely see the buses till they are on you and they cannot see you at all. Accidents are frequent.

That there must be some relaxation is generally agreed. Paris, much nearer to German aeroplanes than we are, has much light and liberty to amuse itself in familiar ways, until 11 p.m. when everything must shut. Blue lamps with heavy top shades (as in the last war) would enable us to get about freely without the reflections on the sky which normally make London visible 50 miles away. And if a raid threatened, they could be switched off in a second.

There is a good deal of grumbling at the continued closure of all theatres and cinemas. "G.B.S." in a characteristic letter to the "Times" calls it a "masterstroke of unimaginative stupidity," reminding us that in the last war London had some 80,000 soldiers on leave every night to be amused. "What agent of Chancellor Hitler is it he asks 'who has suggested that we should all cover in darkness and terror for the duration'?" Already it is pointed out in several quarters that with nothing open but the pubs people are beginning to drink too much. Well they must do something.

It is understandable that the Government should wish to drill us all for a few weeks, on the principle adopted in hospitals of trying to break a probationer's heart in the first six months so that she may afterwards find the hardest nursing duty a rest cure. But the worst of war is the opportunity it gives to pompous nobodies in Whitehall or a tin hat to imagine themselves the Government and put upon inoffensive citizens.

For example the A.R.P. regulations and some of its wardens. In our village, a safety zone observe, to which hundreds of children have been evacuated, every one of those unhappy little kids must carry a gas-mask even if he only wanders a few yards down the lane to pick blackberries. Probably 50 per cent. of those masks are ruined already. And today a friend, whose wife is at Littlehampton with their two small granddaughters, told me that a special policeman came to her on the beach and asked very brusquely "Why have those children no gas-masks?"

I write as if we were all grumbling, which is not at all so. Anything finer, more tranquil, more cheerful than the great "B.P." today could not be imagined. But criticisms are heard and they are justified. The Ministry of Information has been strongly attacked both in Press and Parliament. As the "Evening Standard" reminds it, it is there to give information not to suppress it. Obviously there are many things which cannot be disclosed, like the number of submarines sunk. But on others the public are entitled to know and it is far better that they should.

For instance the other day we had our first serious air raid warning, 6.45 to 9. By 10 o'clock London was literally humming with rumours. I personally heard three lurid accounts of what had happened. Not till 2.30 did the Ministry disclose anything and then only two or three flat lines which told us nothing.

Worse still, for "unimaginative stupidity" as the case of the R.A.F. raid on Kiel, which from the very little disclosed must have been a magnificent piece of work. What a chance for a vivid story, which could not conceivably have helped the Germans and would have had immense world-wide propaganda value! The actual communiqué from the Ministry of Information was about as dull as the Court Circular. And extraordinary as it must seem, it was not until the Opposition in Parliament insisted that anyone thought of publishing a translation of the leaflets which the R.A.F. have been scattering by millions over Germany and which, by all accounts, have annoyed the Nazis much more than bombs.

As an illustration of the unity of all parties in Great Britain the Communists' attitude as shown in the "Daily Worker" on Thursday is conspicuous. The paper prints extracts from Molotov's speech to the Supreme Soviet, in which he declared that "only those who desire a grand new slaughter want to set the Soviet and Germany at loggerheads," and that the Soviet had signed the pact with Germany "in the interests of all peoples, in the interests of universal peace."

In complete contrast published beside these extracts is the British C.P.'s manifesto "Why Britain Must Defeat Fascism." The Communist Party, it says, will "take in any struggle, political or military, to secure the defeat of Fascism," the victory of which would mean "not only a conquest of markets,



Shanghai's Flood Record

BY SAPA JOU

colonies, sources of raw material etc.," but "the forcible destruction of every democratic right and liberty that the working class has fought so bitterly to win."

That amazing institution the British and Foreign Bible Society has just produced its annual report. In spite of the chaotic state of the world—and in Germany the mere offer of a Bible by a colporteur is often enough to bring out a storm of abuse—results have kept up remarkably well. Nine new languages have been making a total of 732 into which the Scriptures have been translated, and 11,039,491 volumes have been circulated, including 1,091,873 Bibles, the rest being New Testaments or selected portions.

In several countries sales of the Scriptures markedly increased; in France by 8,691 volumes, in Belgium by 16,865, in Italy by 15,342, in Spain by 10,994. The figures for Italy are notable because recent reports had described this as a particularly difficult country. But there is much in the report's comment that

The rapid growth of a ferocious anti-Semitism has appalled the peoples of South-Eastern Europe, whose consciences instinctively rebel at the only too well-attested stories of insults, plunderings, deprivation, injustice and cruelty, which in spite of a more or less muzzled Press, are continually coming to light.

This may well apply to the Italians who have never been anti-Jewish (at least in modern time) and were shocked by the official persecution copied from Germany. The report from China is really extraordinary.

In this Dr. Carleton Lacy writes:

With invading armies operating in fourteen provinces and bombing planes bringing death and destruction to five others, every sort of transportation route has been broken.

The colporteurs have been driven from homes, have been kidnapped or arrested as spies, and in some cases have lost their lives. Piles of mail-bags have been destroyed by bombs; boats have been sunk; trains have been derailed; miles of countryside have been destroyed by bombs; boats have been sunk; trains have been derailed; miles of countryside have been inundated by the floods rushing through broken dikes; motor trucks laden with books have been overturned or submerged in the river; and roadways have been broken up.

Yet the stream of Scriptures issuing from the China Bible House has grown steadily in volume month by month. The most baffling problem has been to get presses and binderies to operate fast enough to meet the demand for books, and the chief embarrassment felt by nearly all of the provincial officers has been caused by their inability to fulfil orders for literally thousands of Bibles and Testaments eagerly sought.

Korea has had a record year with a circulation of no fewer than 940,000 volumes. In Japan the circulation is described as magnificent—1,247,000 copies, which is about 100,000 more than in the year before. Western Japan alone absorbed 544,000 volumes, an

increase of 44,000 on the previous year. This is the more remarkable because enforced Emperor worship has been making the position of Japanese Christians none too easy. In all the Society deserves congratulations on its success in battling with adversity.

A COUNTRY DIARY

Weihaiwei, Sept. 26.—The miracle of Autumn is once more upon us and as the days drift slowly along, shortening with the approach of the winter solstice, the birds are hastening to their winter homes. The change came suddenly this year with an unexpected typhoon, and where green leaves had fluttered gaily in the summer sun one day, dried, salt-burned skeletons were next day floating on the wind: the air took on an unexpected chill and every bird seemed anxious to be upon its southward journey. Absence of trees in this neighbourhood gives occasional surprises, as for example, the sight of a Golden Oriole flying out of an apricot tree not ten feet high: so used am I to seeing these birds in high trees only, I thought I was "seeing things" on the occasion mentioned. And gave me another ornithological problem as yet unsolved. The Blue-and-white Flycatcher which we see in Shanghai only travels North as far as the Yangtze delta and then goes East to breed in Japan: the West China "Blue-and-white" travels through Yunnan and Central China on its way to North Chihli: the Siberian bird of the same genus has never been seen in this Province—so what am I to say? I can only say that if that bird which fluttered through my garden yesterday was not a Blue-and-white Flycatcher... then I am prepared to eat a year's output of one of Mr. Henry Heath's factories.

Weihaiwei, Sept. 28.—I like rock plants but cannot stand those great big heaps of stone and cement which we call rockeries—so I have invented a new kind which has given me great pleasure: I have eight little piles of coloured rocks (about two feet by eighteen inches) placed like buttresses along a low stone wall, and each supports in its mud-filled crevices a collection of mountain herbs and creepers. The hardest of all is Yellow Stonecrop, our species being larger and even brighter with its yellow star-like flowers than any of the Shanghai varieties. Wild thyme with its fragrant heads of pale lavender makes a handsome border and tends to grow upwards to the warmth of the stones: for creepers we have the shiny "mountain privet" and delicate trailers of "Virginia Creeper," with close-growing leaves turning pink and red in Autumn: "Stag's-head moss" forms a soft green covering, throwing up its antler-like fronds in a most attractive manner. Quaintest of all is the little *Cotyledon* (which my botany book refers to with pleasing mystery as "species?"): it is a rather cactus-like growth

IN PARENTHESIS

Cured

"Did that cure for deafness really help your brother?" asked the doctor.
"Sure," was the reply, "he hadn't heard a thing for years, and the day after he took the remedy he heard from a friend in America."

Dumb

"For nearly an hour the girl had been compelled to listen to the tedious guest."
"I fell off my bicycle last week and was knocked senseless," he remarked.
"When do you expect to get better?" she asked quickly.

Useful

The chairwoman was announcing the approach of the annual jumble sale. She concluded:—
"This is an excellent chance for ladies to get rid of anything they don't want. Remember to bring your husbands!"

Twisted

A FELLOW has to be a contortionist to get on these days, says a philosopher. First he has to keep his back to the wall and his ear to the ground. Then he must put his shoulder to the wheel, his nose to the grindstone, keep a level head and have both feet on the ground.

Whist!

The Judge was resplendently garbed for his duties, and when the prisoner and his counsel entered the Court the prisoner paused to inquire hoarsely, "Who's the ould cratur wearin' the red gown?"
"Weeshet, ye spalpeen," replied his counsel.
"That's the ould divil that's gonna hang ye."

News Flashes

A £25,000 Cocktail Queen, whose elbows are insured for £10,000, was found in a discarded ice-chest last night by a Mayfair dustman while combing a West Kensington mews with an electric rubbish-rake.

A husband, who used his wife's gas mask as a "Wall of Death" for racing snails, was tarred and feathered by an angry mob of golf widows at Utter Loathly yesterday.

Peeping out from behind a large policeman, a little girl, believed to be the daughter of a fudge-maker's wiveller, threw a broody pigeon at Mr. Justice Glutton as he left the Law Courts yesterday. It laid an egg in his wig, which was fried by the heat.

While paddling in the sea at Little Stucton-on-Wold, a woman, who claims to be the heaviest charwoman in Acton, trod on the spire of a church which has been lost since 1437 and dislocated her ankle.

Permission to use the Albert Memorial for a Hog Calling Contest has been refused to the Society of Pigs, whose members meet in a sty once a year and dine off truffles out of a silver trough.

A Family Newspaper

"WHAT is a family newspaper?" asks one of my regular readers (Cliff, Ealing). I will expound, says Marmaduke, youthful son of a London sub-editor, in his column in "World's Press News."

A family newspaper, Cliff, is one owned by a man with a lot of relations what are desirous of jobs on aforsaid paper. Now here is a case in point—a true story if I never move from this column.

Once upon a time there was a Proprietor of a prosperous newspaper who had given jobs to nearly all his relatives until there were no more jobs to go round. Besides, it made things hard for the only journalist he employed. He had to do all the work! One day Cousin Fanny called, bringing her son Cedric. The Proprietor shook his head.

"We don't want no more reporters," he said.

"Oh, but I didn't want my Cedric to be a reporter," said Fanny. "Not after being on the Daily Wangle."

"What was he doing there?"

"He used to go round the houses trying to get people to take it instead of the Daily Fudge. He only got one order—I gave it to him—and he got the sack."

"I see, Well, it's like this, I've got a News Editor, Sports Editor, and one each for Soccer, Rugger, Golf, Tennis, Bowls, Skittles."

"Have you a Darts Editor? Cedric is good at darts, aren't you, duck?"

"Lissen," said the Proprietor.

"I've got an Editor for everthink. In fact, I've got so many relations here that if a bomb dropped on the place, nearly all my family would be wiped out!"

Cousin Fanny jumped up.
"That's just it!" she cried. "What you want is an A.R.P. Editor! Cedric, hang up your hat!"

And Cedric got the job.

Which is, as the song says, congenial employment if one can obtain it. And one can obtain it if one tries.

with thick, green, pointed leaves arranged symmetrically round a centre from which, just now, a long candle of lavender flowers appears: when round and very green in springtime this little plant makes every rockery look as if it had won a rosette at a flower show. Finally I confess that to get a splash of bright colour I have introduced to each group a few roots of *Portulaca* from the garden—and the sight of a brilliant red or yellow blossom springing from a black rock is something not easily forgotten. I know this is cheating, in a collection of wild flowers, but does it not pay us to deceive ourselves sometimes?

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

The European War, Oct. 10.

Baltic Developments Watched

Moscow Still Silent Over Hitler Peace Move ; Sovietization of Lithuanian, Latvia, Esthonia Seen

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.B.N."

London, Oct. 10.

WELL-INFORMED quarters in London note that the Soviets have so far not supported Herr Hitler's peace proposals, notwithstanding the Soviet-German treaty of friendship of September 29, which provides for joint efforts by the two Governments to end the state of war, declares Reuter's Diplomatic correspondent. The situation between Russia and Germany is somewhat obscure, and recent developments in the Baltic are difficult to understand. The surprising haste with which all Germans, whether by nationality or origin, are being evacuated from the three Baltic States—Lithuania, Latvia and Esthonia—is arousing much speculation. Most of these Germans are wealthy merchants and traders, who have settled in the present countries for centuries. Yet, they have been virtually given only 48 hours to transfer themselves and their property to Germany.

In Slav circles in London, this extraordinary development is believed to portend the rapid Bolshevization of the Baltic States.

The summoning of a Finnish envoy to Moscow is another important development which may have an interesting sequel. Supported as they are by the Swedes, the Finns are not likely to submit to the humiliating conditions accepted by the Baltic States.

If it is only a question of small islands in the Gulf of Finland, some arrangement like a long lease might conceivably be reached, but if there is any question of naval bases or aerodromes in Finland or the Aaland islands, it is expected, according to well-informed Scandinavian opinion, that Finland will resist.

Delegates of Norway, Sweden and Denmark have arrived in Helsinki to discuss ways of maintaining their trade in face of the threat to it in the Baltic.—Reuter.

Finland Takes Firm Stand

Helsinki, Oct. 10.

An air-raid rehearsal will be held here tonight, when the entire city will be thrown into darkness.

A mysterious warship has been reported near the Aaland Islands, in the Gulf of Finland, and is said to be inspecting freighters proceeding towards the shore. According to a sailing ship which arrived at Mariehamn today, the warship was not hindering German merchant vessels, but all other ships were being subjected to careful examination.

The entire Finnish press today publishes a statement appearing in a Swedish newspaper to the effect that "danger to Finland is a threat to the entire North of Europe." The newspapers emphasize the determination of Finland to maintain neutrality, saying that is the only way in which the Baltic States can preserve their existence.

While the Finnish delegate, M. Jueho Kustir Passakivi, is en route to Moscow for negotiations with the Soviet Government, Finland continues to call reservists to the colours. Many schools in the Viborg area nearest the Soviet frontier have been taken over by troops. It is emphasized in political circles that this is purely a precautionary measure, as it is hoped that the Moscow talks will result in a friendly agreement.

The Finnish authorities, it is stated, are willing to meet Russia more than half way in regard to concessions on some small islands, but are determined to resist all demands for the establishment of naval or air bases on Finnish territory.

The Finnish delegation, comprising the members, is expected to reach the Soviet capital tomorrow. An intimation that M. Passakivi may not prove so tractable in Moscow as the recent representatives of Baltic States is the opinion of foreign press correspondents here.

Finland, according to a message appearing in the Stockholm newspaper "Svenska Dagbladet" from its Helsinki correspondent, cannot agree to any proposal conflicting with her participation in the northern neutrality bloc.

In an interview, M. Ernst Erkko, the Finnish Foreign Minister, is reported to have declared that "Mr. Passakivi only goes to take note of Russia's desires, and whatever these may be our position is clear. We stand by northern neutrality. We threaten none, seek no advantage, and will not adhere to any great Power or group."—Reuter.

Soviet Round Out New Gains

Moscow, Oct. 10.

The negotiations due to open tomorrow between Soviet Russia and Finland are expected to round off the expansion of Soviet interests in relation to her Baltic neighbours.

By pacts with Esthonia and Latvia, and the forthcoming agreements with Lithuania and Finland, the great Soviet aim of freeing Leningrad as a naval and air base from the bottle-

neck of the Gulf of Finland, which gave an enemy easy means of preventing the exit of the Soviet Baltic Fleet, will have been achieved. To complete the programme, the Russians may seek the neutralization of any threat from the southern coast of Finland fronting the Gulf. It is logical to believe that Moscow would also like to control the Aaland Islands as a base from which ultimately to control Swedish exports to Germany.

Observers are wondering if the Soviet-Lithuanian pact will conform to the Esthonian and Latvian pacts, which mentioned the name of land frontiers from where attacks might come. In the case of Lithuania it would be necessary explicitly to mention the name of the German territory of Memel and East Prussia.

Crucial Point of Pact

The crucial point in this pact is whether Moscow is prepared to offend Berlin by insisting on the fortification of the Lithuanian-German frontier.

The Lithuanian delegates returned to Kaunas yesterday from Moscow to report to President Smetona on the progress of their talks here. After receiving fresh instructions, they are expected to return to the Soviet capital immediately.

It is reported that the Soviet proposals to Lithuania include the establishment of heavy fortifications on the Lithuanian-German frontier, which has been lengthened through the partition of Poland.

Other proposals are said to deal with the status of the Vilna district and the transit of goods through Lithuania to Libau.—Reuter.

Reds Entering Esthonia

Tallinn, Oct. 10.

Soviet troops will begin to cross the Esthonian frontier on Friday to fulfil the terms of the new Russo-Esthonian pact. It is reported here that the last ship evacuating Germans from Esthonia will leave the same day.—Reuter.

Finland's Unity Proved

Stockholm, Oct. 10.

A remarkable demonstration of Finnish national unity was seen today when the Finnish delegate, M. Passakivi, left for the discussions in Moscow. President Kallio, members of the Government and representatives of all sections of the nation were present at the station. After the huge crowds had cheered themselves hoarse, there was a sudden silence. Then the crowd spontaneously joined in singing an old liberty song, "Hear Our Holy Oath."—Reuter.

Soviets to Evacuate Germans

Copenhagen, Oct. 10.

According to the Berlin correspondent of the "Politiken," the U.S.S.R. has agreed to the evacuation of Germans from Russia, and Germans now living in south-east Europe will be repatriated in order to prevent possible minority conflicts. The extent of the evacuation from Russia is not known.—Reuter.

Lithuania Submits

Kaunas, Oct. 10.

The Lithuanian Government is said to have accepted the Soviet proposals, which are similar to those made to Esthonia, according to reliable reports received here from Moscow today. The town of Vilna, near the Soviet-Lithuanian border, has been ceded to Lithuania, but a Soviet garrison will be established there. This is also corroborated in well-informed circles. It is expected that a mutual assistance pact between Soviet Russia and Lithuania will be signed tonight.—Reuter.

Soviet Concentration in Caucasus

Paris, Oct. 10.

Concentrations of Soviet troops are reported in the Baku region and along certain other points near the Caucasian frontier. So far nothing is known as to the reasons behind the move.—Reuter.



BY SAPAJOU

... And We Ain't Camels Either!

German Frontal Attack

French Firmly Consolidate Gains on Reich Soil ; Nazis May Attack via Luxembourg, Swiss Flanks

Paris, Oct. 10.

GERMAN operations on the Western Front appear to be steadily mounting toward an offensive. They have been concentrated on the sector between Moselle and Saarbruecken, where the German High Command is obviously uneasy under continued French pressure. Here, the Germans have made a number of raids in force, with the object of securing information from prisoners. No prisoners, however, have been taken. All attacks are withering under heavy French machine-gun fire.

It is believed that Herr Hitler's aim in the forthcoming western offensive is to drive the French off German soil. Intensive artillery duels along the whole front between Moselle and the Rhine are taken to indicate that the Germans will shortly make a great effort to free Saarbruecken. Such an attempt will meet stern resistance and any effort to maintain the attack would be accompanied by a great loss of man-power, perhaps involving 500,000 to 1,000,000 lives, so well placed are the French forces and so formidable the obstacles which confront the Germans.

If the Germans select the easier route through Luxembourg in an attempt to reach Verdun, the French Command declare they are fully prepared. Another alternative open to the Germans is a double-flank movement with a drive more or less parallel with the Luxembourg frontier and an attack on the Swiss end of the Maginot line.

Facts pointing to the possibility of the latter course being adopted are the simultaneous concentrations of German troops both in north and south Germany.

"There was considerable enemy patrol activity between the Moselle and Saar Rivers," says a French communique issued today.—Reuter.

Notable R.A.F. Achievement

London, Oct. 10.

For the first time four British planes have carried out daylight reconnaissance flights the whole way along the German frontier from France to the North Sea, says "Eye-witness" (Mr. A. G. Clifford), who is with the British air force in France.

The planes went to investigate the latest reports received by headquarters from across the border in regard to the evacuation of important cities, big troop movements near Aix-in-Chapelle, significant concentrations of aircraft, intensive building of fortifications near the Luxembourg frontier, and many other interesting developments. The results of these British reconnaissance flights are now being studied by experts, and it is understood that a series of photographs taken by two of the planes are expected to be of the utmost value.

The machines went in pairs from one of the secret British aerodromes "somewhere behind the Maginot Line."

Reconnaissance Described

The first two ran into bad weather and flew for much of the time at about 6,000 feet. Passing the southernmost tip of Luxembourg, where French artillery was pounding the fringes of the Siegfried Line below them, they continued to make their observations, dodging from one gap in the clouds to the next.

At Coblenz, German anti-aircraft gunners heard them and opened fire, presumably judging the range and the direction by sound. Shells burst all round them, but the planes were not hit and held straight on along their course. German gunners telephoned ahead to other batteries, and when the British planes reached Sieburg, there was another barrage of anti-aircraft fire awaiting them. This too, however, they passed through unscathed, and held on along the Belgian border over Aix-in-Chapelle. Soon they saw the Rhine turn west and disappear into Holland, and then the weather made it impossible to see any more. They flew on to the North Sea coast of Germany. Then, carefully avoiding Holland, they went safely home to a landing field in England, where they were expected.

The other pair of planes took off before dawn, and were already well over Germany when the sun rose above the hills to the east of the Rhine. They were favoured by better weather, and were able to take the photographs they were sent out to get.—Reuter.

South African Defence Forces Expanded

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.B.N."

London, Oct. 10.

The defence force of the Union of South Africa has undergone far-reaching organisation and expansion in recent weeks, and all weak spots in the country's armour are being strengthened, according to a statement issued by the Ministry of Information.

The defence authorities of the Union announce the expansion of the special service battalion into two special service brigades of about 3,000 men each, and the creation of additional battalions and an active citizen force to meet the wishes of many citizens.—Reuter.

Herr Hitler Boasts Of Invincibility

Berlin, Oct. 10.

That Germany will fight to the bitter end if necessary and will never be vanquished was emphasized here today by Herr Hitler in a speech on the occasion of the Winter Relief fund drive.

Starting his address with references to the fund, the Fuehrer warmed up and switched to other matters, loudly exclaiming that: "Our enemies will never beat the Reich to its knees. They will vanquish us no more by arms than by any economic means. I repeatedly expressed my peaceful intentions but should my proposals be rejected then Germany is ready to take up the challenge and lead the struggle to the end. The eventual duration of this war does not frighten us. We have before us the eternal life of the German nation and if others want war, they will get it."

After this brief outburst, the Fuehrer calmed down and took up the Winter Relief question again, winding up with the following statement: "United in our effort for the Winter Relief, we will show our enemies that the German nation becomes ever stronger and more closely united in National-Socialism, thereby deserving the respect of other nations. The German nation will organize its existence in the world according to its own interest and will take from the happiness of this world the share which corresponds to its needs."

Dr. Goebbels' Speech

"The German nation is ready for every sacrifice and is fully conscious of the gravity of opening the wartime Winter Relief campaign," the Propaganda Minister, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, declared here today in a speech inaugurating the relief drive. Stressing the necessity of adapting the Winterhilfe to the present situation and of enforcing further restrictions, Dr. Goebbels said: "The weekly one-day meal will be replaced by gifts to be sent to the Winterhilfe."

The famous "eintopfgericht" (one-day meal) has been a national institution for several years already and will go down in history as the first restrictive measure on food consumption enforced by Nazi rule.

The Propaganda Minister wound up his address with the following statement: "It is with the greatest joy that the German people show themselves ready for all sacrifices thereby proving their unanimous loyalty to the Fuehrer."—Havas.

Lord Nuffield's £100,000 To Lord Mayor's Fund

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.B.N."

London, Oct. 10.

A cheque for £100,000, probably the largest sum ever paid for a flag day emblem, was placed today in the collecting box of two nurses standing in front of Mansion House. This represented Lord Nuffield's contribution towards the Lord Mayor's Red Cross and St. Johns Fund for the sick and wounded.—Reuter.

Britain Gaining Air Supremacy

Aircraft Production Doubled ; Commons Informed Of Valuable Work by R.A.F. Already Achieved

London, Oct. 10.

GREAT Britain's efforts to have an air force second to none were detailed by Sir Kingsley Wood, Secretary of State for Air, in a lengthy speech in the House of Commons today. These, he said, included the construction of new factories, and expansion of training of personnel and production of aeroplanes. In due course, Sir Kingsley Wood declared, the rate of production of aircraft in Britain will be more than "twice the considerable figure we have now reached."

In replying to Mr. Hugh Dalton, Labour member for the Bishop Auckland division of Durham, suggesting that the time was not far distant when Britain would have recovered her air supremacy over Germany, Sir Kingsley Wood said, "The steps I have indicated today will satisfy him that we are taking every step in this connection."

In replying to Sir Archibald Sinclair, Leader of the Liberal Opposition, the Air Secretary said he understood that an announcement was being made that the officers and men who displayed such skill at Kiel had been rewarded by the King.

In speaking of the aircraft strength of Britain, the Air Secretary said that "the Royal Air Force is ready to strike, and strike hard, and at any time to make its full and effective contribution to winning the war."

Production Being Doubled

"We have," he continued, "built up aircraft production on broad foundations. At the outbreak of the war, the rate of production represented an achievement unprecedented in this country in time of peace."

"Now, our factories are every day increasing their labour force. New factories are also nearly completed, and fresh sub-contractors are being enlisted daily. In due course this will mean that the rate of production will be more than twice the considerable figure we have now reached. The War Cabinet has made a fresh examination of the whole position, and authority has been given, and is being put immediately into effect, to ensure considerably increased facilities against possible effects of enemy action."

"We are acting also in full co-operation with France in many of our productive plans. Military aviation and production in France have recently made great strides, and much mutual advantage has been obtained by a full and free interchange of experience and ideas."

Dominion Co-operation

Referring to Dominion co-operation, Sir Kingsley Wood said: "Nothing has given us greater encouragement since the war began than the keen desire of all parts of the Empire to play an effective part in air defence. I am thinking not of the Dominions and India but of the Colonies. Today, the whole strength of the Empire is being marshalled, and there is no doubt that the great Dominion effort of 25 years ago will be largely exceeded in the present conflict."

Sir Kingsley Wood announced the rapid expansion of training school facilities in Canada, Australia and New Zealand, and said the young men trained would enter either the air force squadrons in one Dominion theatre of operation or British R.A.F. units. This undertaking was one of great magnitude and its development would result in a very great and rapid increase in the number of training schools. A mission from England, headed by Lord Riverdale, who would be aided by a specially selected technical staff, was already on the way to Canada to meet corresponding missions from Australia and New Zealand. These missions would discuss with the Canadian authorities all further steps to be taken for the rapid execution of undertakings.

S. Africa's Special Case

"For various reasons," the Air Secretary informed the House, "the Government of the Union of South Africa does not consider this scheme of air training applicable to the circumstances of their air force personnel should receive their full training at home."

"I am, however, authorized to say that the Union authorities intend to make their training as complete as possible, and to expand their air force to the fullest extent of their resources."

After remarking that the Dominions had already made individual contributions of great gallantry and striking character, Sir Kingsley Wood said the arrangements referred to were a notable illustration of the manner in which members of the Commonwealth could bring to bear the full weight and might of their individual resources to secure the achievement of a common purpose and the success of a common cause.

"I am sure," he proceeded, "that the House would like to join with the Government in paying a tribute to the vision and imagination of Dominion statesmen, who have so promptly recognized the significance of this great conception. We are most grateful to the Dominion High Commissioners in London for their helpful co-operation."

Sir Kingsley Wood recalled the tribute by the late King George V to the Empire's contribution in the air to victory and said: "We shall have our dangers, our ordeals and our difficulties, but none of us doubts that when the great test comes again, our airmen of today from the Motherland and overseas will once more record the same magnificent achievements of self-sacrifice and devotion to duty."

Recruitment and Equipment

Referring to recruitment and equipment, the Air Minister said that during the first fortnight of the war, 10,000 men were accepted for service as pilots, crews and maintenance personnel. The training organization had been expanded on a vast scale to produce the further large numbers of pilots, observers and air-gunners required. "All sorts of claims have been made in German reports as to the numbers of our aircraft shot down," Sir Kingsley Wood continued. "Of course we must have our casualties. Some German claims have been accurate, others grossly exaggerated."

Referring to the mysterious affair at Friedrichshafen, he said that "neither the French nor ourselves were responsible for this mythical raid."

Turning to the Coastal Command, Sir Kingsley Wood said its activities had been unremitting and strenuous in the extreme from the first day of the war. "The work," he continued, "is silent and normally unobtrusive. During the first four weeks of the war, this command flew on reconnaissance, anti-submarine and convoy patrols a distance of approximately 1,000,000 miles, and provided air escorts for over 100 convoys."

Value of Patrol Work

"Our air escorts also have often been able to give warnings regarding the approach of enemy craft and the presence of submarines from ranges far beyond the vision of surface craft."

"The value of the work performed must not be gauged by attacks alone. We have confirmed from prisoners' statements that the mere presence of aircraft is sufficient to make a submarine submerge and remain submerged, and that the presence of an air escort often prevents a submarine commander from attacking a convoy. Almost daily there have been clashes with the enemy, and units of the Coastal Command are successfully carrying out a service vital to our war effort."

Referring to reconnaissance over Germany, Sir Kingsley Wood said that hundreds of hours of flying had been recorded. Vital military information had been gained, and units had familiarized themselves with the country.

Reconnaissance Work

Augmenting his reference to the mapping of the Siegfried Line, the Minister declared: "A few days ago our aircraft, taking off from an aerodrome in France, covered the whole length of Germany from the Saar to the North Sea, flew on to Heligoland, all without serious opposition, and then made a long landing at home in England. Long reconnaissance flights of a thousand miles or so have been carried out at night under weather conditions of great difficulty."

Sir Kingsley Wood then said that the "distribution of messages to the German people over large areas of enemy territory, which has been combined with successful reconnaissance, has been of considerable value in giving information to the people of Germany."

"A number of these messages were recently found in the posses-

sion of German prisoners, notwithstanding the penalties threatened against persons who picked up such communications."

The Minister referred to a German official bulletin which stated that Berlin citizens slept quietly through a British flight over Berlin, and said: "Our airmen, on their return, spoke of firing and searchlights encountered, so we can only conjecture that the people of Berlin must be very heavy sleepers."

"For some time now," the Air Secretary proceeded, "squadrons of the R.A.F. have been established in France alongside gallant French squadrons. Everywhere they have been received with kindness and hospitality. The move of the squadrons to France, with all associated equipment, proceeded with the greatest smoothness."

Sir Kingsley Wood said that on some other occasion, he would tell the House of the valuable, devoted work done by other commands, including Overseas Commands in the Mediterranean, Middle East, Iraq, India and the Far East.—Reuter.

30 Americans Lost In Athenia Tragedy

London, Oct. 10.

Ninety-three passengers of the British liner Athenia, which was torpedoed on September 4 while on her way from Liverpool to Montreal, are officially reported to be missing, according to a list issued here yesterday.

The list comprises 50 British subjects, 30 American citizens, seven Poles, four Germans and two passengers without nationality. Previously, 19 of the crew had been reported missing. The total casualties, therefore number 112.—Reuter.

Secrets of Siegfried Line Bared

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.N."

With The Royal Air Force Somewhere in France, Oct. 9.

From a slim young Flight-Lieutenant who participated in an amazing survey of the Siegfried Line, in the course of which British planes seldom flew above 100 feet and were only once fired upon, I learned today some of the strange things encountered behind the German defences. In this reconnaissance, British airmen took a wonderful series of photographs of the German defence works.

"The thing which impressed me most," the Flight-Lieutenant told me, "was obviously the unfinished state of the Siegfried Line. It was absurdly easy to identify, because grass has not yet had time to grow over the scarred earth. In many places we saw mounds of freshly dug earth, but nowhere saw anyone actually at work on fortifications. At one place we flew over a huge gun which a group of men were camouflaging. I distinctly saw them gazing at us, paint pots in their hands, apparently unable to move."

"We passed many villages, but did not see a single civilian inhabitant. The streets were nearly always deserted."

The Flight-Lieutenant, who was unable to account for the fact that the only fire directed against them was from a solitary ordinary machine-gun, cannot offer an explanation for the strange reluctance of the Germans to protect the secrets behind their lines.

Things which mystified him were a series of curious unidentifiable mounds and pits in fields and woods, strangely large barns of a uniform pattern on the outskirts of many villages, suspicious-looking new buildings and concrete turrets on the outskirts of villages, curious experiments in camouflage, and sometimes what might have been complete dummy villages.—Reuter.

Mme. Eve Curie Given Appointment

Paris, Oct. 10.

Mme. Eve Joliot-Curie, authoress of the brilliant biography of her famous mother, Mme. Pierre Curie, co-discoverer of radium, has been appointed chief of the women's section of the General Commissariat of Information.

She was recently awarded the decoration of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour upon the advice of the Quai d'Orsay which appreciated her efforts to promote Franco-American friendship during her stay in the United States last Spring. Two former Ambassadors to Japan, M. Albert Kammerer and Fernand Pila, have been appointed respectively chief of the documentary section of the Commissariat and spokesman of the Far East section.—Havas.

Navy Seeking German Fleet

Darkness Enables Enemy Fleet to Escape ; Several Nazi Warplanes Crippled After Encounter at Sea

Copenhagen, Oct. 10.

FOLLOWING the encounter reported last night between British cruisers and a squadron of German bombers over the North Sea, it is now confirmed that two of German planes made a forced landing in Denmark. A third plane is reported to have descended in Norway and the crew has been taken into custody by the Norwegian Government. One plane is believed to have fallen into the sea off the Danish coast, while another bomber was sighted flying very low over the southern part of Jutland and was fired upon by Danish anti-aircraft guns.—Reuter.

London, Oct. 9.

Repeated actions took place today in the north-eastern areas of the North Sea between German bombing aircraft and British cruisers and destroyers, according to an Admiralty announcement. No British ship is said to have been damaged, while German casualties are stated to be unknown.

On the afternoon of October 8, the Admiralty further states, a German naval squadron was reported by British patrol craft to the south-west of Norway. "Our forces tried to engage it," the communique adds, "but darkness enabled the enemy to escape."—Reuter.

French Sink U-Boat

Paris, Oct. 9.

One more enemy submarine paid the penalty today when it was sunk by a French naval unit, a French Headquarters communique announced tonight.—Havas.

German Trawlers Massing

Stockholm, Oct. 10.

Fishing boats proceeding through the Skagerrack, which connects the Baltic and North seas by the Kattegat, to the North Sea reported in Gothenburg today that in their passage northwards, they saw large numbers of armed German trawlers and small cargo boats. It is supposed that they are intended for an attempted blockade of Britain or to serve as supply ships for submarines operating in the North Sea and the Atlantic.—Reuter.

Finnish Ship Hits Mine

Amsterdam, Oct. 10.

Twenty members of the crew of the Finnish steamer Indra, which struck a mine off Terschelling Island at the entrance to Zuyder Zee, have been saved. The men, six of whom were wounded, arrived at IJmuiden in a Swedish vessel.—Reuter.

Twenty Warships Seen

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.N."

Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 9.

On the arrival of the French passenger liner Lipari here today from Europe, passengers reported that they saw perhaps twenty warships in the north Atlantic. They said their ship was accompanied by a British destroyer until four days from the Brazilian coast.—Reuter.

More German Pirates Abroad

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.N."

Montevideo, Oct. 10.

The German freighter Borkum, which has been anchored here since the opening of the war, has sailed from the outer harbour secretly, without obtaining a permit, according to the Uruguayan maritime authorities.

Under international law, it is pointed out, failure to obtain clearance papers classifies the Borkum and the German steamer Gozenheim which departed in similar circumstances three weeks ago, as pirate vessels.—Reuter.

Nazi Warplane Forced Down in Denmark

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.N."

Esbjerg, Oct. 9.

One member of the crew of a German military aeroplane that landed today on Fanoe Island, off Esbjerg, on the west coast of Jutland, was found to be wounded. He was taken to hospital. The plane and the other three members of the crew will be interned.

A message from Oslo states that a damaged German aeroplane today landed on the south-west coast of Norway. The crew of four were not hurt.—Reuter.

Return from Bombing Effort

Copenhagen, Oct. 10.

Two of three German planes returning from bombing British warships in the North Sea were forced down in Danish territory yesterday, and the third was driven across the German frontier by Danish anti-aircraft defences.

The 22-year-old leader of the crew said they were with two other planes returning from bombing British warships in the North Sea. He said they turned back only when they had no bombs left.

A third plane made a forced landing on the Island of Fanoe. The four members of the crew of that plane, too, were unhurt and immediately

Admiral von Raeder Asks to Resign

London, Oct. 10.

According to the "Daily Sketch," Grand Admiral Erich von Raeder, Commander-in-Chief of the German Naval Forces, handed in his resignation at a recent meeting of naval and Foreign Ministry officials attended by Herr Hitler and the Foreign Minister, Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop.

Admiral von Raeder, the paper said, resigned as a protest to what German military and naval quarters term Herr von Ribbentrop's "Baltic blunder."

The Admiral held that Herr von Ribbentrop's actions enabled Soviet Russia to grasp all strategic points and islands in the Baltic area.

Although Admiral von Raeder's resignation was not accepted, his action caused a considerable stir in Berlin. The Admiral, the paper continued, warned Herr von Ribbentrop before his last visit to Moscow not to do anything that could jeopardize Germany's naval action in the Baltic in case of any eventual dispute with the Soviets.—Havas.

Moscow Amply Rewarded For Promised Aid

Amsterdam, Oct. 10.

Moscow has asked for and obtained ample reward for assistance promised to Germany, according to the Berlin correspondent of the "Telegraaf."

"The reward comprised not only the eastern part of Poland," the correspondent says, "but also the liberation of the Baltic States."

"This was a painful sacrifice for Germany, which agreed only after hesitation and long deliberation. Russia's intrusion towards the west has not only restricted one of the most important spheres of German influence, but Germany is also compelled to give up a historic land of the 'German order' and a valuable line of cultural outposts. It is unnecessary to point out that many Germans are criticising this Baltic sacrifice which they regard with dubious feelings."—Reuter.

Portuguese Premier Remembers Alliance

Lisbon, Oct. 9.

Portugal would not forget her obligations by alliance to Great Britain if the latter asked for their fulfilment, Dr. A. de Oliveira Salazar, Premier of the Portuguese Government, asserted today in a special message affirming his country's neutrality.

He refused to comment on the international situation, but paid homage to the Polish nation for its heroic sacrifices.

Portugal, he concluded, was ready to help in the attainment of peace if she were convinced that she could do so usefully. Peace would have to be based on security and justice.—Havas.

Soviet Electoral Drive In Occupied Poland

Kaunas, Oct. 10.

Soviet propagandists have launched an electoral campaign in the occupied area of Poland with a view to the establishment of local soviets and the despatch of deputies to the Supreme Soviet.—Reuter.

interned by authorities on the island. —United Press.

Training Plane Said Seized

Berlin, Oct. 9.

A military training plane was forced down on the Danish Laland Island because of lack of fuel and the pilot was interned while the craft was seized by the Danish authorities, the German official D.N.B. news agency reported today.—Havas.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS (continued)

The European War, Oct. 11.

Hitler's "Peace" Rejected

M. Daladier Recalls Broken Pledges; French Resolved to Fight for Liberty and Security

Paris, Oct. 10.

A VIGOROUS radio speech in rejection of Adolf Hitler's peace "diktat" and reaffirmation of the French people's determination to fight on for the right to live in security was made this evening by M. Edouard Daladier, the Premier of France who concurrently holds the War and Foreign Affairs portfolios. "We have always desired and still desire," he said, "sincere collaboration and a loyal entente between peoples. But we are determined not to submit to 'diktats' of violence.

"We have taken up arms against aggression. We will put them down only when we shall have sure guarantees of security, security which will not be challenged every six months. How much security can exist either for us or the world if a nation is erased by force from the map of Europe?" he asked his nation of listeners. "What people will ever feel protected against aggression if it has to watch every six months, in spite of peace pledges, the annexation or partition of another people which, like itself, had the right to live independent and free? How can it not be understood that far from making possible a reduction of armaments, the enslaving of a nation can only compel every other people to intensify its armaments and to live only to arm itself?"

"If peace is really desired, lasting peace that would restore to every home, every woman and child, the joy of living and confidence in the future, it would first be necessary to appease revolted consciences, correct abuses of force and honestly reconcile the rights and interests of all people. I know that today you hear of German peace proposals, proposals for a peace which would only consecrate conquests of cunning or violence and would in no way avert preparation for new conquests.

Hitler's Real Meaning

"The last speech by Adolf Hitler can be summed up as, 'I have annihilated Poland. I am satisfied. Let us stop fighting and hold a conference to consecrate my conquests and organize peace.'

"Unfortunately," M. Daladier continued strongly, "we have already heard these words. After Austria's annexation Germany said, 'We have taken Austria. We ask for nothing more.' A few months later, Germany claimed the Sudetens. At Munich Adolf Hitler said that once this claim for the Sudetens was satisfied he would ask for nothing more. A few months after, Germany took the whole of Czechoslovakia. Then once more before the Reichstag, Adolf Hitler said that Germany asked for nothing more.

"After the defeat of Poland, it is the same assurance and nothing more that is given today.....

Poles Will Not Be Forsaken

"It has been said," M. Daladier declared, "that the fate of Poland concerns only two Powers. We answer that it concerns the interests of the Poles.

"The map of Europe is being established without taking into consideration the living realities represented by a whole people and their traditions and needs. We answer that this is the way to bring Europe back to the time of the revolutions and wars which covered her with blood for centuries. If it is really lasting peace which is sought, it must be understood that the security of nations can depend only on reciprocal guarantees excluding all surprises and setting up a barrier against any attempts at domination.

"If it is really peace, lasting peace, that is sought, it must be understood," M. Daladier stressed, "that the time has passed when territorial conquests bring welfare to the victors.

"After all her conquests," he pointed out, "Germany is beginning the war with rationing imposed on bread, meat, milk and sugar.

"We Frenchmen hate all these servitudes. We want our victory to create a Europe freed of these threats of aggression.

"We Fight for Assured Peace"

"France, on whom the war has been imposed, speaks the same language when she fights as she did before. In your name, I affirm that we are fighting and will continue to fight to obtain final guarantees of security. Our humblest soldiers as our greater leaders understand the peril that would threaten our country if, after we had demobilized trusting in empty promises, we were compelled to face sudden aggression in a few months.

"I know," he affirmed, "that all would anew accomplish their duty to their country, but they would then be obliged to join their units under enemy fire, gather and organize themselves under air raid

alarms. No Frenchman would forgive us for having thus imperilled France.

"In the minds of the soldiers, all the problems with which I have dealt are self-evident and permit of no hesitation in the solution.

"In his trenches, the German soldier now says to himself, 'My Government protested against the Versailles Treaty in the name of the right of people to determine their own fate. Now it has conquered Vienna. In Austria, Prague in Czechoslovakia and Warsaw in Poland. That policy of violence has thrown me into murderous war. Those nations had the same right to live as the German nation. The cause I am defending is not a just one.

French Cause True and Just

"On the other hand," M. Daladier continued, "the French soldier says, 'My country has done everything to save peace. France oppresses no people and wishes to oppress none. I am here to defend my country and avert the tragic fate which so sadly has struck at Europe in the past two years, affecting millions of men, women and children. I wish to end such a state of things. The cause I am defending is a just one. I will fight for it until victory.'

"What our soldiers think, the people of France also think, and the Government, in its daily activities and its unswerving determination, will be worthy of the faith of our whole country."

In the early part of his frank address, the Premier attacked German propaganda methods, voiced his readiness and intention to keep the people informed of all developments and dealt with the Communist situation inside France.

"We are at war," he began, "and you readily understand that silence is necessary for the success of our military operations. You would certainly be the first to blame any dangerous indiscretion. I think as you do, that it is natural and proper for you to be informed on the general activities of the Government and on the discussions and decisions required by the most important events in international policy. It is of this that I intend to speak today.

Progress of Fighting

"For one month," the Premier declared, "our soldiers have advanced on German territory. Our airman have given repeated evidence of their courage. On the sea, our sailors have assured free communications between France and her empire, have hunted down enemy submarines and have captured hundreds of thousands of tons of raw materials destined for Germany.

"Great Britain and France rule the seas and you know by teachings of history that those who control the seas always win final victory. But Britain does not give us only the help of her fleet. She has not only sent her airmen, each day greater in number, to give repeated proof of their skill and of their equipment's strength.

"I was told the other day that in a certain region where German radio pursues its futile campaign to separate France and Great Britain, alleging that Britain intends to wage war with the blood of Frenchmen, the voices of the liars of Stuttgart were drowned out by the rumble of convoys bringing British soldiers and British guns up to our lines. The propaganda of facts was thus stronger than that of lies."

He then dealt with Communists in France and stated: "In our national life, too, facts have destroyed many other attempts of enemy propaganda. A few weeks ago, Communist leaders told you that they were ferocious patriots. They had not harsh enough words or severe enough insults to condemn the peaceful attempts of our Government. They declared at meetings that they would be in the first lines against Adolf Hitler and his armies, fighting for the liberty of their country. It was sufficient for the Bolsheviks to find it in their interest to come to terms with the Nazis and share Poland with them for these alleged patriots to support the treason of peace.

"Some dictators massacre Communist workmen and then reach agreements with their leaders. But we would never mix up French workmen, whatever their political opinions, with the men who tried to

German "Hands Off Poland" Warning

Berlin, Oct. 11.

A warning to Western Powers not to stake their peoples' lives on the restoration of Poland, since the settlement of Poland was in Soviet and German hands, appeared today in the "Diplomatische Korrespondenz," the Wilhelmstrasse organ. The journal declared that any thoughts of restoring Poland would bring Britain and France into collision, not only with Germany, but with the Soviet Union.—Reuter.

abuse and betray them. It is with great faith in the people and destiny of our mother land that we appeal to French fraternity, which will again permit us to overcome all trials and dangers.....

Nazis Merely Want Conquests

"Who will believe today," M. Daladier asked, "that Danzig or the Polish Corridor or the fate of the German minorities were involved? Germany has given proof that she wanted either to enslave Poland by cunning or to destroy her with iron and fire.

"After Austria, Czechoslovakia, After Czechoslovakia, Poland. All these adventures were only stages on the road leading France and Europe to the lowest slavery. We Frenchmen are fighting for our soil and our homes. M. Daladier concluded, "also for the civilization which, reaching beyond our frontiers, has made us what we are: free and worthy men respecting our fellow beings, capable of keeping our word, faithful to the great tradition of western culture. Neither France nor Great Britain entered the war to support an ideological crusade. Neither France nor Great Britain entered war in a spirit of conquest. They are compelled to fight because Germany wanted to impose on them her domination over Europe.—Havas.

Blockade of Reich Having Effect

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.N."

London, Oct. 11.

During the week ending October 7, the British Contraband Control authorities detained 25,000 tons of goods in regard to which there was evidence that they were contraband destined for Germany.

Detained cargoes, in tons, included petroleum products, 13,800; sulphur, 2,600; jute, 1,500; other fibres, 400; feeding stuffs, 1,500; oils and fats, 1,300; foodstuffs, 1,200; oil seeds, 600; copper, 570; other ores and metals, 430; phosphates, 500; timber, 320, and quantities of other commodities.

The total of contraband goods detained during the first five weeks of the war amounted to about 315,000 tons.—Reuter.

H.M. Consular Employees Leave German Prison

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.N."

London, Oct. 10.

Orders have been given by the German authorities to the effect that the British consular employees detained in Hamburg be released from prison and transferred to their hotel, it was learned here today through information obtained from the United States Embassy in London. The persons in question are Mr. L. G. Baylies, the British Vice-Consul at Hamburg, Miss Mary Joss, an employee of the Vice-Consul, and Mr. Croxson, a member of the staff of the British Consulate at Munich. These three officials are being detained in Germany pending the completion of arrangements for a reciprocal exchange of consular officers.—Reuter.

Berlin Publishers Daladier Speech

Berlin, Oct. 11.

The speech made last night by M. Edouard Daladier, the French Premier, when he flatly rejected Herr Hitler's peace proposals, was published in full in the newspapers here. The official German news agency, in its comments, says the speech differs on various points from the German viewpoint.—Reuter.

British Commentary

London, Oct. 10.

The firmness and vigour of M. Edouard Daladier's radio address this evening found quick response here where his declarations were praised in all political quarters. The speech, it was stated, was a clear Anglo-French reply to Adolf Hitler's Reichstag speech.

M. Daladier, they declared, defined the common stand of the two great democracies: to permit no more threats of aggression and to prevent any more nations falling into slavery.

British quarters also voiced hearty appreciation of the French Premier's references to British help and to the strong British contingents sent to France from the outbreak of the war. Parliamentary and diplomatic quarters feel that the French Premier's statement gives an indication of what Mr. Neville Chamberlain's declaration in the House of Commons tomorrow will be.

The necessity to consult with the Dominions compelled the British Prime Minister to delay his statement, which was to be made today, till tomorrow, but M. Daladier's words apply convey the feelings not only of the French nation but of Britain as well at a timely moment.

The British Government, it is thought, will likewise emphasize that Herr Hitler's utterances can in no way serve as a basis for negotiations or warrant any truce. The firm tone of the British press is an adequate expression of public opinion which has been further greatly encouraged by Sir Kingsley Wood's statement yesterday on Britain's means of attack and defence in the air.—Havas.

London Enthusiasm

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.N."

London, Oct. 11.

The French Prime Minister's speech is regarded in official quarters here as altogether admirable and most helpful to the present situation, states Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent. His tribute to the work of the R.A.F. and Britain's effort in sending her "splendid youth and powerful material" to France is greatly appreciated. In general, M. Daladier's observations are regarded as supplying a complete answer to the "absurd German propaganda" that attempts to belittle Britain's contribution to the Allied cause, and to drive a wedge between the two countries.—Reuter.

French Commentary

Paris, Oct. 10.

The Premier, M. Edouard Daladier, neither approved nor criticized Adolf Hitler's speech; he merely ignored it. French political quarters said to-night in commenting on the Premier's radio address.

The most remarkable feature of this address, they added, was that it compared in all points to the tested declarations made in the past by the French Government and that it emphasized French determination to pursue the war despite Adolf Hitler's alleged peace proposals.

The French Premier, the same political quarters said, clearly pointed out that the German Fuehrer's broken pledges in the past did not permit anyone to trust him, that there was no reason to place trust in Herr Hitler.

At the same time, significance was attached to M. Daladier's grateful references to immediate and strong British assistance from the very outbreak of the war. Anglo-French solidarity was daily becoming more evident to the French people, they declared, and the Premier's statement served to refute formally all German propaganda allegations that Britain was waging war with French soldiers.—Havas.

French Press Comments

Paris, Oct. 11.

The firm reply made to Herr Hitler's Reichstag speech by the Premier, M. Edouard Daladier, in his broadcast last night, is warmly welcomed by all sections of the press today.

"Le Matin" says: "It took Herr Hitler an hour and a half to say, amid innumerable commodes, how he wanted to direct his latest conquests. It took M. Daladier 20 minutes to oppose to the German spirit of domination the French spirit of a just peace which gives to peoples the joy of living. We certainly want peace but not peace at any price, and above all, not with participants whose signature is valueless."

"L'Euvre," referring to Herr Hitler's "string of broken promises,"

says: "If we had been crazy enough to believe this perjury, in six months, after the Reich had digested its latest prey, we should have been attacked, under less favourable conditions."—Reuter.

First American Reactions

Washington, Oct. 11.

That France will continue to fight unless and until Herr Hitler can devise a system of guarantees that will absolutely convince the Allies that Germany is ready to abandon aggression, is the first interpretation here of M. Daladier's speech.—Reuter.

Washington Opinion

Washington, Oct. 11.

Responsible circles here today considered that M. Edouard Daladier, the Premier of France, had returned the responsibility of providing peace in Europe to Chancellor Adolf Hitler in his speech yesterday, by demanding that Herr Hitler afford guarantees without which France and Great Britain would consider the remainder of Europe vulnerable and insecure. In this way, M. Daladier tactically left the door open for negotiations, but in effect, rejected Herr Hitler's proposals, because few here believed that Germany could offer guarantees compatible with her own honour which Britain and France could accept at present.

In view of previous London and Paris official statements, observers here assumed that such guarantees would include wholesale revision of the German Government and the elimination of current Nazi leaders. They would necessarily include the restoration of Czechoslovakia and Poland and drastic disarmament, perhaps under international scrutiny, it was believed.

Germany was envisaged here as attempting to regain her position as a major world power and it was felt certain that she would not accept these terms without a further struggle. A prolonged war was anticipated here, except for a possible Paris-London decision that Russian advantages from a long war involving a German defeat would be as great a menace to their security, as more than that Germany is alleged to menace them at present.—United Press.

"New York Times" Comment

New York, Oct. 11.

The French Premier's address must be regarded as a joint reply to Herr Hitler's "peace terms" by Britain and France, declares the "New York Times" today.

The Journal says the speech is more than a rejection of these terms, and that it must be considered as "a flat declaration that no terms of any kind can be acceptable, coming from the present Government. Herr Hitler may let loose without further warning the 'Blitzkrieg' he has threatened in the West but it is quite possible that he may choose instead to mark time for the present, and attempt another diplomatic manoeuvre designed to split Britain and France, or bring about intervention by a neutral.—Reuter.

Oslo Powers Lodge Protest in Berlin

Brussels, Oct. 10.

Belgium would associate herself with the demarche that is being lodged in Berlin by a group of neutral nations against the sinking of their merchant ships by U-boats, it was learned today.—Havas.

Oslo Powers Protest

Brussels, Oct. 11.

The Oslo Powers sent a collective protest to Berlin yesterday regarding the speeding of neutral vessels by the German submarines, authorities here said. They also protested Germany's general interference with navigation, it was reported.

The meeting of experts from the Oslo Powers for the discussion of transportation and shipping problems resulting from the present European war will not be held, it was learned today. It was believed that certain members of the group of Powers thought questions should be examined weekly by the interested countries in order that action could be quick and direct.

Meanwhile, delegates to the Belgian shipper's Union conference met with the Ministers of Transportation and Finance.

Although state grants of credit of 65 per cent. had been made for new naval constructions, ships to be built were awaiting the achievement of certain ships which it would be advisable to lease or assure the service of foreign vessels.

Belgian merchant shipping is at present short from two to three hundred thousand tons monthly for assuring the country's needs.

The suggestion was being examined by the government at a meeting to be held on Thursday.—United Press.

Nazi Retreat in Baltics As New Betrayal

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.B.N."

London, Oct. 11. London is closely following developments in north-eastern Europe, arising from the new relations between Moscow and Berlin and affecting Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Finland.

These developments afford renewed evidence of the complete cynicism of present rulers of Germany and of their disregard of principles or even of their own past professions. By their efforts to secure from Russia a favourable or at least an indifferent attitude in the war with the Western Powers, Nazi leaders have involved themselves in a most unheroic abandonment of their past claims to exercise control in the Baltic and to be the protector of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania from Bolshevism.

To these states, which in the past Nazis have proclaimed to lie within the German sphere of cultural influence, the Berlin Government's attitude towards the advance of Soviet influence must appear as an act of treachery.

The outside world, however, will be struck chiefly by its significance as a demonstration of Germany's weakness. Observers are surprised that the German Government have been ready so soon to accept an adjustment of the grandiose assumptions upon which Herr Hitler must have started the war, and to face the necessity of jettisoning much which they must once have believed to be secure to seek to avert disaster.—Reuter.

Finland Prepares for Worst

Helsinki, Oct. 11.

The Finnish Government has decided to effect a voluntary evacuation of certain towns, notably Helsinki, Viborg, Tammerfors and Aabe, as from today, "in view of the gravity of the situation," according to reliable reports current here. A quarter of the inhabitants of the capital is being voluntarily evacuated today, and a further quarter on Thursday.

There is at present nothing to cause alarm on the frontier, well-informed sources here say. There are no Soviet troop concentrations yet but regular Soviet garrisons are possibly being reinforced today.

The Minister of Home Affairs warned the people that they must be prepared for all eventualities. He said the dangers of modern warfare necessitated the precautionary and voluntary evacuation of Helsinki, Vili, Turku and Tampere, as well as most frontier districts. Extra trains were running yesterday to enable evacuees to leave, and extra buses will be put into service today. Steamers going to Stockholm are overcrowded, and long queues of people are waiting outside savings banks. People everywhere are showing calmness and fortitude.

Air raid experts have been appointed for every block in the city, and tenants are being instructed as to the procedure to adopt in the event of an air raid.

Vilna District Returned

Moscow, Oct. 11.

The city of Vilna and the Vilna region (which were seized from Lithuania by Poland in 1920) will be returned to Lithuania under the terms of a pact signed by M. Stalin and M. Urbsys, the Lithuanian Foreign Minister, in Moscow last night. It also provides for mutual assistance, including military assistance, in "the event of aggression or menace of aggression against the Soviet Union over Lithuanian territory on the part of any European Power."

Article IV declares that the Soviet and Lithuania will undertake jointly to effect the protection of Lithuania's boundaries. For this the U.S.S.R. is granted the right to maintain at her own expense, at points established by mutual agreement, Soviet land and air armed forces of strictly limited strength. A special agreement will be made which will fix the positions and strength of the Soviet forces.—Reuter.

Helsinki held an air-raid rehearsal last night, when the entire city was thrown into darkness.

Some anxiety was roused here by the report that a mysterious warship was seen near the Aaland Islands in the Gulf of Finland, inspecting freighters proceeding towards shore.

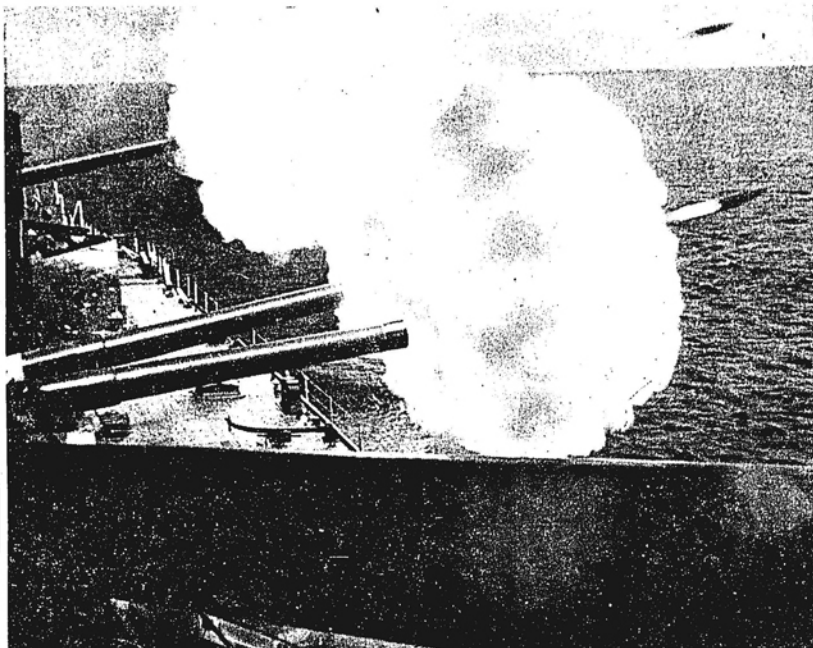
There was a striking demonstration of Finnish national unity when M. Juho Kusti Paasikivi, the Finnish delegate, left Stockholm for Moscow yesterday. After cheering themselves hoarse, the huge crowd, following a sudden silence, broke into the old liberty song: "Hear Our Holy Oath."

Finland was now many times stronger than in 1920 and determined to rely on her own strength, declared the Finnish Minister of Education, M. U. Hannula, in an interview today.—Reuter.

Germans Leave Estonia

Tallinn, Oct. 11.

The first 1,000 German nationals, who are being evacuated from



Naval Activity Reported in the North Sea

"German naval units have been sighted in the North Sea by the British Navy, but attempts to engage them have failed. Here is a spectacular picture of British naval guns in action with the projectiles in the air. It was taken on board H.M.S. Iron Duke, which was Admiral Sir John Jellicoe's flagship at the Battle of Jutland."

Attempt to Bomb Naval Units

Heavy Fire Frustrates New Attacks; Considerable Progress Made in Safeguarding Shipping Lanes

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.B.N."

London, Oct. 11.

FULLER details of the minor actions on Monday in the north-eastern area of the North Sea between German bombing aircraft and British cruisers and destroyers, are given in a communique issued by the Admiralty. "An enemy squadron," the communique states, "was reported and shadowed by our patrol on Sunday afternoon. Aware that its presence was known, it appears to have turned back and, in the night, eluded our forces, which did not sight it again. On Monday morning a British destroyer, in a heavy sea, sighted enemy aircraft and turned stern on to sea to fight her guns. A level bombing attack was made at 5,000 feet. One bomb burst about 400 yards to starboard. A second and larger aircraft, making a similar attack, was probably hit by our guns. Three-larger bombs were dropped, but again fell wide about half a mile from the ship. The first attacker came back and tried a divebombing attack, but was driven off by our fire. The aircraft may have been hit. Two bombs were dropped, and missed the vessel by over 200 yards."

"On the same afternoon, a British cruiser squadron was attacked by bombers and engaged them for over an hour. In returning toward her base, the British destroyer developed a main engine defect in no way connected with any enemy action. She reached port safely this morning. In none of these actions has any British ship been hit or damaged, and there have been no British casualties. Enemy casualties are still unknown, but reports from neutral countries indicate that several machines failed to return to Germany."

Good progress continues to be made in the protection of British shipping, and losses from enemy action have again further decreased in the last three days. German U-boats appear to be increasingly reluctant to operate in British waters. German patrol vessels and submarines are still showing certain activity in the Kattegat and Skagerrak, as has been shown by the recent capture and sinking of neutral Scandinavian vessels.

Two British ships were recently damaged by explosions, which were probably mines. They were the "Marwarri" and "Lochgill." Both vessels, were successfully beached.

Actual Losses Stated

Although there have been a number of exaggerated reports regarding British mercantile losses, the facts are that the convoy system up to the present has worked very well and only 1.5 per cent. of the total British tonnage which was afloat on the outbreak of war failed to reach its destination at British ports. Up to noon on October 8, 21 neutral ships, totalling 58,796 tons, were sunk through hazard of war. Of these

Estonia, boarded a German steamer today to return to the Reich. Other ships are waiting, and thousands of Germans are assembled here ready to leave.—Reuter.

60,000 Germans to Leave Latvia

Riga, Oct. 11.

Fourteen German ships have arrived in Riga, Libau and other Latvian ports to evacuate 60,000 Germans.—Reuter.

Nazi Marksmanship Below Standard

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.B.N."

London, Oct. 11.

French soldiers returning to their base after a fortnight of fighting in the Saar sector seem totally unshaken by the experience, according to a report by "Eye-Witness" (Mr. A. G. Clifford, official British war correspondent.) "But they say" the correspondent continues, "that the fighting has been really heavy, with terrific artillery barrages. They also declare that German marksmanship is much below standard, and that a surprisingly high proportion of German shells are duds."

Men and machines of the Royal Air Force on the Western Front still await their first real action with the enemy, says Reuters' special correspondent with the R.A.F. in France. Bomber and fighter squadrons are now distributed among heavily camouflaged aerodromes behind the lines, patiently awaiting orders to attack, the correspondent adds. British bombers have not yet dropped a single bomb on the Western Front, but lessons are being learned about the German striking force and anti-aircraft measures.—Reuter.

Considerable Action

Paris, Oct. 11.

Strong German patrols were repulsed again during last night south of Saarbrücken and south of Pirmasens, the official General Staff communique revealed this morning.

The semi-official comment released with the communique states that German activities during the past days aims at gathering information on the French advanced positions and on the intentions of the French General staff. Several unsuccessful attempts were made to take prisoners with this object.

Yesterday, along a front of 160 kilometres German patrols each consisting of about ten men repeatedly tried to observe the French positions. Some came as near as the French barbed wire entanglements and fought with hand-grenades, but they never succeeded in forcing their way through, being beaten back each time with losses.—Havas.

Hitler's Lightning War Plan

Paris, Oct. 11.

Herr Hitler may arrive on the Western Front this week to assume supreme command of the German armies, according to rumours from neutral sources. Marshal Hermann Goering, Minister of Aviation, these same reports add, would afterwards be charged with active command on Herr Hitler's behalf and rank above General Walther von Brauchitsch, Commander-in-Chief of the German Army.

It is said that Herr Hitler's own plan for a lightning war could then be adopted instead of the General Staff's plan, which has been ready for years and kept up to date as the French and German fortifications systems progressed.

On the Western Front yesterday, according to a French war com-

Britain Sends Army Of 158,000 Men

London, Oct. 11.

Within five weeks of the outbreak of war, Britain had transported to France 158,000 men. This was among interesting revelations made in the House of Commons today by Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, the Secretary of State for War, when he told for the first time of the part now being played by the British Army in the war.

"We have fulfilled—and more than fulfilled—our undertaking recently given to France to dispatch to that country in event of war a British Expeditionary Force of specified dimension within a specific time," he declared. "Now are the contingents at present across the Channel the last that will arrive."

"During this period," he added, "we have also created our base, lines of communication and organization so as to ensure a regular flow of supplies and munitions of every kind, and to receive further contingents as, and when we may decide to send them. The major operation is thus over."

He compared the task of today with that of 1914 and said "In those days, there were only 800 mechanized vehicles in all, and it was a rare load that exceeded a couple of tons. We have already, on this occasion, transported to France more than 25,000 vehicles, including tanks, some of them of enormous dimensions and weighing 15 tons apiece or more."—Reuter.

German Naval Losses

London, Oct. 11.

The losses incurred by British shipping due to German submarine activities between September 24 and October 9 amounted to 5,800 tons while during the same period the British Navy inflicted upon Germany a loss of 13,815 tons. Mr. Winston Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty stated in the House of Commons today.

The balance was in Britain's favour by 7,800 tons, he added. British shipping had incurred no losses since October 9, Mr. Churchill concluded.—Havas.

British Airmen Decorated For Kiel Attack

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.B.N."

London, Oct. 11.

Two flying-officers, Kenneth Christopher Doran and Andrew McPherson, have been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, according to an announcement in the "Gazette."

The awards are believed to be connected with the attack on German warships at Kiel early in September, which is understood to have been led by Flight-Lieutenant Doran.

The announcement of the awards says that Flight-Lieutenant Doran "early in September led an attack against an enemy cruiser. In face of heavy gunfire and under extremely bad weather conditions he pressed home a successful low attack with great determination."

Flying-Officer McPherson is stated to have "carried out reconnaissance flights early in September. On one occasion he was forced by bad weather to fly close to the enemy coast at a very low altitude. These flights made possible the successful raid on enemy naval forces."—Reuter.

War Budget Adopted In Third Reading

London, Oct. 10.

The third reading of the War Emergency Budget was passed in the House of Commons today.

The revised estimated expenditure for the current year amounts to £1,933,000,000, and the revised estimated revenue, including £107,000,000 from additional taxation, £1,995,000,000.

The deficit of £62,000,000 will be met by borrowing, of which £500,000,000, already authorized, will be met from defence loan moneys.—Reuter.

munique, "there was very great activity on the part of enemy reconnaissance units between the Moselle and the Saar. In this region we repulsed several raids, some of which involved fairly important effectives."—Reuter.

Dutch Frontier Fortifications

Amsterdam, Oct. 11.

Large numbers of anti-aircraft guns have been placed all along the German side of the Netherlands-German frontier, according to travellers arriving here from Germany. It is thought that Germany fears British attacks on the Ruhr area and other western industrial districts.—Reuter.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS (continued)

The European War, Oct. 12.

Demands More Than Words

Mr. Chamberlain Answers Herr Hitler's Speech; Real and Settled Peace Imperative

London, Oct. 12.

THE British Empire's considered answer to Herr Hitler's "peace plan" was given in the House of Commons today by the Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, when he presented his weekly review of the international situation. The House was packed, and among distinguished personalities in the galleries were all Dominion High Commissioners who had played their part in the interchange of views on Herr Hitler's "peace proposals" between the United Kingdom and the Dominion Governments.

Mr. Chamberlain began his speech by recalling that last week, in speaking of the announcement about the Russo-German pact (setting a demarcation line in Poland), he observed that it contained a suggestion that some peace proposals were likely, and remarked that if such proved the case, they should examine them in the light of certain relevant considerations.

"Since then," he declared, "the German Chancellor has made his speech and the consultations I referred to have taken place. I must now state the position of His Majesty's Government."

"We pointed out that a forcible solution would inevitably involve the fulfilment of our obligations to Poland."

"As everyone knows, these efforts on the part of His Majesty's Government to avoid war and the use of force, were in vain."

He then recalled President Roosevelt's appeal and those of the King of the Belgians, the Queen of the Netherlands, Pope Pius XII and Signor Mussolini.

"It is evident now," he declared, "that Herr Hitler was determined to make war on Poland, and whatever sincerely there may have been in his desire to come to an understanding with Britain, it was not strong enough to induce him to postpone an attack upon his neighbour."

Mr. Chamberlain recalled the German invasion of Poland and the ruin and damage done "in contravention—at any rate in the later stages—of all undertakings of which Herr Hitler speaks with pride as though he had fulfilled them."

Wanton Aggression

"It was after this wanton act of aggression, which has cost many Polish and German lives, sacrificed to satisfy his own insistence on the use of force, that the German Chancellor now puts forward his proposals."

"If there existed any expectations that in these proposals would be included some attempt to make amends for this grievous crime against humanity, violation of the rights of the Czechoslovak nation, it had been doomed to disappointment."

"The Polish State and its leaders are covered with abuse. It is evident that Herr Hitler regards that part of Poland he describes as a German sphere of interests as a matter for consideration of Germany alone, to be settled solely in accordance with German interests."

"We must take it that the proposals which the German Chancellor puts forward are being based on the recognition of his right to do what he pleases with the conquered."

"It would be impossible for Great Britain to accept any such basis without forfeiting her honour and abandoning her claim that international disputes are settled by discussion and not by force" (loud prolonged cheers).—Reuter.

Hitler Not Trustworthy

London, Oct. 12.

After referring to this "repeated disregard of Herr Hitler's word and his sudden reversals of policy," the Prime Minister said:

"The plain truth is that after our past experience it is no longer possible to rely upon the word of the present German Government. It is no part of our policy to exclude Germany from her rightful place in Europe, a Germany which will live in amity and confidence with other nations. On the contrary, we believe that no effective remedy can be found for the world's ills that doesn't take account of the just claims and needs of all countries, and whenever it may come to draw the lines of a new peace settlement, His Majesty's Government would feel that the future would hold little hope unless such as settlement could be reached through a method of negotiation and agreement."

"It was not with any vindictive purpose that we embarked on the war but simply that of the defence of freedom," the Prime Minister went on. "It is not alone the freedom of small nations that is at stake, there is also in jeopardy the peaceful existence of Britain and the Dominions, India and the rest of the British Empire, France and indeed all freedom-loving countries." (Loud Cheers.)

Deep Changes

"Looking to the future, we can see that deep changes will inevitably leave their mark on every field of men's thought and action, and all nations will have a part to play."

The Government knew, he added, that in a modern war between great powers the victor and the vanquished must suffer cruel losses.

"But to surrender wrongfully would spell the extinction of all hope and the annihilation of all those values of life which have brought centuries of peace and the mark and the inspiration of human progress," he continued. "We seek no material advantage for ourselves and desire nothing for the German people which would offend their self-respect."

Acts, Not Words, Wanted

"Even if the proposals contained a suggestion to fight these wrongs it would still be necessary to ask by what practical means the German Government intends to convince the world that aggression will cease and that pledges will be kept," he added.

"Past experience has shown that no reliance can be placed upon the assurances of the present German Government. Accordingly, acts not words alone must be forthcoming before we, the British people, and France would be justified in ceasing to wage the war to the utmost of our strength. There is thus a primary condition to be satisfied. Only the German Government can fulfil it. The issue is therefore plain. Either the German Government must give convincing proof of the sincerity of their desire for peace by definite acts and by provisions for effective guarantees of their intention to fulfil their undertakings or we must persevere in our duty to the end."

"We are not aiming at victory but rather beyond it, to laying foundations of a better international system which will mean that war is not to be the inevitable lot of every succeeding generation (Loud Cheers). The peace we are determined to secure must be a real and settled peace, not a mere truce interrupted by constant alarms and repeated threats. What stands in the way of such a peace is that the German Government and the German Government alone have robbed all Europe of tranquillity and implanted in the hearts of all their neighbours an ever-present sense of insecurity and fear."

Agreement with France

The Prime Minister then referred to the complete identity of view between Britain and France.

"I am glad that there is a complete agreement between His Majesty's Government and the French Government," he said amid loud cheers.

He dealt with Premier Edouard Daladier's speech and quoted an extract which was also loudly cheered. He then said that he had taken advantage of the presence in England of the Polish Foreign Minister to consult with the Polish Government.

"I am happy to say we found a complete identity of views between us," he declared.

The Prime Minister ended by saying that "only when world confidence is restored will it be possible to find solutions to the questions disturbing the world which stand in the way of disarmament, retard the restoration of trade and prevent the improvement of the well-being of peoples."

When Mr. Chamberlain ended his speech, he was given a thunderous ovation by the entire House. The leaders of the Opposition, Mr. C. R. Attlee and Sir Archibald Sinclair, voiced their approval on behalf of the Labour and Liberal opposition.

The Polish Foreign Minister, M. Zaleski, listened to the speech from the diplomatic stand.—Havas.

German Action on Western Front

Paris, Oct. 12.

German forces were more active on the whole of the western front yesterday than at any time since the hostilities began.

Large raiding parties assailed French lines at many points in efforts to find weak spots in French outposts which have been temporarily set up in newly-conquered territory as a shield to massed French and British artillery which continued to bombard the Saar Valley roads and slowly batter the blockhouses of the Siegfried Line. The artillery batteries laid down heavy barrages directed against the blockhouses in apparent efforts to shatter the defences through consistent shelling.

"Activity of the first line elements spread during the night to additional sectors between the Moselle and the Rhine Rivers," the 75th official war communiqué issued today said.

The German line facing the French forces has been strengthened with regular army units, a spokesman of the French War Office disclosed.

Regulars replaced the half-trained reserve divisions which were being transferred to Poland for frontier patrol duty, he added.—United Press.

Persistent Raids

Paris, Oct. 12.

The German High Command seems determined to obtain information regarding French strategic positions and strength along the Rhine-Moselle front.

No big attack with massed infantry has been launched, but there have been persistent raids with small patrols in an attempt to gather information and take prisoners from whom the facts of the situation might be gathered.

Machine-gun and light artillery fire has held up all raiding parties. German reconnaissance planes have been busy, mostly taking oblique

German Vessel Captured In South Atlantic

London, Oct. 12.

The capture was reported in the press here today of the German steamer Cap Norte in the South Atlantic. The vessel, which displaces 13,615 tons, left Pernambuco late in September on her way home from Brazil.—Havas.

photographs of the French defences from behind the German lines.

Taking advantage of the bad weather yesterday, a few vertical photographs of the French lines were obtained.

Semi-official circles here say that the reasons for the German activities are German determination to retake lost territory and fear of a rise in the Rhine waters flooding the German advanced positions.

The latest French war communiqué says that "activity among enemy patrols continues and grows stronger between the Moselle and the Saar."

It adds that there was artillery action on both in the same region.—Reuter.

Artillery Fire

Paris, Oct. 11.

"Enemy patrol activity continued and was intensifying between the River Moselle and the Saar today," a French Headquarters communiqué announced this evening. "There was artillery firing on both sides in the same region."—Havas.

Lithuanians Celebrate Return of Vilna

Kaunas, Oct. 12.

Demonstrating their joy at the return to Lithuania of Vilna, which was seized from Lithuania by Poland in 1920, thousands of people gathered and cheered outside the Soviet Legation last evening.

It is reliably reported that, under the newly-concluded Soviet-Lithuanian pact, garrisons of Soviet troops may be stationed, "for mutual security," at various points in Lithuanian territory, but excluding Kaunas, the capital, and other large industrial towns.

As soon as the Lithuanian Government moves to Vilna, the Soviet garrison there will be withdrawn.

The Soviet-Lithuanian pact provides, among other things for mutual assistance, including military assistance, "in the event of aggression or menace of aggression against the Soviet Union over Lithuanian territory on the part of any European Power."

Another agreement is expected to fix the positions and strength of the Soviet forces to be stationed in Lithuania.—Reuter.

German Planes Attacked Fleet

British Warships Now Scouring Sea for Lone Raider; Reich Orders Further Bombings

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Oct. 12.

"IN yesterday's communique, details were given of the enemy's unsuccessful bombing attack on a British destroyer in the North Sea on October 9," says an Admiralty communique issued here last night. "An attack delivered the same day on a cruiser squadron," it continues, "was reported, but apart from the fact, now confirmed, that no ship was hit and no casualties were sustained, details were then lacking. A further account from the cruiser squadron has now been received. It reports that the enemy's attack was as prolonged as it was unsuccessful. The German attack," the communique adds, "continued for more than five hours, and more than 100 bombs were dropped. Of these, one salvo fell near enough to throw a few splinters on to a British cruiser. Others fell wide, sometimes a mile wide."—Reuter.

London, Oct. 11.

"In the past fortnight Great Britain has taken 13,615 tons of enemy shipping, and lost by U-boat action 5,809 tons, leaving a balance in our favour of 7,806 tons."

In giving this information at question time in the House of Commons today, Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, declared that there had been no further losses since October 9.

In the past sixteen days, he added, 54,000 tons of new merchant shipping, prepared for such an emergency, had come into the water.

Therefore, Mr. Churchill said, the country was 58,000 tons better-off than when he made his last statement.—Reuter.

Reich Bombers to Attack

Berlin, Oct. 12.

In what is described as one of the most important German orders since the termination of the Polish campaign, the German air force has been instructed to continue its attacks against the British warships blockading the North Sea.

Meanwhile, German warplanes are stated to be preparing an "onslaught" against the British Fleet if Herr Hitler's peace proposals are rejected.—Reuter.

German Raider Hunted

London, Oct. 12.

Although great secrecy surrounds the plans of the Admiralty to capture the German raider in the south Atlantic, it is learned in London that British cruisers are now searching for her.

The only known victim of the raider, which is believed to be the pocket battleship Admiral von Scheer, has been the British freighter Clement, which was shelled and sunk at the beginning of October.

This belief is founded on evidence provided by the Clement's survivors. Since then nothing has been heard of her.

Fully aware of the danger of using her wireless, which might easily reveal her position to hunting cruisers, the lone raider is apparently not attempting to communicate with the German Admiralty.

It is revealed that the Admiral von Scheer carries enough oil fuel to give her a range of 10,000 miles, and if she has no opportunity of refuelling she may be forced to strike again soon or make a dash for home. Her chances of escape then are considered to be very small.—Reuter.

French Navy Seize Contraband

Paris, Oct. 12.

The French Navy has hitherto seized 150,000 tons of contraband merchandise, according to an official announcement.

These include 40,000 tons of minerals, 40,000 tons of foodstuffs, and 30,000 tons of liquid fuel.

The French Minister of Blockade, M. Pernot, has returned here from a two day visit to London, where he conferred with Mr. R. H. Cross, Minister of Economic Warfare.—Reuter.

Evades U-Boats

Houston, Oct. 12.

The British freighter Newton Pine arrived here yesterday after being convoyed across the Atlantic by British destroyers who beat off repeated German submarine attacks.

British crew said three German submarines attempted to attack the freighter almost continuously during the first four days after the Newton Pine sailed from England.

A convoy of British destroyers, however, was said to have dropped depth charges, sinking two of the three German U-boats.—United Press.

Sub-refueller Seen Off Cuban Coasts

Havana, Oct. 11.

A small oil-tanker such as would be used in refuelling submarines was sighted forty miles out of Havana, the captain of an incoming ship reported today. Cuban authorities immediately launched investigations to find out whether any such vessel had put out from a Cuban port.—Havas.

Close Anglo-Polish Relations

London, Oct. 12.

The Polish Foreign Minister, M. August Zaleski, arrived here yesterday on a three-day visit in order to discuss with Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister, and Lord Halifax, the Foreign Secretary, Allied war views and the future conduct of the war.

Among those who met M. Zaleski at the aerodrome were the Polish Ambassador, Count Raczynski, and Mr. Oliver Harvey, representing Lord Halifax.

The visitor called at the Foreign Office in the afternoon and had a long conversation with the Foreign Secretary.

Later, he proceeded to No. 10 Downing Street, where he saw Mr. Chamberlain.

Important Dinner

In the evening Count Raczynski gave a dinner for M. Zaleski at the Polish Embassy, when among those present were Lord Halifax; Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Mr. C. R. Attlee, the Labour leader; Sir Archibald Sinclair, leader of the Liberal Party; Sir Howard Kennard, British Ambassador to Poland; General Carton de Wiart (Belgium) Viscount Cecil, Chairman of the League of Nations Union; Lord Camrose and Lord Melchett.

Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, announced in the House of Commons yesterday that the British Government had recognized the new Polish President, M. Wladyslaw Rackiewicz, and that Sir Howard Kennard would proceed to Warsaw shortly to resume his duties as His Majesty's Ambassador at the seat of the Polish Government.—Reuter.

Government's Effort to Check Profiteering

London, Oct. 12.

The Government's proposals to check profiteering are revealed today with the issue of the text of the Prices of Goods Bill, the main object of which is to ensure that the prices of goods which enter into the cost of living are not raised more than is justified by the increase in various costs due to the war.

Any person guilty of profiteering will be liable to imprisonment for not more than two years or a fine not exceeding £500, or both.

A business ban can be imposed in case of a third offence.

It is not proposed to apply the Provisions Bill to the prices of foodstuffs which are otherwise controlled.—Reuter.

British Actor to Entertain Troops

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Oct. 12.

Leslie Henson, famous stage comedian, is forming two concert parties to entertain the troops at the front. He undertook similar duties in the Great War.—Reuter.

British Flier Must Return to Iceland

London, Oct. 11.

Since an enquiry established that the Iceland authorities had believed a British airman forced down in their waters to have given them his parole, that airman would return to Iceland immediately although he made his escape on September 26, the Air Ministry announced today.—Havas.

Finland Mobilizes Meet Danger

Government Determined to Stand Firm; Civilians Evacuating Helsinki; Appeal Made to U.S.

Copenhagen, Oct. 12. FINLAND, preparing for all eventualities, has now mobilized 100,000 men, according to reports received here today from Danish correspondents. They stated that Finland is in a very different position from that of 1918. She now has plenty of aeroplanes and arms and ammunition. The Finns are said to be preparing roads and the country-side against tanks by erecting barricades and defences. The "Politiken" understands that four proposals have been made to Finland by Soviet Russia:

1. Cession of a number of small islands in the Gulf of Finland;
2. A military pact without the quartering of Russian troops in Finnish territory;
3. New economic and political ties; and
4. All Germans to be evacuated from Finland.

Civilians Leave Helsinki

Meanwhile, nearly 30,000 people left Helsinki yesterday. In addition, a number of inhabitants in many towns, and smaller ones near the frontier, were also evacuated. The sick and invalids in hospitals were sent to the country in ambulance trains.—Reuter.

Air Raid Precautions

London, Oct. 12. The Finnish Government is said to have declared its willingness to make concessions to Russia provided Finland, in return, is given concessions in Karelia, an autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, according to a Rome radio broadcast.

The Karelians are a distinct branch of the Finnish race.

Meanwhile, the voluntary evacuation of Helsinki is said to be in full swing. Long queues are waiting outside railway stations and banks, while air-raid precautions are being accelerated.

The people of Finland are now watching developments in Moscow, where the Finnish mission, headed by M. Paasikivi, Finnish Minister in Stockholm and former Premier, arrived yesterday.

The party was welcomed by M. Barkov, the Soviet chief of protocol, the staff of the Finnish Legation, and the envoys of Scandinavian countries.—Reuter.

Finnish Troops Ready

Helsingfors, Oct. 12. Soviet divisions previously concentrated twenty miles behind the Russo-Finnish frontier are now massed directly along the Finnish border near Belostroy, according to the former Polish Ambassador to Moscow, who arrived here last night with his staff of 112 persons from Moscow.

The special train which carried the Polish diplomatic party out of Russia was held up at the border for six hours, giving the Poles an opportunity to observe the concentration of Soviet troops in the vicinity, the Poles said.

Meanwhile, Finland's Army of 250,000 men was deployed at strategic spots along the frontier and an additional force of 125,000 Civil Guards is awaiting mobilization orders.

Foreign diplomatic quarters here are pessimistic over chances of successful Finnish resistance to Russian demands but Finnish officials said the situation was not hopeless.

Soviet Troops Approaching

Finnish officials pointed out that any attack on Finland would be an attack on the Scandinavian nations. Sweden would have vital interests at stake if Russia were to attack Finland because of her nearness to the Aaland Islands. Finally, Finnish officials pointed out Finland has the friendship and respect of the United States because of Finland's faithful payment of war debt obligations to the United States.

A dispatch from Stockholm last night said that Russian troops were moving along the eastern border of Finland less than 24 miles from the Arctic port of Petsamo, the only port through which Finland could receive outside help in the event of war.

Meanwhile, reports from Copenhagen said the Finnish Cabinet was considering the possibility of removing the Government from Helsingfors.

The small Finnish navy massed off the southwest coast of Finland last night as troops in major cities mounted anti-aircraft guns on top of high buildings. Thousands of civilians were evacuated from the nation's principal cities.—United Press.

U.S. Concerned

Washington, Oct. 12. If Soviet Russia still values American goodwill, it is hoped that she will not violate Finland's integrity, authoritative circles here declare.

Russia must show restraint with Finland, it is held in Washington, lest a worse tragedy than the present limited war befall.

Appeal to America

Helsinki, Oct. 12. Foreign Minister E. Erkkio is to make a radio speech this evening on a beam directed toward the United States.

Finnish political quarters, observers pointed out, still hoped that the U.S. would make an eleventh-hour demarche to Soviet Russia and ask for moderation in the impending Soviet-Finnish parleys.—Havas.

Finnish-Soviet Parleys

Moscow, Oct. 12. Soviet representatives and the Finnish delegation would meet today to launch parleys for settlement of outstanding questions between their two lands, it was reported last night.

A farewell dinner was given in the Kremlin yesterday evening in honour of the Lithuanian mission which had just signed a treaty of alliance with the U.S.S.R. Present for the reception were M. Josef Stalin and Commissars Molotov, Voroshiloff, Jdanoff, Potemkin and Lozovsky.—Havas.

Ships To Leave Finnish Ports

Berlin, Oct. 12. The Finnish naval authorities have instructed all Finnish ships to leave ports in the southern part of Finland and call only at ports on the west coast, according to the official German news agency. All foreign ships have also been told to avoid the southern ports of Finland.—Reuter.

Berlin Expecting 3-Power Talks

Berlin, Oct. 12. Urgent consultations between Germany, Italy and Russia were expected here today by informed Nazi quarters to decide on the future policy of the three Powers if, as was generally believed, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, rejects Chancellor Adolf Hitler's peace proposals today.

Consultations were expected to last at least 48 hours and would probably be followed by an announcement of far reaching importance.

Meanwhile, a war communique revealed the intensification of the German air force's counter-attack against the British blockade. The communique said the air force began operations off the Norwegian west coast on October 7 and that they were "continuing."

Private Nazi sources indicated that if the Allies reject the German peace proposals, one of the principle weapons Germany will use in retaliation will be mass air raids upon British warships as well as merchant ship convoys.—United Press.

Rome Denial

Moscow, Oct. 12. Rumours current abroad that tripartite conversations between Germany, Italy, and Soviet Russia are to start here tomorrow are most emphatically denied by the Italian Embassy here.

These rumours, it was added, are entirely groundless as no such conversations are not even being contemplated.—Havas.

Discontent Rife Among Nazi Officials

Paris, Oct. 12. Rumours of discontent among Nazi party officials and prominent army men, some of whom participated in the formation of the Freikorps in Baltic countries, are referred to in an Amsterdam despatch to "Le Journal." They are said to feel that the abandonment by Germany of the position she once held in the countries ceding their civilisation to Germany constitutes an incomprehensible sacrifice and is open to much criticism.

Following the alliance with the Bolsheviks, the evacuation of Germans from the Baltic countries is stated to be arousing lively discontent among the higher ranks of the party.—Reuter.

Fierce Sea Battle Waged Near Hela

Paris, Oct. 11. Battling against heavy odds, a Polish destroyer, the Wicher, and a mine-layer, the Gryf, sank two German destroyers, damaged a third and shot down seven German warplanes in three days of fighting on the high seas, the Polish Embassy here announced today.

Both the Wicher and Gryf finally were themselves destroyed by enemy bombs and sank in Hela port on September 4.

On September 1, the Embassy reported, "a battle took place between the Wicher and Gryf, Polish destroyer and mine-layer respectively, and five German destroyers. One German destroyer was sunk."

"The following day, eight German destroyers were seen leaving Danzig and were attacked by the Wicher and Gryf. One German destroyer was sunk and one slightly damaged."

Belated Report

"On September 3, the Gryf was attacked near Hela Peninsula by 21 German planes and was bombed for 20 minutes. It succeeded in bringing down seven German planes, was itself badly damaged and had to be towed to Hela, where the Wicher was already anchored."

"The Wicher was then sunk by German air raiders and on September 4," the Embassy continued its belated report, "the Gryf was burned down by German bombs in Hela harbour. Meanwhile, two German mine-sweepers were sunk by Polish mines near Hela."

"Lastly," the Embassy concluded, "the garrison of Hela, which compelled world admiration by its heroic fight against German sea and land forces, succeeded to bring down 37 German planes."—Havas.

Dominions Favour Air Expansion

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.B.N."

Melbourne, Oct. 11. The Empire air training scheme (mentioned by Sir Kingsley Wood, the Air Secretary, in the course of his detailed speech in the House of Commons yesterday) was a "striking example of Empire collaboration and sounds the death-knell to German ambitions," declared Mr. R. G. Monzie, the Australian Prime Minister, in a radio broadcast today.

The scheme, he explained, would make Australia a great air power in that she would train and maintain thousands of flying personnel instead of hundreds.

In Ottawa, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, the Canadian Prime Minister, described the Empire scheme for the training of air force personnel in Canada as an undertaking of great magnitude and aimed to achieve, by co-operative effort, an overwhelming air strength.—Reuter.

Uster To Give £2,000,000

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.B.N."

Belfast, Oct. 11. Ulster's contribution to the United Kingdom Exchequer during the first year of the war would be £2,000,000, stated Mr. John Miller Andrews, the Finance Minister, in introducing the War Emergency Budget for Northern Ireland in Parliament today.

Viscount Craigavon, the Prime Minister, announced that the House would meet only twice a week, and he proposed to make a weekly statement on the progress of the war.—Reuter.

Iroquois Reaches Port Without Mishap

New York, Oct. 12.

The American Transatlantic steamer Iroquois made port here at 7 p.m. today accompanied by two destroyers and five seaplanes of the U.S. Navy.

The Iroquois is the ship which, according to 'information' forwarded to the U.S. Government by German naval authorities, was to be torpedoed just as the Athenia was. German propaganda had alleged that the ss. Athenia, a British steamer with many Americans aboard, was sunk 'upon Mr. Churchill's orders.'

The Iroquois brought back home 584 American tourists who had been marooned several weeks in war-torn Europe.—Havas.

Mr. Lennox Boyd Made Food Secretary

London, Oct. 11.

Alan T. Lennox Boyd, Parliamentary Secretary to the Home Security Office, was appointed by King George today to the new post of Parliamentary Secretary to the Food Ministry.—Havas.

Navy Chases German Fleet

Nazi Bombers Attempt to Attack Royal Naval Units Without Results; Eye-Witness Account

London, Oct. 12.

DURING the afternoon of October 8, British aircraft located a force of German warships, consisting of one large cruiser, one smaller cruiser and five destroyers, says an official statement by naval authorities. The aircraft shadowed the German force and reported its movements, while the Home Fleet proceeded to the reported position ready to commence action. Before the German vessels could be engaged, however, night fell, and in the dark it was impossible to locate them.

The following day, British warships were attacked by German aircraft from time to time from about 8.30 a.m. until about 4.30 p.m. Generally working singly, or in pairs, the German aircraft first attacked a torpedo-boat destroyer, later carrying out attacks on some cruisers and two more torpedo-boat destroyers. All attacks were completely unsuccessful, and no hits were registered. Two salvos of bombs did, however, fall between some of the cruisers. Spent splinters from one bomb fell on board a cruiser, but did no damage.

Anti-aircraft guns on board the warships opened fire during the attacks. In view of reports that two German aircraft had landed in Denmark, and that another was brought into Sylt damaged and in tow, it is probable that the anti-aircraft fire was successful in inflicting damage on the raiders, says the statement.—Reuter.

Vivid Eye-Witness Account

Oslo, Oct. 12. A vivid account of a battle at sea between five British warships and some 150 German warplanes was given today by eye-witnesses of the

British War Budget Given Royal Assent

London, Oct. 12.

The War Emergency Budget, providing for an estimated revenue of £995,000,000 and an expenditure of £1,933,000,000, was passed in all its stages in the House of Lords today. Shortly afterwards, the Budget received the Royal Assent.—Reuter.

impressive conflict. They were members of the crew of a little Norwegian fishing-boat which was caught for a while in the maelstrom of shells and bombs.

The battle took place off Viking Bank last Monday, the crew was quoted in the newspaper "Sunnmørs-posten Alesund." A spokesman for the Norwegian fishermen, who hail from Heroy, County Oere, gave a narrative of the encounter:

"The Kvaloy, our boat, was off Viking Bank and we were fishing when a great number of planes suddenly appeared from the west, twisting and turning above five British warships. The raiders dropped smoke bombs and explosives, while the ships used their anti-aircraft guns in a rapid-fire attack on the Germans."

"The Kvaloy soon was caught in the centre of the battle, with bombs dropping all round. There seemed to be about 150 planes taking part in the encounter, which lasted 90 minutes, with the British vessels maintaining a terrific speed and zig-zagging all the time."

No Apparent Results

"Finally, the warships disappeared in the west, while the planes turned tail and went eastward. As far as we could see," the spokesman continued, "neither the warships nor the air raiders were hit."

"During the clash, when we were in the middle of it with bombs dropping all round, we made ready to get into our small lifeboat if necessary. We cut our fishing-lines and tried to draw away to the west, but ships and planes moved westward, too, and we had to change our course several times not to be rammed by the warships or hit by the planes."

"When the din of battle died away, we found our fishing-lines again. No ships or planes were to be seen. 'Shortly after, however, we heard a violent explosion and saw flames lighting up the sky to the west. Later a great red plane zoomed over the site of the battle in our vicinity, and the plane appeared,' the fishermen's spokesman concluded, according to the "Sunnmørs-posten Alesund."—Havas.

Australian Delegate to Empire Parleys

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.B.N."

Melbourne, Oct. 12. Mr. R. G. Casey, the Minister of Supply and Development, is proceeding to London before Christmas, according to an announcement by Mr. R. G. Menzies, the Australian Prime Minister, today. Mr. Casey will take part in the Empire conference, together with other Dominion representatives and members of the United Kingdom Government.—Reuter.

U.S. Demarche on Moscow Made

Washington, Oct. 12.

An official declaration disclosing that the United States had made a demarche to Moscow regarding Soviet claims on Finland was published by the State Department here this afternoon. The declaration read:

"The American Government expressed to the Soviet Government its sincere hope that nothing will occur which may prejudice existent peaceful relations between the U.S.S.R. and Finland. This action was taken unilaterally and independently by the Government of the United States."

Questioned by newspapermen, the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, refused to comment on the demarche lodged at the Kremlin at 2.30 p.m. (Moscow Time) by the American Ambassador, Mr. Laurence Steinhardt. He declared he was waiting for a report from the envoy following the latter's conversation with the Soviet Foreign Commissar, M. Vyacheslav Molotov.

Authoritative quarters emphasized that American representations were simply a new affirmation of the principle that governs the United States' stand in all international questions; refusal to admit the use of force in settling international problems. For the time being, the same circles added, the United States took this stand on purely moral grounds, basing itself on statements made by Mr. Hull not ten days ago, when he affirmed continued recognition of the Polish Government.

If this demarche fails to have any effect on the U.S.S.R., the authoritative quarters said, further measures might be contemplated.

At all events, the Soviet-Finnish affair was still in its first stage and no indication could be obtained on what form the "further measures" might take.

Information on the demarche to the Kremlin this afternoon caused furor in the Capitol lobbies today, when much lively comment was aroused.

Representative W.B. Bankhead, Democrat of Alabama and Speaker of the House, declared that he fully approved of all measures attempting to establish peace in the world "as long as they may be realized without dragging us into war." He expressed admiration for Finland, "a country that is small and honest."

Observers in general declared that an invasion of Finland by Soviet Russia would cause even greater indignation throughout the United States than the attacks against Poland.—Havas.

London Welcomes Step

London, Oct. 12.

Ultimate satisfaction was expressed in British political quarters today at the demarche made in Moscow this afternoon by the United States, asking Soviet Russia to do nothing to prejudice her relations with Finland.

It is hoped here that Moscow would show moderation in its claims, allowing for continued good relations between Russia and Finland. Moderate demands, they said, would serve to put a brake on rapid Soviet expansion toward the Scandinavian countries of which, it was feared, Germany might take advantage to try and obtain economic advantages in Sweden and Norway, pointing to the Soviet threat as the alternative.—Havas.

Oslo Powers Not to Protest to Reich

Amsterdam, Oct. 12.

Most of the Oslo powers now considered it preferable not to protest to Berlin against the sinking of their neutral ships by U-boats, the Stockholm correspondent of the "Nieuwe Rotterdamse" reported today.

"The sinking of ships sunk by torpedoes has diminished considerably," he wrote, "and a protest at the present moment is believed to be inopportune."—Havas.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS (continued)

The European War, Oct. 13.

Soviet Demands from Finland

Requirements Unknown But Said Not Including Red Army Garrisons; Finns Rush Precautions

Moscow, Oct. 13.

THE Soviet demands on Finland were put before the Finnish delegation for the first time during an hour's talk yesterday. The demands have not been revealed, but they are rumoured to include the cession of a number of small islands in the Gulf of Finland, a military pact without the stationing of Soviet troops on Finnish soil, and new economic and political ties.

M. Josef Stalin, the Soviet Dictator, was personally present at the talks, supported by his Foreign Commissar, M. Viacheslav Molotov, while the Finnish delegates included M. Juho Kusti Paasikivi, Minister in Stockholm; Colonel Paasinen, Military Attache in Moscow; and M. Nykopp, of the Finnish Foreign office. Diplomatic circles in Moscow said that the problem of the Aaland islands were discussed. Russia opposed the recent proposal of Finland and Sweden to reterritory the islands.

Shortly before the negotiations opened, Mr. Laurence Sternhard, United States Ambassador here, called at the Kremlin and saw M. Molotov. It is believed that they discussed the Soviet-Finnish situation.—Reuter.

Finland Takes Precautions

Helsinki, Oct. 13.

The Finnish Foreign Minister, M. Elias Erkko, today broadcast to the Scandinavian countries a speech which it had also been intended to broadcast to America. The American broadcast was cancelled at the last minute, however, because the authorities refused to transmit it, owing to wartime restrictions.

M. Erkko said in his speech: "Nations like Finland have been compelled to take precautionary measures to preserve their safety, integrity, independence and neutrality. The sole aim is to show our great desire to keep free from any obligations which might draw us into adventures."

Emergency preparations were intensified in Finland following reports from travellers from Russia that large numbers of Soviet mechanized troops have assembled near the Finnish frontier. Besides mobilizing about 100,000 men, the Finnish authorities are now commandeering private cars, transferring oil stocks to country districts, removing the contents of museums and libraries to safety areas, sandbagging the roofs of buildings, ordering the emptying of inflammable material from attics and erecting air-raid shelters in city streets and court-yards.

The evacuation of civilians from Helsinki and other large industrial towns near the Russian border is progressing in orderly manner.

Finland Looking to U.S.A.

While a feeling of anxious uncertainty still prevails here, all eyes are now turned towards the United States for moral help and support. A broadcast from Stockholm, intimating that Soviet Russia had promised to adopt all means to reach a peaceful solution, lifted the tension somewhat. Nevertheless, the people here are determined to fight for their hard-earned liberty, if so compelled. The entire population is rallying to the defence of the country, and the evacuation of important centres is continuing unabated. Continuous services of intercession are being held in churches throughout the country. Large numbers of remaining reservists are called to the colours.

The entire country is solidly behind the Government in its efforts to safeguard the nation. Undergraduates of Helsinki University have joined the army en bloc, schoolboys are joining fire brigades, while society women are working in hospitals preparing bandages.

The Finnish authorities are reported to have instructed all Finnish ships to leave ports in the southern part of Finland and call only at ports on the west coast. Foreign ships are said to have also been told to avoid the southern ports of Finland.

Repatriation of Germans in Northern Italy

Rome, Oct. 13.

The repatriation of German minorities in Northern Italy was discussed at a meeting today between Herr Heinrich Himmler, Chief of the Gestapo, and Signor Bochini, head of the Italian police in Treviso near Lake Como, and was also attended by prefects of the Bolzano and Fiume districts. The repatriation scheme, it is understood, will include the German populations of Trentino, Venice and Giulia.—Reuter.

French Front Line Units Very Active

Paris, Oct. 13.

French advanced units on the Western Front are very active, particularly in the region south of Saarbrücken, according to the latest French war communiques, which records "ambushes and patrols by both sides."

Despite the splendid weather yesterday, and a fine, clear night, German activity has been practically nil on the whole front during the past 24 hours. Only a few local raids took place, but there was apparently no real drive behind them. The German artillery was also distinctly less active. Military observers here are wondering whether this is the "lull before the storm." Meanwhile, French patrols are very active, and have "ambushed several parties of Germans in the Warndt forest."

A dozen German submarines were sunk or badly damaged during September, according to a semi-official French communique issued here today.—Reuter.

Quiet Night Passed

Paris, Oct. 13.

The night was quiet along the whole of the Western front, the official General Staff communique stated here this morning. "Enemy patrols were repelled in the Warndt region," the communique added.—Havas.

German Communique

Berlin, Oct. 13.

A war communique issued here today mentions that the French blew up bridges across the Rhine at Wintersdorf, Breisch and Neuenberg. Movements towards the German-Soviet demarcation zone in Poland are approaching conclusion, the communique adds.—Reuter.

Hitler to Leave for Front

Amsterdam, Oct. 13.

The Chancellery in Berlin seems to be preparing for Herr Hitler's departure for the front, according to the "Telegraaf." He will establish headquarters near the Siegfried Line. Inhabitants of Aix La Chapelle, Düsseldorf and other big Rhineland cities appear to have been ordered to prepare for evacuation. Jewish schools in Berlin have been cleared to house the evacuees.—Reuter.

Belgian Invasion Improbable

London, Oct. 13.

Now that Herr Hitler's peace manoeuvres have failed, the German war plans are subject to much speculation by military observers. Many believe the Nazis must attack soon to fulfil promises to the German public of a sharp, quick war before the winter.

An invasion of Belgium appears to be increasingly unpromising. The Albert Canal, extending from the Meuse at Liège to Antwerp, constitutes a strong barrier along which the Belgians recently greatly strengthened their defences, while an invasion of France via Switzerland is always a formidable proposition. The probabilities seem to be that Germany will at least make a desperate effort to drive the French off German soil.

French observers emphasize the increasing strength of recent German raids in this area. The Germans are reported to be particularly anxious to know where the British troops are.

Sinister significance is attached in unofficial quarters here to the German allegation that the Poles used poison gas obtained from Great Britain. These circles point out that in the past German breaches of international conventions have usually been immediately preceded by false allegations that their opponents committed such breaches. The British War Office yesterday promptly denied German allegations that Britain had supplied gas in any form to Poland.—Reuter.

Front Line Actions Begun

Paris, Oct. 13.

Fighting on the Western Front emerged from the advance guard phase into "front line action" in which British troops participated, French officials announced last night.

Hostilities along the Western Front were intensified following the British Government's rejection of Chancellor Adolf Hitler's peace proposals and "withering" Allied fire was reported to have repulsed large German patrol attacks in the Meuse sector with large losses. After three days of intensive patrol fighting, the French High Command announced, "enemy action assumed a more generalized character."

The announcement said the Germans either were trying to recover positions lost to the French since hostilities began, or they were staging a strong counter-thrust to prevent an imminent Allied offensive, which the Germans are believed to expect. "It can be said without fear of denial," the French communique commented, "that the battle in which we are now engaged is between front line elements. It must be emphasized that

Berlin Turns Upon Neutral Nations

Berne, Oct. 13.

The imminent spread of the war could be avoided only if neutral nations, including the United States, intervened in behalf of peace, Dr. Dietrich, Head of the Press Section in the Reich's Government, declared today in an interview with a Dutch newspaper correspondent.—Havas.

Brussels Reflects "Peace" Drive

Brussels, Oct. 13.

Adolf Hitler addressed his recent appeal not to the Allies alone, but to the whole world. Therefore he did not regard the speeches by M. Edouard Daladier and Mr. Neville Chamberlain as final rejections of his advances, German quarters in Berlin were quoted here today.

The reactions of the neutral nations now had to be scrutinized, the same German circles were reported to have declared, commenting on Mr. Chamberlain's latest address.

If the neutral nations also ignore Herr Hitler's appeal for peace, however, the world might move a step further towards the possibility of further warfare.

The whole situation was still uncertain, the same Berlin quarters concluded.—Havas.

Netherlands Press Irritated

Amsterdam, Oct. 13.

German assertions that the neutral nations should take a hand in the war game and protest to Britain against prolongation of the conflict roused irritation in the press of the Netherlands today.

"Naturally, no neutral State wants war," the influential "Nieuw Rotterdamse Courant" wrote, "but wishes to remain altogether out of war. No neutral State can be expected to make any proposals and can only maintain its neutrality."

The Berlin correspondent of the "Telegraaf" called: "Reaction to Mr. Neville Chamberlain's speech indicate anxiety and indignation. German quarters now place responsibility on the neutrals. It is also to be remarked that the Reich does not consider the moment ripe to draw conclusions. Germany remains expectant. Only a protest by the neutrals, German quarters say, could bring about a happy change in the evolution of the present situation."

"Germany," the "Telegraaf" correspondent added, "hopes that the United States and other neutral nations will address a common protest to London demanding that the British Government should accept Adolf Hitler's conditions as a basis of discussion for the establishment of lasting peace." According to Herr Hitler, the neutrals will have to shoulder responsibility if they fail in their "obligations" but the German quarters do not indicate what Germany intends to do in the future.—Havas.

Nazi Admiralty Grows Anxious

London, Oct. 13.

The German Admiralty is evidently growing concerned at the increasing number of U-boats that fail to return to Germany, observers here declare. In a recent propaganda leaflet, they point out, the German Admiralty tried to draw the British Admiralty by reproaching them of official reticence. The British Admiralty, they say, has excellent reasons for keeping Germany guessing the fate of her missing submarines.

The Admiralty, they believe, will lift the curtain on these occurrences if they have any special feature of interest, as for instance, "Sauve qui peut," in the recently captured U-boat which was observed was led by a Nazi captain who headed the rush to safety out of the conning tower, leaving the crew to find their way as best they could.—Reuter.

Names Removed from Sailors' Hats

London, Oct. 13.

The names of ships will no longer be inscribed on British sailors' hats bonds for the Admiralty wishes to avoid giving out any information at all on movements of the British Fleet.—Havas.

patrol combats mentioned in recent communiques involved the most violent fighting.

The communique said thousands of photographs taken by British and French reconnaissance pilots revealed the Germans' offensive and defensive dispositions. Consequently, it was said, the Allied troops can not be surprised from an attack from any direction. "The Allies are ready to meet any enemy threat. All calibre of artillery is in place and aimed at the principal German cities," United Press.

Pan-American Zone Not Legal

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.B.N."

London, Oct. 13.

Interest has been aroused in official circles in London by unofficial reports received recently of important decisions reached at the Panama Conference of the Republics of America, to the effect that a neutral or safety zone of variously stated extent from the coast is to be established. It is understood that the zone is in no way intended as an extension of territorial waters, but belligerents are to be invited to accept a limitation of their operations which would be involved by the scheme.

This way of proceeding, it is agreed among experts, is clearly the wisest, since while belligerents, and particularly the Allies, may be anxious to assist all neutral countries in keeping the war from the proximity of their coasts, it must be for them to decide whether or not to accept restrictions which would limit their enjoyment of certain well-established rights.

On the other hand, neutral states are entitled and bound to demand that belligerents shall abstain from hostilities in their territorial waters, and it is not a hostile act if a neutral repels, even by force, an attack upon his neutrality.

During the Great War, Norway, Sweden, Spain, and Holland forbade belligerent submarines to enter their territorial waters, except in case of distress.

Modern Usage on Sea Control

Authorities on naval history point out that in olden times many extravagant claims were put forward by various nations as to the limit of their territorial waters, but since those days these claims have been drastically modified, and it is now generally recognized that no country can properly claim sovereignty over large areas of the ocean nor the right to control or exclude movements of ships on the high seas.

This applies equally to belligerent operations, though a belligerent can, of course, restrict his operations of his own free will if he so wishes. Since the Great War, the importance of the limit of territorial waters has been brought to the notice of the public in several ways, notably by reason of the National Prohibition Act of America.

Resulting from discussions with Great Britain an agreement was reached in Washington in 1924 whereby the United States was given the right to board and examine any British vessel suspected of being engaged in liquor smuggling at a distance from the coast that could be traversed by that vessel in one hour. By the same agreement, Britain and America declared their firm intention to uphold the principle that three miles was extending from the coast-line outwards and measured from the low-water mark, should constitute the proper limits of territorial waters.

Similar agreements were subsequently entered into by America with Germany and Sweden.

Certain bays, straits and canals have, from time to time, been the subject of special international agreement, so that when questions of jurisdiction and sovereignty arise, careful reference must be made to any agreements applicable to the particular case. The width of the belt of territorial waters is now widely accepted as being three miles.—Reuter.

Canadian War Loan Announced

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.B.N."

Ottawa, Oct. 13.

The issue of a \$200,000,000, two per cent, two-year War Loan was announced today by the Finance Minister, Mr. Charles Dunning.—Reuter.

Ministry of Shipping to Take Board's Work

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.B.N."

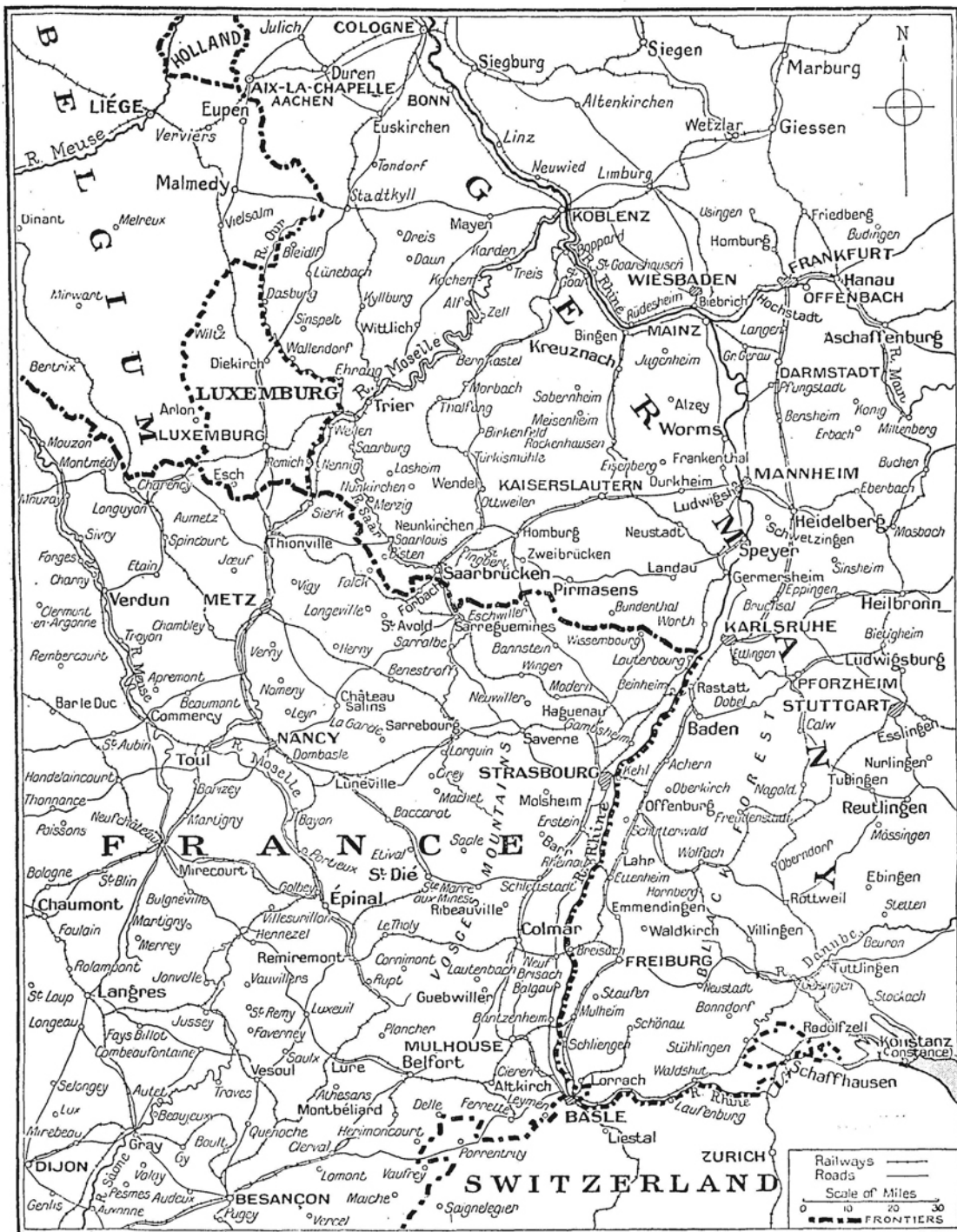
London, Oct. 13.

The Ministry of Shipping, established with Sir John Gilmour as Minister, will take over the shipping section of the Board of Trade which recently had been developed and expanded.—Reuter.

British Ship Attacked By U-Boat

London, Oct. 13.

The Information Ministry today said the British steamer Heronsport was attacked by a German submarine. The crew were safely picked up by an American vessel.—Havas.



Latest Map Showing Full Length of the Western Front

The above map, which arrived in the latest mail from abroad, will be found an excellent device for recording military movements on the Western Front. It will be noted that the French and German borders, extending from Switzerland on the south to Belgium and Holland on the north (including Luxembourg) are clearly outlined. The Maginot and Siegfried Lines, and the Limes Line in the south, closely parallel national boundaries. Such major points as Saarbrücken, Pirmasens and Sierk, where much of the fighting has taken place, clearly are discernible.

British Army Open To All Foreigners

London, Oct. 13.

Foreign residents in Great Britain desiring to serve in the forces would be called up with the corresponding British age groups, declared Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, the Secretary of State for War, in an interview today.

"Allies in the United Kingdom," he said, "can join the British army. Any person resident in the United Kingdom could volunteer for service in the army. When classes are called up, we shall be glad to see in those classes any foreign resident of Great Britain who desires to be called up if his age be within the age of those classes."

"In that respect, they will be treated exactly the same as British subjects. The door is open to all, subject naturally to the control of the Home Office."

"While we have no restrictions on nationality, we are not contemplating forming any foreign legion, such as exists in France for Poles and Czechs. In this war we have abolished all

distinctions in the army. It is now one army."

Mr. Hore-Belisha revealed that a French military expert had described the transportation of the British Expeditionary Force to France without a single accident as the greatest military feat since Trafalgar and the first victory for the Allies in the war. "It was an achievement," the War Secretary added, "about which not only the Germans but the French were ignorant."—Reuter.

Labour M. P. Joins Army As Staff Officer

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Oct. 13.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, Labour Member of Parliament for the Kingswinford division of Staffordshire, has returned to military service as an officer of the General Staff. Mr. Henderson, an artillery officer in the last war, is the son of the late Mr. Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary in the Labour Government of 1929.—Reuter.

Soviet Warships Arrive In Latvia Port

Tallinn, Oct. 13.

Three Soviet warships arrived here yesterday, and will leave shortly for Libau and Windau, seaports in Courland, Latvia. The Soviet naval experts at present in Tallinn discussing the establishment of Soviet naval bases in Estonia, are also leaving for Latvia.—Reuter.

New Estonian Government

Berne, Oct. 12.

A new Estonian Government was formed in Tallinn today with M. Uluots the new Premier, Professor Piip taking over the Foreign Affairs portfolio from M. Karl Selter and Lieutenant-General N. Reek, Chief of Staff, assuming the War portfolio. Juurina became new Home Minister and Professor P. Kogermann, former Rector of the Technical University, was Education Minister, it was reported here.—Havas.

Latvian Premier Speaks

Riga, Oct. 12.

"We are determined to fulfill all the obligations arising out of our

pact with Soviet Russia." The Premier, M. K. Ulanis, declared today in a speech before the Culture and Economic Councils of Latvia. Their country had avoided being dragged into the German-Polish and Allies-German wars and added: "We will increase exchanges with Germany, Russia, Britain and all other accessible states."—Havas.

850 Germans Interned In India

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Oct. 13.

Eight hundred and fifty out of 1,500 Germans in India have been arrested for internment, according to an announcement made here today. The total includes Germans, Austrians and a few suspect Czechoslovakians. Although Nazi propaganda was widespread and a number of persons were known to be engaged in that activity, there was no hint of resistance, and only one succeeded in escaping.—Reuter.

Canada's Tremendous Contribution

Ottawa, Oct. 13.

One of Canada's greatest contributions to the Allies in the present conflict will be the training of 6,000 pilots annually and, if necessary, the increase of this figure eventually to 20,000 or 25,000 annually.

This tremendous effort for a country of 11,000,000 inhabitants is possibly due to the ideal geographic conditions in the country which makes aircraft training possible, and to the advanced development of commercial aviation in Canada.

There are already 22 elementary schools in which pilots will be trained for 50 weeks, although this training period may be reduced to 28 weeks. The pilots then take a course of special training along R.A.F. lines.

British pilots and those of the Dominions will receive their elementary training in their own country and will polish up in Canada.—Havas.

Reich More to Blame Than Soviets

London, Oct. 13.

Although the Russian action is of course indefensible, writes Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent, Germany is the more to blame for what is happening in the Baltic States and Finland. Germany, he says, led these countries to look to her as the chief protection against Communism. She has now left them entirely at the mercy of Russia, thereby providing further proof of her treachery towards those with whom she professes friendship and of the hollowness of her pretension that she controls the Baltics.

The Soviet bases in the Baltic States and Finland will be more a threat to Germany than to anyone else. Clearly, it was necessity rather than choice that made Germany thus abandon the Eastern Baltic to Russia. As regards the evacuation of Germans and the German Baites from the Baltic States, only a small proportion of these people are Nazi by conviction. Faced with the choice of Bolshevism or return to the Reich, they prefer the latter alternative, being racially German. The return of the Baltics, Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent continues, is yet another sign of German weakness and treachery.

Germany has in the past always claimed the Baltic States as within her sphere of cultural influence. She is now cynically abandoning them to Russia and is meeting out to the considerable German minorities there the same treatment she accorded the Tyrolese.—Reuter.

Sir John Dill Made Full General

London, Oct. 13.

Lt.-General Sir John Green Dill, Commander of the 1st Army of the British Expeditionary Force in France, has been promoted to the rank of General, according to an announcement published in the Gazette today.

General Sir John Dill, who is 57 years of age, entered the Army in 1901, and served in South Africa in 1901-02, and throughout the last World War.

From 1923 until 1926, General Sir John Dill commanded the 2nd Infantry Brigade, and during the next two years he was Army Instructor at the Imperial Defence College. After a short sojourn in India, he was appointed, in 1931, Commandant of the Staff College at Camberley. Later he worked as Director of Military Operations and Intelligence at the War Office until he was transferred to Palestine as Commander of the British forces in the Holy Land.—Reuter.

Danish Warship Fires On German Planes

London, Oct. 13.

It is reported from Copenhagen that a Danish warship fired on two German planes which were flying over Danish territorial waters at a low altitude.—Havas.

U.S. Pay Increases

Washington, Oct. 13.

Wage Hour Administration officials estimated here that 650,000 workers will receive pay increases and that 1,750,000 workers will gain reduced working hours when the Fair Labour Standards Act enters its second year. The statutory national minimum wage for approximately 12,000,000 employees in inter-state commerce industries will increase on October 25 from 25 to 30 cents an hour.—United Press.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS (continued)

The European War, Oct. 14.

B.E.F. Ready for Offensive

French Report Enormous Enemy Concentrations; Bad Weather Slows Down Activity

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.B.N."

London, Oct. 14.

THE British Expeditionary Force in France is reported to be ready for any form of offensive Herr Hitler might decide to take. The season is now getting late for active operations. The weather will soon be adverse to troop movements, and conditions for low-flying aircraft will deteriorate as the year advances. It is known Herr Hitler cannot afford to wait until the spring and a German attack may materialise within a few days. The British force is said to be awaiting such an attack with confidence. Left alone by the Germans, it has been able to establish all its bases and lines of communication unmolested.

The reference which Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, Secretary of State for War, made in an interview to the transportation of the British Expeditionary Force to France, draws attention to the successful accomplishment of a very vulnerable undertaking, according to observers here. The French, as well as the Germans, were quite ignorant of the dimension of the force until Mr. Hore-Belisha revealed it in Parliament.

Undoubtedly the first outstanding achievement of the British Expeditionary Force in France has been its extraordinary ability to render itself invisible, says Reuters' Special Correspondent with the British field forces in France, who has just arrived in the neighbourhood of General Headquarters from Paris by motor-car.

He says the journey took him along roads, through villages and towns, and across country where units of the British army are in concentrated strength, and yet he did not see more than a handful of soldiers in khaki. He adds that he did not see a single gun, although the whole region bristles with gun emplacements.

In one village, in which a division was quartered, the correspondent saw one British plane apparently about to land, but there was no sign of an aerodrome or an aeroplane shed.

He did see half a dozen British military lorries pulled up under some trees. One had scribbled in chalk: "Hitler's Hearse," while another had the inscription: "Ireland for ever,"—Reuters.

Front Lively Up at Night

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.B.N."

Paris, Oct. 14.

In no way does the present war resemble the last than at night, when front-line positions spring to life after appearing dead and deserted during the day, according to Reuters' special correspondent on the Western Front.

Patrols leave on perilous pilgrimages, working parties put up more barbed wire and dig trenches, and trees and bushes seem to move. Every visible move awakens machine-gun or artillery fire.

The astonishing feature behind the front in these days of mechanized warfare is the large number of horses and mules in service. Horse waggons bring rations. Other supplies are conveyed in horse-drawn vehicles of all shapes and sizes, and long convoys of horses carry machine-guns and ammunition.

Artillery Duel Near Saarouis

Fog and heavy rain continue to hamper operations on the Western Front, it was learned here this afternoon. Bad conditions have also kept aeroplanes on the ground. In the area west of Saarouis, German artillery kept up sustained fire, to which French gunners have given good reply. Both sides are now suffering from the mud, which is getting deeper and deeper as the red Lorraine soil is churned up.

German forces sent out stronger reconnaissance patrols than usual near Perle but these patrols were driven off without difficulty. Several German patrol and reconnaissance parties were also active south of Pirmasens, but were compelled to withdraw without obtaining any results, French military authorities claim.

Authoritative French military circles confirm the German report that French troops blew up three bridges across the Rhine on Thursday. These did not include, however, the big bridge at Kehl, opposite Strasbourg. Unofficially it is also reported that the French blew up another large bridge on the Rhine yesterday, although the locality is not indicated.

There was little activity on the Western Front yesterday because of foggy and rainy weather, according to a French war communiqué. South of Pirmasens, the Germans are said to have sent out several patrol and reconnaissance parties, but these are reported to have been compelled to withdraw without obtaining any results,—Reuters.

The Allied armies, he said, contemplate no major offensive this year because the weather will be unfavourable until the spring of 1940. "Hitler cannot wait until spring," the British officer said. "We can and we will be stronger then."

Britain, it is understood, anticipates a swift and devastating German air campaign against British and French cities and the British Fleet. Consequently, Britain has completed a secret reorganization of her air defences on the basis of reports from experts sent to Poland six weeks ago to observe the effects of German bombing there,—United Press.

German Blackout Restrictions

Berlin, Oct. 14.

As the failure of the peace offensive became certain, Berlin police today tightened blackout regulations "which will be enforced with iron strictness." The police force, much larger than the force during peacetime, recently has punished 500 blackout violators nightly, the police announcement said,—United Press.

Germans Evacuating

Luxembourg, Oct. 14.

German regions East of the Saar and Moselle rivers are being speedily evacuated, it was stated here today. Customs officials along the Luxembourg border have been replaced by military officials. Luxembourg citizens owing property in German territory have been allowed to harvest their crop before evacuating to Luxembourg,—Havas.

German Communiqué

Berlin, Oct. 14.

The German High Command communiqué reported only "minor" action on the Western Front yesterday, despite predictions that there would be an intensification of activity on all fronts as a result of the rejection of Germany's peace proposals by the Allies.

"In the east," the communiqué said, "troop movements toward the final Soviet-German frontier will shortly be concluded."

"On the West Front, there was only minor reconnaissance and light artillery activity the same as the last few days. The French blew up bridges across the Rhine at Winterdorf, Breisach and Neuenburg,—United Press.

British War Industry Working Smoothly

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.B.N."

London, Oct. 14.

Discussions which have taken place between the Minister of Labour, Mr. Ernest Brown, the representatives of employers and of labour on the organization of industry for a prodigious effort for which the demands of war time call, are understood to have created a very favourable atmosphere.

There is a definite will to use the conciliation machinery which has been built up over past years and which enjoys the confidence of employers and workers alike, including the services of the Ministry of Labour's conciliation officers. Striking evidence of the spirit in which industry is approaching the solution of its war-time labour problems is the fact that so many of the changes necessitated by war needs are being effected by voluntary agreements and without a recourse to regulations, which were the feature of the last war.

In view of the absence friction which had been experienced in the first war-time calls upon the existing machinery, it seems likely that the new joint body, which has been set up, will have mainly a consultative function.—Reuters.

Ministry of Shipping Appointments

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.B.N."

London, Oct. 14.

It was officially announced today that the following appointments have been made to the Ministry of Shipping: Sir Vernon Thomson, Chairman of the Union Castle Line, as principal shipping adviser and Controller of commercial shipping and, Sir Cyril Hurcomb as Director-General of the Ministry of Shipping. Both were associated with the Ministry of Shipping in the last war. Sir Julian Foley, who is Director of military sea transport and formerly of the Ministry of Shipping, is appointed Secretary.—Reuters.

Under the "no contest" arrangement between the parties because of the war, Mr. Arthur Hugh Esdaile Molson, Conservative candidate in the by-election, is expected to be the new member for the High Peak division of Derbyshire. He was formerly M.P. for Doncaster.

French Air Force Very Active

Paris, Oct. 14.

On an average, eight reconnaissance flights were carried out daily over Germany by the French Air Force during the five weeks between the outbreak of the war, September 3, and October 7, it was announced today.

In all, there were 200 day reconnaissance flights, and 60 night flights. In these, the French craft were met with anti-aircraft fire and by enemy pursuit planes, but nevertheless brought back a great number of valuable photographs of the Siegfried Line and other German fortified positions.

The activity of the French planes was characterized, it was stressed, by intensive reconnoitering and an absence of bombing.

German craft also failed to bomb France, but their reconnaissance flights were far less successful than

Neutral Aircraft to Be Painted Orange

The Hague, Oct. 14.

As a precaution against the danger of having to fly near war zones, civil planes serving air companies of neutral States will shortly be coloured orange, it was announced here today.

This decision was reached at a meeting of representatives from Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and the Netherlands, following recent incidents when civil aircraft have been mistaken for bombers and fired upon by anti-aircraft guns.—Reuters.

The French for in most instances their planes were hardly able to leave their bases before they were compelled to land or flee from French planes.

On both sides, it was declared, pursuit planes were most active and German craft often attacking French observation planes, which carried out many long-distance flights deep into Germany.

Valuable Results Achieved

The results achieved on these informative missions gave the French Headquarters valuable reports on German troop concentrations, communication and transport facilities and their use and other similar matters of military interest.

A number of aerial flights were staged and French airmen displayed both skill and courage to down 24 enemy craft while they lost only eight of their own.

The showing of the French Air Force during this initial period of warfare was held by military quarters here to be "most satisfying"—Havas.

Interesting Light on German Taxation

Geneva, Oct. 14.

The latest bulletin released by the Deutsche Bank sheds an interesting light on Germany's economic war legislation.

Germans will now pay a new surtax of 50 per cent. on their income tax, except for those whose monthly income does not exceed Reichsmarks 240. This surtax may be claimed in advance on October 10 and December 12 this year. The provision has been made however, that the total income tax and war surtax must not exceed 65 per cent. of the income.

Two new sources of state receipts are the war surtax of 20 per cent. on the consumer's price of beer and tobacco, half a Reichsmark to one Reichsmark on each bottle of sparkling wine, one pfennig per litre and per degree of alcohol or spirits, and the war contribution to be handed in by municipalities and all public corporations enjoying the power to collect taxes. This contribution cannot be levied on the taxpayers, but must be obtained by cutting down expenses in the administration of such municipalities and corporations. The rate of this contribution has not yet been fixed, but is expected to bring in Rm. 1,250,000,000.—Havas.

Bata, Shoe Magnate, Under Arrest

Paris, Oct. 14.

The Gestapo (German Secret Police) have arrested Mr. Thomas Bata, the shoe magnate, according to a report published today by the "Nouvelles Tchecoslovaques." The arrest is said to have taken place at Zlín, in Moravia.

The Gestapo alleged that Mr. Bata recently acquired British nationality.—Reuters.

Why Britain Signed Soviet Trade Pact

London, Oct. 14.

The commercial agreement between Britain and the Soviet, it is stated in well-informed circles here, covers:

1.—Timber previously contracted for but not delivered because the Soviet Government broke the contract on the ground that the sterling balance offered was useless owing to depreciation; and it was feared that it would not be able to obtain the commodities required from the United Kingdom owing to export restrictions; and

2.—Rubber and tin, of which substantial surpluses are held here.

The Soviet refusal to deliver timber threatened to create a temporary dislocation of supplies, pending the resumption of Norwegian and Swedish deliveries. The present agreement rectifies this and ensures a supply other than via the Baltic.

The agreement, well-informed quarters say, was hastened by the need for obtaining timber from north Russian ports before they became icebound.

Canadian supplies are more difficult to organize owing to the length of the sea passage, involving a strain on shipping and convoys.

The rubber and tin to be exported—equivalent to normal consumption—from the United Kingdom, are of a quantity in relation to the total Soviet consumption, not such as to involve the danger that they will be resold to Germany.

This is purely a commercial transaction, due to exceptional circumstances and does not imply approval of Soviet policy.

It is to the interest of Britain, and all neutrals, well-informed quarters add, that trade between Britain and other neutrals, including the Soviet, be fully maintained. In case of the Soviet, any expansion of trade with Britain represents a definite blow to German policy.—Reuters.

Germans in Yugoslavia Alarmed

Belgrade, Oct. 14.

Half a million Germans in Yugoslavia were thrown into consternation today as reports filtered in to spread among them Adolf Hitler's words about the repatriation of all German minorities outside the fatherland.

Most of German peasants in this country are indignant for they have worked hard to build up what farms they have. To leave these would be to give up the work of a whole lifetime. Other German classes were also greatly roused by the reports, for their belongings, their livelihoods and their welfare, they fear, will suffer much if they are not altogether lost.

The Yugoslav Government remains calm. Official quarters point out that repatriation of Germans in this land would annihilate in one fell swoop all the hardy work that went into the propagation of German culture and political ideology by German leaders.—Havas.

New Italian Ambassador Arrives in London

London, Oct. 14.

Italian diplomatic quarters here categorically denied reports this evening that Signor Giuseppe Bastianini, new Italian Ambassador who arrived in London today, brought any peace proposals for the British Government. The reports originated in German despatches.

Driven to London in a special car sent by Lord Halifax, the Foreign Secretary, the new Italian Ambassador arrived here at 6 p.m. from Folkestone where he landed early this afternoon. Upon arrival at the Embassy, the new envoy was immediately introduced to all the members of his staff by the Charge d'Affaires who carried off since Count Dino Grandi's departure several weeks ago.—Havas.

Polish Destroyers Serve With British Fleet

London, Oct. 14.

Three Polish destroyers, which made the voyage from the Baltic to the North Sea, are now working with the British Fleet and are doing good work in the Channel, it is announced today. Their names in English are the Thunderbolt, Lithning and Squall.

Although built for calmer seas than British waters, the crews have nevertheless refused to sacrifice armament for comfort, preferring to maintain the maximum striking power. The fighting spirit of the crews is said to be remarkable.—Reuters.

Mohammedans in Malaya Supporting Britain

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.N."

London, Oct. 14.

Malaya always make a conspicuous showing in the annual pilgrimage to Mecca, and the piety of the faithful from the East Indies is renowned throughout Islam. Interesting, therefore, is the following description, published in the "Malaya Tribune" of Singapore, of Muslim's duty in the present crisis:

A Muslim's duty is traditional because, as a Muslim, he is commanded by his religion to be loyal to anyone who may work over him with justice and allows him full scope and liberty for the observance of his religious rites, practices and customs. "Britain, as a great Power, allows her Muslim subjects such freedom and liberty in religious matters. Therefore, especially from a religious point of view, a British Muslim's loyalty to King and country is a sacred duty."

Even more explicit were the words of the president of the Selangor Malay Association, Mr. Tengku Ismail, who said the Muslims of the world, who were their brothers, were behind Great Britain. Even the Turks, this spokesman pointed out, who during the last war helped Germany, were on the side of Britain, and he declared that any decline in the might of Britain would result in untold suffering for the Islamic world.

Mr. Tengku Ismail suggested that Malaya could largely contribute to the cause of Britain by becoming self-supporting.—Reuter.

"The Times" Comments On Retreat of Germans

London, Oct. 14.

"The German retreat from the Baltic constitutes the second main defeat of Nazi policy since the outbreak of the war," says "The Times" in a leading article today.

"The first blow to Nazi policy was seen when the plan for a protectorate of Poland, extending as far as the Galician oil fields, miscarried, and the states of south-eastern Europe began to look for guidance from Moscow rather than from Berlin."

"This second defeat," says "The Times," "is likely to prove even more damaging to Nazi prestige in Europe, for the Baltic littoral has, for centuries, been closely linked to Prussia."

"The Times" points out that "there cannot be much doubt as to whose influence will become paramount in the countries now being vacated by Germans."—Reuter.

Captured German Liner Used Swedish Flag

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.N."

London, Oct. 14.

The German liner Cap Norte (13,615 tons), which was seized by the Royal Navy several days ago, was found to have repainted herself, according to an announcement by the Admiralty.

After leaving Pernambuco, Brazil, for an unknown destination on September 17, the liner substituted Ancona for her own name and painted the Swedish flag on her side. Bad weather had made her short of fuel.

The total quantity of cargo loaded on board was 5,641 tons. The principal cargo included 2,893 tons of wheat, 178 tons of wool and 747 tons of skins, while consumable articles were 60 tons of tobacco, 175 tons of cocoa, 18 tons of honey, and 1,102 tons of coffee. In the refrigerating chamber were 440 casks of horse flesh, three boxes of caviare and 500 boxes of lemons.—Reuter.

German Plane Forced Down Off Denmark

Copenhagen, Oct. 14.

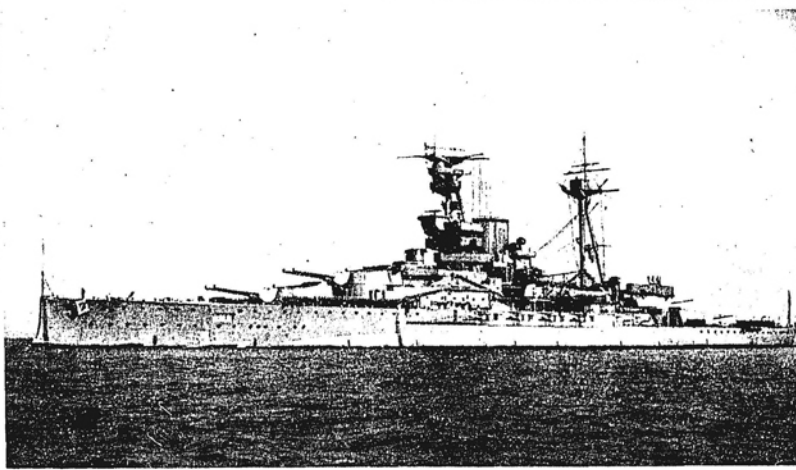
Four German airmen landed at Rudkøbing yesterday after their machine was forced down by British warplanes.

It is stated the German machine was first engaged just outside British territorial waters and when it was forced down off the Danish coast, the British airmen signalled to a Danish vessel to pick up the Germans.—Reuter.

Queen Makes Donation For Men at Front

London, Oct. 14.

The Overseas League has formed a fund to provide hampers for the men at the front, according to an announcement by the War Office. The Queen has given the first donation, £25.—Reuter.



British Battleship Sunk by German U-Boat

H.M.S. Royal Oak which was sunk by a German submarine. The Admiralty has announced that nearly 400 survivors have been accounted for and these include Captain W. G. Benn.

H.M.S. Royal Oak Sunk

Total of 370 So Far Saved from 1,200 Crew of Battleship; Two Biggest U-Boats Destroyed

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.N."

London, Oct. 14.

NEWS that three German U-boats were destroyed yesterday is warmly welcomed here as an indication of the approaching end of the submarine menace. It is estimated in semi-official quarters that about eighteen U-boats have now been destroyed. The Admiralty announced today that German submarines sunk yesterday included two of the latest and largest class of ocean-going craft, between 500 and 700 tons. Offsetting this news, it was also regrettably announced by the Admiralty today that H.M.S. Royal Oak had been sunk. It is believed that the battleship was torpedoed by a German U-boat. The statement added that fifteen survivors had already been landed, none of them seriously injured. The Admiralty will issue casualty lists as soon as possible.

As far as is known at present the number of survivors is 370. The complement of the ship is approximately 1,200 officers and men.

Among the members of the crew believed to have been on board H.M.S. Royal Oak at the time of the sinking, was Leading Seaman Donald Hill, brother of Inspector T. Hill of the Shanghai Municipal Police, who had been a member of her crew for the past two years.

Sanctioned under the 1913-1914 naval estimates, the Royal Oak was completed during the Great War. Her standard displacement was 29,150 tons and she possessed armour plating thirteen inches thick. Her guns were eight 12-inch, twelve 6-inch, and eight 4-inch anti-aircraft guns. Her maximum speed was 22 knots as compared with 30 knots and over of battleships and battle cruisers built after the Great War.

Following the loss of the Royal Oak Britain's battleship strength has been reduced to eleven with three battle cruisers. At present there are building in England seven battleships, five aircraft carriers and numerous other craft while two further battleships are projected in the immediate future.

The Royal Oak was part of the 2nd Battle Squadron of the Home Fleet with the battleships Royal Sovereign, Resolute (sister ships), and the battle cruisers Nelson and Rodney.

Three More U-Boats Destroyed

Friday, the 13th, proved an unlucky day for German submarines, according to an announcement by the Admiralty. Yesterday three U-boats are claimed to have been destroyed by British hunting craft, which are reported to have been able to rescue some survivors.

The 5,000-ton British steamer Heronspool was sunk by a German submarine, the Admiralty announced. Her entire crew was rescued by the American liner, President Harding. The Heronspool is the second ship to be sunk this week.

The Admiralty announces that the German Information Service now admits that, after the attack on British naval forces in the North Sea on Monday, four of their planes fell into the sea and two made forced landings in Danish territory. German claims that ten hits were scored are described as "entirely false." There were no hits out of more than 100 bombs, it is said.

German Ravages on Neutrals

It is learned that 23 neutral merchant ships have been sunk to date by German mines or submarines. In addition, nine Swedish ships are said to be held up at Göteborg on account of the danger of German mines.

Germany, according to observers here, may soon begin to question the

wisdom of sinking neutral vessels, because the great majority of such ships sunk belonged to Scandinavian countries, which are practically the only countries with which Germany is able to carry on a sea trade.

Since the introduction of the convoy system until October 10, it is stated, 1,275 British and 47 Allied ships have been safely conveyed to their destination. No convoyed ship is said to have been sunk by German submarines.

It is asserted that Germany today is in such financial straits that her merchantships may soon be compelled to leave neutral ports where they are taking refuge, owing to inability to pay harbour dues. It is reported that the German vessel Mimihoorn (4,000 tons) has been arrested at Curaçao, in the Dutch West Indian islands, owing to inability to pay harbour dues.—Reuter.

Air Ministry Casualty List

London, Oct. 14.

The fifth casualty list issued by the Air Ministry yesterday revealed that 34 aviators had either been killed in action or died in active service. The list showed fifteen aviators missing.—United Press.

Radio Officer of Sunk British Ship Decorated

London, Oct. 14.

The Medal of the Order of the British Empire (Civil Division) has been awarded for gallantry to Mr. James Gordon Melville Turner, radio officer of the British steamer Mannaar, which was recently sunk by a German submarine, it is announced in the "Gazette."

The submarine attacked the Mannaar without warning. After about ten shots were fired, the ship was abandoned, but rapid shrapnel fire followed, and some men in the boats were injured. Mr. Turner was inadvertently left aboard with two injured members of the native crew. He refused to leave the ship until they could be rescued. He tried to lower a lifeboat, but the boat crashed into the water and filled. He then carried a severely wounded Lascar to another boat, and was about to lower it when the boat, with the Lascar inside, was blown to pieces.

Undaunted, Mr. Turner then swam to a waterlogged boat and pulled her alongside. The remaining injured Lascar went down a rope into the boat, which was then cut adrift and joined the Master's boat. All this was done under fire.—Reuter.

Britain Not Recognizing Vilna's New Status

London, Oct. 14.

The British Government is reported to have made it clear to the Lithuanian Government that, being an ally of Poland, it cannot connive at any session of Polish territory to another state, and cannot, therefore, recognise the transference of Vilna province to Lithuania under the Soviet-Lithuanian Agreement.

Nevertheless, it is recognized here that Lithuania's acquisition of Vilna cannot be regarded in the same way, or condemned so strongly, as the partition of Poland by Soviet Russia and Germany.

In the first place, it is pointed out, the treaty with Russia was forced upon Lithuania at the point of the bayonet, and if Russia offered certain territorial compensations in return for the virtual loss of her independence, Lithuania could hardly be blamed for accepting it.

In the second place, it stated, the Polish inhabitants of Vilna will probably be better off under Lithuania than under Russia or Germany.—Reuter.

Australia Regulating War Finances

Canberra, Oct. 14.

Regulations were gazetted today under the National Security Act giving the Treasurer power to control the formation of companies and similar institutions, the increase of their capital and the issue of securities, including mortgages by corporate and unincorporated bodies, but excluding partnerships.

General object of the regulations is to prevent unregulated issues of capital, and to conserve the financial and physical resources of Australia so that they may be utilized in the best possible way to meet Australia's war effort.—Reuter.

Prince von Starhemberg Loses Nationality

Berne, Oct. 14.

The "Bund" announced today that Prince Ruediger von Starhemberg, former Vice-Chancellor of Austria and head of the Heimwehren, has been deprived of his German nationality by a decision of the German Home Ministry.

Prince von Starhemberg is at present in France and intends to form an Austrian Legion to fight against Germany. He played an important part in Austrian home policy before the Anschluss. When the latter occurred in March, 1938, he was in Switzerland and the Nazi authorities could not arrest him.—Havas.

Lithuanian Claim on Memel Denied

Kaunas, Oct. 14.

A semi-official statement denies a report in the "Berlingske Tidende," conservative Danish newspaper published in Copenhagen, that the Lithuanians are claiming Memel. Memel, ceded to Lithuania by Germany in 1919, was recently reunited with Germany under an agreement between the two countries.—Reuter.

Capt. Von Rintelen Released

London, Oct. 14.

Capt. Franz von Rintelen, chief of German spies in the United States at the beginning of the last war appeared at the Aliens Tribunal in North London yesterday for over one hour, after which he left the building in a taxi cab.

Before the hearing Capt. Rintelen told the press that the hearings had been fixed so that he might satisfy authorities that there was no reason to restrict his movements in England. He denied there was any intention of the authorities to intern him.

Capt. Rintelen said that in 1934 "I became a conscientious objector to Nazism. I believe in Western, Christian civilization which excludes anti-Semitism, as I was brought up in a Catholic home."

Former Captor Present

"I left Belgium on August 29 for London and reported at Whitehall immediately for duty. I have applied for a commission in the armed forces and I am ready to go anywhere."

Authorities here said they were confident of the former German spy's loyalty to the country of his adoption. He has lived in Great Britain for the past 20 years.

Admiral Sir Reginald Hall, Director of the Admiralty Intelligence during the last war, who arranged the capture of Captain Rintelen in 1914, attended the court yesterday.—United Press.

New Type of Machine-Gun for R.A.F.

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.N."

London, Oct. 14.

Fully adequate supplies for the Royal Air Force are being rapidly accumulated in out-of-way villages as carefully concealed as the aerodromes they serve, telegraphs Reuter's Special Correspondent with the British air force in France.

A new type of machine-gun, still on the secret list, is being assembled. It is calculated to give increased strength to planes in attack and defence, and will assist other methods of defence and in protecting depots and aerodromes from low-flying plane attacks.

The men participating in this aspect of the war take great pride in their achievements.

The camouflaging of R.A.F. surroundings and the cutting of new roadways from country byways have resulted in depots, like aerodromes, being completely hidden in the countryside.

The correspondent stumbled upon the billet of some Londoners, who, with Cockney humour, had labelled their retreat "Grosvenor House." It consisted of the corner of a courtyard, with a granite and flint floor and walls and ceilings of interlaced branches with a tarpaulin covering. A great and a battery-fed lamp shed warmth and comfort, and to complete the homely touch the photograph of one of the men's "missus" hung above an improvised mantelpiece.—Reuter.

German Ship Leaves Riga with Evacuees

Riga, Oct. 15.

The Seehornhorst, well-known in Far Eastern waters, left Riga yesterday evening with German citizens repatriated to the Reich.

Only 488 Germans were on board, despite the fact that the ship was prepared to accommodate 900. The remainder were not allowed to leave as their businesses had not been settled. Male passengers were berthed below deck and will sleep on straw litters. The public was not allowed on the pier, only the relatives of the passengers being permitted to see them off.

The crew of the ship was composed entirely of Chinese.

Heart-rending scenes were witnessed as families were split with some members returning and others staying behind. Marriages and divorces were hurriedly effected before sailing time, several magistrates of the Riga courts being on hand for this purpose. The emigrants were compelled to sign a document pledging that they will remain where they are sent.—Havas.

Lithuania Ratifies Soviet Treaty

Kaunas, Oct. 14.

Parliament today unanimously ratified the treaty between Soviet Russia and Lithuania.—Reuter.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS (continued)

The European War, Oct. 15.

Minor Action on Western Front

German Onslaught Anticipated; Allies' Prepared Defences Vastly Superior

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Oct. 15.

OPERATIONS on the Western Front continue to feature minor movements, according to official communiques issued in Paris. The latest statement says "between the Moselle and the Saar during the night, there were raids and enemy patrols without result. Our reconnaissance units were active over the whole front and there was reciprocal artillery action west of Saarlouis." Earlier, the official statement said, "German patrols have shown activity to the west of the Saar and south of Zweibrücken. They were repelled. There was artillery fire to the south and west of Saarlouis."

The war of "caution" on the Western Front may at any moment become a war of manoeuvre, in which the headstrong German generals will hurl vast forces against the Allied defences, writes Reuter's Military Correspondent. The problem of "when and where" is not made easier by the employment of mechanized forces, which assemble further behind the lines and penetrate deeper if the opposition is weaker than they are. Owing to foggy and rainy weather, there is little activity. Even German raiding activities have diminished after intense activity, whose object was to discover the whereabouts of the British Expeditionary Force and its plans. No prisoners, however, were taken.

On excellent authority, Reuter's Military Correspondent understands the Germans have had to leave at least twenty divisions in Poland. The active army of young men who are 100 per cent. Nazis has been transferred to the Western Front. The German Army is first rate, but it has many defects which were not evident in the Kaiser's Army of 1914. Owing to expansion from seven to ninety divisions in four years, it is extremely short of experienced officers, while the Allies are richer in this respect than ever before.

Neutral observers report that all is prepared in Berlin for the transfer of Herr Hitler's headquarters to the Western Front. Some observers expect the German offensive to be launched this week-end. The customary raids indispensable to a big attack are being thought to have been completed.

French observers say that new army corps have arrived at the Siegfried Line. It is believed that enough Germans are now concentrated in the Luxembourg-Moselle-Rhine triangle for an offensive any moment, but narrowness and the difficulty of a country scamed by rivers and hills and the strength of the French positions are calculated to make a German attack appallingly expensive.

Hence, some observers anticipate simultaneous drives on Holland and Switzerland with the object of dissipating Allied resistance.

Nazi Counsels Divided

In the still apparently divided state of Nazi counsels, the governing factor is likely to be the internal condition of Germany. The public is longing for something spectacular.

Whatever Herr Hitler's decision may be, the Allied commanders are reported to be confident. Their troops are better officered and trained and are at least as well equipped as the Germans. French trenches and artillery from Lauterberg to Sierck are more formidable, if anything, than in the last Great War.

Writing from the headquarters of a British infantry battalion holding a sector line on the Western Front, Reuter's Special Correspondent describes the digging of first-line and communication trenches, the erecting of barbed wire entanglements and the manning of pill boxes and blockhouses. These solid emplacements contain armaments for destroying German tanks and are being so placed that each covers a wide field of fire. They face cunningly contrived traps from which no floundering vessel can hope to extricate itself. Mechanical excavators dig these pits with an ease that astonishes old soldiers who had to scrape holes with a small, manual entrenching tool.—Reuter.

British Troops in Position

With British Army, Oct. 15. British troops occupy vital sections of the vast French line of fortifications. Thousands of troops are holding positions somewhere between the English Channel and Switzerland.

At the extreme front positions occupied by the British troops at intervals of every few yards, are massive steel and concrete forts. Such defensive strength existed at only a few points during the Great War in the area round Verdun.

It is difficult to conceive of an army passing these fortifications regardless of their artillery. In the front positions at numerous points the British are digging more defen-

ism is being generated. Nevertheless, the Finns are proceeding with precautionary measures.—Reuter.

Aaland Isles Issue Reviewed

Stockholm, Oct. 14.

Soviet-Finnish parleys in Moscow dealt with the highly controversial Aaland Isles problem, brought up a few months ago when Finland proposed to remilitarize the strategic neutral islands.

Russia, says the "Aftonbladet" today, does not now oppose the remilitarization of the isles on condition Finland concludes a political agreement with the U.S.S.R.—Havas.

Soviet Claims Outlined

Stockholm, Oct. 15.

According to information received from Finland which cannot be confirmed, Soviet Russia's main demands on Finland are for the three small islands off Kronstadt, one being Hogland Island already evacuated; a lease on Hangö, the extreme point in southwest Finland; while the problem of the Aaland Islands may be solved by fortification in collaboration with Soviet Russia, or by Finland alone but on condition that a pact providing for extensive Soviet-Finnish political co-operation, and finally, the signature of a mutual assistance pact.

Russia wants to reorganize her export trade with Finland.

Moscow is abstaining from any conditions suggestive of an ultimatum, and is willing to negotiate. Compensation would be granted the Finns in small territorial concessions along the Carelian coast and the right for Finnish trade to use the canal between Lake Ladoga and the White Sea.—Havas.

Soviet-Finnish Agreement

Moscow, Oct. 15.

The Soviet-Finnish conferences reached an agreement last night, it was reliably reported. The Finnish representatives left Moscow for Helsinki to report to their Government and were expected to return here early next week.

Informed circles expected Russia wanted three islands in the Gulf of Finland but did not believe a military alliance would be concluded.

Reliable sources indicate that Russia and Turkey were about to conclude their long-delayed treaty which will safeguard Turkey under its agreement with Britain and France and from the possibility of having to go to war against Russia.

The Turkish Foreign Minister, M. Sukru Sarajoglu, continued to confer at the Kremlin yesterday.

It was announced that a Hungarian diplomatic mission had arrived in Moscow and had been given an official welcome.

The head of the German Trade delegation to Moscow said that "Soviet-German negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily and rapidly over a wide territory."—United Press.

Moscow Sends Finns Home with Orders

London, Oct. 15.

Baltic diplomats here today said they had heard rumours that Russia was considering inviting representative Scandinavian and Baltic States to Moscow for a conference to discuss a multilateral trade and political pact. The rumour could not be confirmed, however.—United Press.

Talks with Finns to Continue

Berlin, Oct. 14.

According to a Moscow report to the German news agency, the conversations between the Finnish delegation, which left for Helsinki to night, and the Soviet authorities will be resumed in a few days.—Reuter.

Soviet-Turkish Accord

Istanbul, Oct. 14.

The newspaper "Yenisabah" claims to have reliable information that the Moscow negotiations have resulted in an agreement in harmony with Turkey's undertakings to Britain and France.—Reuter.

Hungarian Diplomatic Mission

Moscow, Oct. 14.

The Hungarian diplomatic mission, headed by M. Dekristoffi, arrived in Moscow yesterday.—Tass.

Finnish Delegates Leave

Helsinki, Oct. 15.

The Finnish delegation left Moscow last night after a late conference. It is hoped that M. Juho Kusti Paasikivi, the chief Finnish delegate, will return to Moscow within a few days, and that further discussions will lead to a satisfactory agreement.

Newspapers stress Finland's determination to refuse terms impinging on the country's honour, integrity and independence while a Moscow despatch says observers there believe there is nothing to prevent the negotiations from being concluded in a friendly spirit.

Soon after an announcement that the Government had sent fresh instructions to the Finnish delegation in Moscow, came another announcement that the delegation left for Finland after a conference at the Kremlin. The Finnish news agency says the delegation's departure from Moscow does not mean that negotiations have broken down.—Reuter.

Demands Open to Parley

Stockholm, Oct. 14.

The Finnish Government, while unable to make known details of the Moscow proposals, finds it possible to continue the discussions, according to messages received here today from Helsinki.

It is understood that the Finnish envoy, M. Juho Kusti Paasikivi, has asked for fresh instructions, and the general impression now is that the discussions will last for a week or more.

Now that the Finnish Government is acquainted with the Soviet proposals and has not expressed alarm in that connection, a feeling of optim-

Submarine Failure Admitted

Destroyers Now to Be Tried; Convoy System Succeeds; Royal Oak Survivors Now Total 414

London, Oct. 15.

ACCORDING to German radio reports, Germany, in the future, will use destroyers and not submarines for "economic warfare." Germany now admits that her submarine campaign against British shipping has been defeated by the convoy system, qualified observers point out, but she explains that her aircraft will prove effective where submarines have failed. The German promises that British sea power would be defeated by aerial bombing, however, have fallen so far short of fulfilment that no convoy has yet been attacked from the air.

All convoys arriving and leaving now receive air protection extending hundreds of miles out to sea, states the Ministry of Information. Even in past weeks, storms, gales and poor visibility have only caused slight interruption of convoy work by reconnaissance planes. During rainstorms, planes guarding convoys sometimes flew close above the sea, their crews peering into depths, and dropping bombs whenever a U-boat is sighted, this also being a signal to warships to dash to the spot to drop further depth charges.

Regarding the assertion that British destroyers stopped and searched Japanese ships in Japanese territorial waters, it is pointed out that it is incredible that the British naval authorities, after exercising sea power for hundreds of years, should be so ignorant of their duties as to deliberately affront a Power which has declared strict neutrality.

Royal Oak Survivors Total 414

The number of survivors of the battleship Royal Oak, which was sunk by a German submarine yesterday, is 414 men, including officers, according to the latest list compiled by the Admiralty. The possibility of further survivors, the Admiralty adds, must now be regarded as remote. The complement of the ship was approximately 1,300 men.

The official list of known survivors, according to a communique issued by the Admiralty, includes the names of Captain W. G. Benn and Commander R. F. Nichols. Captain Benn has seen service in the Far East and until a few years ago, was with the China Station. He was Senior Officer of the West River Flotilla, in South China, from 1932 to 1934.

The Royal Oak was a battleship of the Royal Sovereign class, displacing 29,150 tons. The cost of the vessel was nearly £2,500,000. She was a veteran of the last Great War, having been in action at Jutland. In more recent times, she came under fire during the Spanish civil war. The battleship was recommissioned at Portsmouth on June 7.—Reuter.

Further Berlin Claims

Berlin, Oct. 15.

The German press today was again claiming that the British warship Ark Royal had been sunk by German sub-

marines as well as the Courageous and Royal Oak. The official Nazi agency D.N.B. asked, "Will Churchill now admit the loss of the Ark Royal?"

The British announcement of the sinking of the British warship Royal Oak was featured in all the afternoon papers. Unconfirmed reports claimed the Royal Oak was sunk off the Spanish coast. No official information, was expected until the U-boat commander returns to Germany.—United Press.

Italian Press Reports

Rome, Oct. 14.

Commenting on the sinking of the British battleship Royal Oak by a submarine today, "La Tribuna" says: "It is a tough, serious loss, but the British naval superiority is not appreciably affected. Newspapers here feature the sinking of the battleship and also give prominence to the destruction of three German U-boats.—Reuter.

German Communique

Berlin, Oct. 15.

The sinking of the Royal Oak by a German submarine is announced in a communique issued here today by the High Command. It reports that the sound of aeroplane engines over North Germany were replied to by anti-aircraft guns in several places.—Reuter.

Germans in Holland Asked to Pay Tax

Amsterdam, Oct. 15.

German residents in Holland have been requested by the German Legation here to pay the fifty per cent. increase in income tax decreed in the Reich as a war surtax.

The following letter has been forwarded to German residents in this country by the German Minister: "The Fuehrer has decreed in Germany that the income tax will be increased by 50 per cent, as a supplementary war tax. It is our duty not to show less of a spirit of sacrifice than our fellow-countrymen in Germany, and to pay our share to the Winter Relief plus a sum equivalent to our share of the war tax.

The intensification of German propaganda in the Netherlands is being noted with deep concern by the press and by public opinion.

The staff of the German Legation has been increased to such an extent lately that new premises had to be rented since the outbreak of the war to make room for the new offices. The same thing, it is reported, has occurred in Brussels.—Havas.

Survivors of French Tanker Picked Up

New York, Oct. 15.

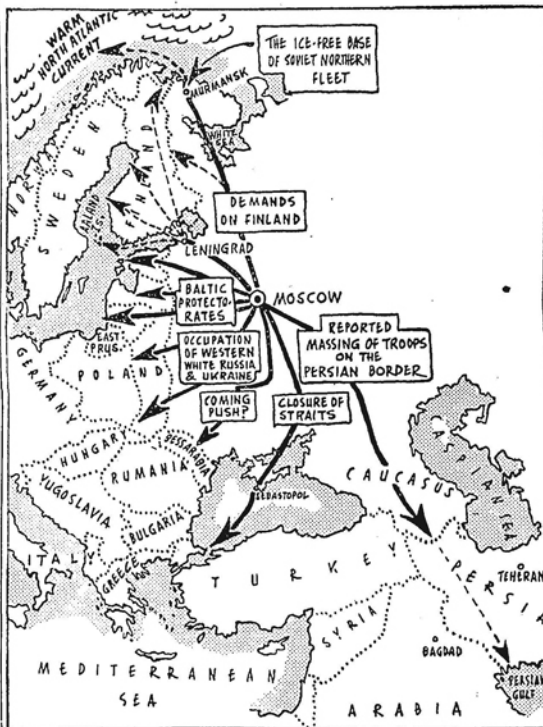
The Black Diamond Steamship Line announced last night that the steamship Louis had reported the freighter Black Hawk had rescued 39 survivors of the French tanker Emile Miguet which burned mid-ocean last Thursday. It was previously believed that all hands had been lost. The Black Hawk radioed that only one member of the crew of the burned ship had been lost.—United Press.

Queen Mary Contributed £25 for Hampers

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Oct. 15.

The War Office announces that the donation of £25 to a fund to provide hampers for the men at the front, attributed in a statement yesterday to the Queen, was, in fact, made by Queen Mary.—Reuter.



Russian Imperialism Thrusts Westward into Europe

The political map clearly depicts the broad sweep of Soviet Russian imperialism in its thrust westward into Europe now that Germany is pre-occupied in war. The newest turn of events is the arrival in Moscow of a Hungarian diplomatic mission. It is recalled that Hungary seized that strip of the former Czechoslovakia called Ruthenia or Sub-Carpathic Ukraine. This might be rendered to Russia in exchange for help to re-take Transylvania from Rumania whenever Russia chooses to claim the return of Bessarabia.

The European War, Oct. 16.

German Forces Moving Up

French Open Artillery Barrage Along Whole Line; Big Motorized Units, Tanks Concentrating

London, Oct. 16.

RECENT French reconnaissances are reported to have been especially directed between the area to the north of Wissembourg and the Rhine, with a view to ascertaining what the Germans were doing in the Bienwald area. If German troops succeeded in breaking through the Lauterbourg defences, behind which the plain of Alsace begins, they would gain important room for manoeuvring. Allied aircraft report enormous concentrations at Cologne, Bonn, Coblenz, Mainz and Mannheim, which are believed to include thirteen motorized divisions from Poland. Heavy artillery concentrations are plentiful. Tanks and aeroplanes are also reported on the line embracing Merzig, Saarbruecken, Zweibruecken and Berzabern. Altogether, it is believed that the Germans have now placed 900,000 men in position, ready to attack.

The same tactics as Germany used in Poland are generally expected—first an onslaught of tanks, then shock troops supported by a barrage from artillery and air-bombers. Military observers, however, point out that the season is becoming increasingly unfavourable. Land operations have already been hampered by rains and, hence, the possibility is always to be envisaged that Herr Hitler may postpone an offensive until spring, meanwhile intensifying the air-raids on British ports and shipping. The Netherlands Government is reported to have made all preparations to flood a belt of the country, from five to twenty miles in width, from Zuyder Zee to the Belgian frontier, if the Germans try to invade the country.

The presence of French troops on German soil are reported to have deeply affected the morale of the Rhineland population, from whom the Nazis are stated to have concealed the truth as long as possible. Over 2,000,000 people are said to have been evacuated from this region, an experience which the Germans have not endured for over a century.

The economic results of the French occupation of German territory are also stated to be of the first importance. It is claimed that the French air force and artillery have brought all industry in the Saar to a standstill, depriving Germany of as much coal and iron as she has obtained in Polish Silesia.

According to observers here, German propaganda is constantly attempting to make out that the French gains on the Western Front are small, that Saarbruecken and open towns only two miles inside the frontier are still in German hands, and that the Siegfried Line is far behind, bombarded but otherwise intact.

Methodical Siege War

The Germans, these observers add, would doubtless prefer frontal attacks and large casualty lists, but military operations, they state, are not the most important part in the first stage of the present war. The Allies, they assert, have been warned by the painful experiences of the last war that they are conducting a methodical siege war.

Their restrained tactics are reported to have already achieved, at every small cost in casualties, results the great value of which cannot be gauged from the depth of the French penetration alone.

Saarbruecken is an important road and railway junction. It is now surrounded on three sides, and all roads and railways are under the fire of the powerful French artillery solidly established on surrounding heights. The capture of the town, it is explained, would add nothing to this, but would entail unnecessary casualties through traps or hand-to-hand fighting.—Reuter.

Offensive May Have Started

Paris, Oct. 16.

All through the night, French observation posts and advance posts reported great activity in the German lines and in rear areas. On roads from the front, as far back as 10 miles, many headlights were imprudently switched on, indicating great traffic on the roads and that cars were using headlights to running down troops or unlighted vehicles. Along front lines, electric torches twinkled like glowworms throughout the night, showing that troops were arriving and being deployed into positions. It also appeared to reveal that officers were trying to find allotted salients by reading maps. At numerous points in the rear, the roar of heavy engines indicated a massing of tanks and heavy lorry traffic.

Troops are not usually brought up to forward positions for attack more than 24 hours before the opening of an offensive. The possibility of an offensive having actually been opened cannot be ruled out.

Allied Armies Fully Prepared

Both the British and French armies on the Western Front are reported to have completed all preparations to meet the expected German onslaught against their positions, believed to be scheduled to begin some time late this week. Masses of tanks and

swarms of bombing and fighting planes are expected to be the principal weapons in Herr Hitler's offensive, for which he is said to be moving his headquarters to the Western Front today. Observers here believe that if Herr Hitler strikes, it will probably be on the Saar front, where his concentrations are reported to be the heaviest.

The Rhine front, with a fast-flowing river, they point out, would present great difficulties, especially as the French have now blown up the main railway bridges, while the front just east of Luxembourg includes wooded and hilly country very difficult for tanks, on which Herr Hitler is believed to place great reliance.

The part played by the French Navy in protecting the transport of the British forces to France was revealed today. About 100 French warships took part, reports "Le Petit Parisien," including submarine chasers, destroyers and torpedo boats. Paying tribute to the British forces in France, "L'Excelsior" states that the original estimate of 32 divisions will be considerably exceeded.

Sunday witnessed no great activity on the Western Front because of misty and rainy weather. A French communiqué claims that French scouting parties north-west of Wissembourg "obtained the results aimed at."—Reuter.

German Raiders Repulsed

Paris, Oct. 16.

The French command announced that considerable fighting had occurred early on Sunday when German patrols attempted several raids between the Moselle and Saar Rivers, where French troops have driven their deepest wedge into German territory. These German attacks were quickly repulsed, the French communiqué said.

French reconnaissance units were said to have been active along the entire front before dawn on Sunday and artillery fire was said to have been intense on both sides south-west of Saarlouis. Rainy and foggy weather on Sunday, however, resulted in curtailment of activities on both sides, the French command said.

The High Command announced that British troops were actively participating in the fighting in the Saar sector, both in patrol and artillery operations.—United Press.

French Open Artillery Barrage

Paris, Oct. 16.

French artillery batteries opened a violent barrage against the enemy's front and rear lines last night along the whole front, as information was received that large concentrations of troops were massing for an attack which appeared imminent. Yesterday, every precaution had been taken in the French lines. The day was extremely calm and the enemy's artillery had been almost silent, as is the case before an attack.

The French command sent out many reconnaissance parties which succeeded in making prisoners on the first wooded slopes of the Haardt Forest. When darkness came, considerable activity was noted behind the German lines, the advance sections of which were perfectly quiet.

When sufficient information was gained, the French command ordered artillery batteries to open fire on the entire front extending along a distance of 100 kilometres from the Moselle River to the Haardt Forest on the mountainous chain of the same

Nazi Warcraft Appear Over Edinburgh

London, Oct. 16.

It is officially announced that German aircraft attempted to attack coastal objectives in Scotland shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon. Royal Air Force aeroplanes engaged the raiders and inflicted casualties upon them.

Details of the engagement are not yet available, but reports from Edinburgh state that pieces of shrapnel were picked up on the streets in several parts of the city after anti-aircraft fire had ceased. One man,

R.A.F. Reconnaissance Over Central Reich

London, Oct. 16.

The Royal Air Force carried out successful reconnaissance over North and Central Germany last night.—Reuter.

standing in a shop doorway, picked up pieces of shrapnel still warm, which fell a few yards away from him. Air-raid sirens were not sounded.

There was also much aerial activity over the north district of Edinburgh. Eye-witnesses state that three fighting planes were seen streaking across the sky, at a low altitude.

No sooner had the machines dipped behind a hill, than anti-aircraft guns opened fire. White puffs of smoke were visible in the sky just behind the planes. Soon afterwards, a twin-engined machine flew at a low height from the direction of the city, and swooped behind the hill. For a few moments, the roar of machine-guns was heard. The plane then returned further north and a salvo of shell bursts appeared at its tail. Individual bursts followed the plane round in the sky towards Fentland Hills.

A report circulating in Edinburgh states that three German planes were seen flying up the Forth.—Reuter.

German Allege Poles Used Gas Mines

London, Oct. 16.

Referring to the report circulated from Berlin on October 11 that Polish troops had employed "yellow cross gas mines" obtained from Great Britain, the War Office states: "Despite a categorical denial issued by the British Government, which have not supplied any form of gas at any time to Poland, German radio stations continue impudently to broadcast this baseless charge. It is pertinent to recall the sequence of events in the last war.

"By March 1915, preparations had been completed by Germany to use gas on the Eastern Front. On April 19, 1915, the German Wolff News Agency gave out that 'yesterday, in east Ypres, the British employed shells and bombs filled with asphyxiating gas.' This was a lie. No gas for war purposes was manufactured in Britain until May, 1915. On April 22, 1915, the first German gas attack was launched. The world will draw the obvious conclusion."—Reuter.

Norwegian Ship Sunk By Mine

Amsterdam, Oct. 16.

The Norwegian steamer Gressholm, on its way from Stavanger to Antwerp, hit a mine Friday night and sank immediately. Three members of the crew perished, while the remaining eight were rescued by the Finnish steamer Emmi, which arrived at Ijmuiden, in Holland, today.—Havas.

S. Africa to Combat Propaganda

SPECIAL TO THE "S.E.N."

Johannesburg, Oct. 16.

With the approval of General Jan Christian Smuts, the Prime Minister, a fund of £250,000 is being formed to combat the "important, deadly propaganda and criminal slanders spread by Hitlerism."—Reuter.

name where heavy German troop concentrations are now situated.

On the Alsace front, the Germans are favoured by their possession of the thick and deep Bien Forest, east of Wissembourg, where the clumps of trees form an impenetrable curtain preventing observation from the air, while the rather flat ground behind it on the other side of the Lauter River prevents any large-scale land observation.—Havas.

Reich to Intensify Onslaught

Two More French, One British Ships Sunk by U-Boat; Survivors Tell Tragic Experiences; Lifeboats Shelled

Stockholm, Oct. 16.

REPORTS from Swedish correspondents in Berlin all refer to the emphasis now placed by the Nazis on the fight for sea power. The Wilhelmstrasse, according to the "Dagbladet," hints that Germany is hoping to break Britain's mastery on the sea by means of submarines and aircraft.—Reuter.

Paris, Oct. 15.

In addition to the Emile Miguet, oil-tanker attacked and set ablaze by a U-boat a few days ago, two other French freighters were sent to the bottom of the sea by enemy submarines during the past week. The two cargo boats were the Bretagne and the Louisiane.—Havas.

London, Oct. 15.

Homeward bound with six passengers and a crew of 62, the Royal Mail Line steamer Lochavon was sunk by a U-boat in mid-Atlantic, it was reported today. All aboard the vessel took to the boats and some eight hours after their ship went down, they were rescued by British warships. Calm seas made their long wait not too harrowing an experience. The survivors were landed in England today.

The Lochavon displaced 9,205 tons and was only a year old. She was one of the best-equipped vessels of the Royal Mail service routes.

Accounts of bravery, endurance and devotion to duty were given to newspapermen today when they interviewed the 400 survivors of the two French vessels Bretagne, 16,000 tons, and Louisiane, 7,000 tons, which were sunk by German undersea raiders. Fifteen lives were believed lost.

Tales of harrowing experiences during the sudden submarine attacks and after, when they were plunged into the cold Atlantic waters to await rescue, were told by men and women who still clutched close their children from whom many had been separated at the time of the sinkings.

One man, travelling with his seven-year-old son, was thrown into the water with his child when his ship was struck. He swam for 90 minutes, holding up his son with one hand, before they were both picked up. Many of the survivors were rescued after two hours in the water. All of them, upon landing in England, were full of praise for the officers and men of the British warships which rushed to their aid and rendered them every assistance.

Lifeboats Ruthlessly Shelled

The Louisiane was attacked, passengers stated, after the captain had refused to give food supplies to a U-boat which had stopped her. The submarine pumped several shells into the vessel.

The First Officer was killed outright by one of the shells. Several women and children were wounded while taking to the boats. The Bretagne underwent a similar experience under fire and seven passengers were killed.

Many of the lifeboats on the Bretagne were holed by the German submarine's shells and could not be used although the crew made heroic efforts to lower the boats before they could be hit. A large number of passengers thought, when the alarm was given, that it was merely a signal for lifeboat exercises. They tumbled out on deck to find themselves under severe shelling.

Landed in England today, all the survivors found the welcome extended them by British families touching in its sympathy and generosity.—Havas.

Attack Without Warning

London, Oct. 16.

The master of the Louisiane, Capt. Joseph Boubien, said his ship also was shelled. Lifeboats were said to have been hit and the first mate was killed. Six members of the Louisiane crew were wounded and seven others are missing.

The Bretagne was en route to England from the West Indies with 124 passengers aboard. Five members of her crew and two passengers are dead or missing. The remainder were said to have been saved by quick rescue operations by British warships. Some survivors were forced to swim for two hours before being picked up.

The Louisiane was en route to Havre, Cuba, from England when attacked. The Lochavon was en route to England from northern Pacific ports and had passed through the Panama Canal before being attacked. The Lochavon was still aloft when last seen.

The captain of the Bretagnes told the United Press that German submarines had deliberately directed their gunfire "against the upper works, the bridge, lifeboats and wireless."

Capt. Boubien told the United Press that at 9 p.m. on Friday, "We were suddenly attacked without warning by a submarine which was invisible although we could see gunfire. The firing was directed against our rigging, smokestack and wireless. We took to our lifeboats, and then the submarine came alongside. The German captain said 'It's war!' He offered me food but I declined as we had plenty stored in our boats."—United Press.

Germans Revise Story of Torpedoing Repulse

Berlin, Oct. 16.

The German Naval High Command issued a statement this afternoon claiming that the British battle cruiser Repulse (32,000 tons) was badly damaged and disabled by a torpedo from the same submarine which sank the battleship Royal Oak. Later, however, an amended version of the German claim was issued, worded as follows: "The High Command of the German Navy announces that the U-boat which sank the Royal Oak attacked and torpedoed the battleship Repulse."

The second story makes no mention of the British warship having been "badly damaged and disabled" and erroneously describes the Repulse as a battleship, instead of a battle cruiser.—Reuter.

"Neutral States Not Intimidated"

Paris, Oct. 15.

That neutral States are showing little inclination to be intimidated by Germany or Soviet Russia is the view of the Paris press.

The "Excelsior" declares that as the resolution of the Allies is strengthened and their military power increases, little States are recovering confidence, and showing satisfaction at the firmness of the French and British intentions.

"France and Great Britain have the advantage of world public opinion unanimously behind them," says "L'Epoque." "The Fuehrer" although he has been trying for a month, has not yet succeeded in finding a single State willing to transmit his insidious proposals. Is this not already a condemnation?"—Reuter.

Germans Resuming Soy Imports From East

Cologne, Oct. 14.

Efforts are being made in German trade circles to resume imports of soy from Manchoukuo through Soviet Russia.

The "Koelnische Zeitung" voices pessimism in view of the insufficient means of transportation in Soviet Russia.

Soya is of primary importance for Germany's supply of fat and oils.

Soya imports from Manchoukuo totalled Rm. 47,000,000 in the first half of 1939. Total German imports from Manchoukuo for this period amounted to Rm. 30,000,000.—Havas.

Herr Himmler's Visit to Milan Mysterious

Rome, Oct. 15.

Utmost secrecy surrounds the trip to Milan made by Herr Heinrich Himmler, head of the Gestapo, German secret police, who is conferring with Italian police authorities. The German Embassy here denied today that Herr Himmler was preparing for a personal meeting with his leader, Adolf Hitler, and the Italian dictator, Signor Benito Mussolini.—Havas.

Soviet Tankers Bring Tracts Into Reich

Zurich, Oct. 16.

It is learned from Stettin that Gestapo agents discovered a number of Communist pamphlets written in German on board tankers bringing Soviet petroleum to Germany.—Havas.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS (continued)

Miscellaneous

28th Anniversary Observed

Chinese Celebrate Double-Tenth in London And New York; Mr. Quo's Warning

New York, Oct. 11.

THE Chinese took over the New York Worlds Fair yesterday to celebrate the Double Tenth national independence day. Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to Washington, led the elaborate programme featuring radio television broadcasts of China's picturesque rites.

Miss Kitty Carlisle, Broadway radio personality, opened the ceremonies by singing the Chinese and American national anthems to tens of thousands of Chinese jammed into the Court of Peace where the special ceremonies were held. Hundreds of Chinese school children staged a "massing of colours."

The Rev. Francis J. McConnell, Bishop of San Francisco, spoke in the Temple of Religion on "The World's Debt to China," followed by Mrs. Geraldine T. Fitch, the wife of the Y.M.C.A. secretary at Chungking, who spoke on the "Unconquered China."

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jun. head of the Chinese Civilian Relief Committee, formally opened a nation wide series of "bowl of rice" parties for the relief of the civilian refugees in China by a cross-country telephone conversation with Mr. Paul C. Smith, San Francisco editor. The parties will be given the week of October 30 in hundreds of communities.

Dr. Hu Shih's Address

In a radio broadcast from the fair, Dr. Hu said the world under-emphasized the importance of the Chinese revolution which had a two-fold significance. "The racial or nationalist revolution threw off the yoke of 270 years; the political revolution of the first magnitude was the first successful overthrow of the monarchical form of government in the Asiatic continent."

Dr. Hu said that the revolution also furnished a condition for intellectual freedom and social and political change. These blessings of freedom would be better appreciated if a critical glance were cast at the intellectual, social and political life of their closest neighbour, the so-called modern Japan.

"When we realize how little freedom is allowed their scholars and thinkers, then we fully understand the great liberation that has been brought about by the China revolution."—United Press.

Mr. Hull's Best Wishes

Washington, Oct. 10.

A message of best wishes on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the Chinese Republic's foundation was sent today to Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador here, by Cordell Hull, U.S. State Secretary.

In his message, Mr. Hull declared: "I am very happy to address to Your Excellency and through you to the Chinese people my most sincere wishes for the prosperity of your country."—Havas.

Anniversary Observed in London

London, Oct. 10.

The anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Republic was celebrated in London today with a luncheon given by the China Campaign Committee. Lord Davies, vice-president of the League of Nations Union, presided over the reception, which was attended by 150 guests.

Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Ambassador in London, delivered an address, followed by Lady Snowden, Miss Sara Margery Fry, Governor of the British Broadcasting Corp., and Sir Stafford Cripps, former Labour Member of Parliament.

Chinese residents of London congregated in force at a tea party at the Chinese Embassy in the afternoon. A two minutes' silence was observed for the Chinese soldiers and civilians killed in the war with Japan, and a message was sent to the Chinese Army expressing hope for an early and victorious ending of the war.—Reuter.

Trouble for Western Interests

London, Oct. 11.

Dr. Quo in an address at the Chinese Campaign Committee lunch in celebration of the birth of the Chinese Republic yesterday, predicted that trouble was ahead for Western Powers interested in the Orient.

The Ambassador declared "it requires no gift of prophecy to predict that Japan will certainly exploit the European situation. European pre-occupation is Japan's opportunity for further depredations in East Asia and the western Pacific against the Western Powers as much as against China."

Dr. Quo discarded rumours of mediation of the Oriental conflict saying that "as long as Japanese war lords remain in the saddle in their present mood, there can be no reason-

Re-opening of Yangtze Advocated

London, Oct. 16.

"The Times" today gives prominence to a letter from Lord Ellibank, urging that all possible efforts should be made to induce the Japanese to re-open the Yangtze.

The letter recalls that during the last European war China exported quantities of valuable commodities, and suggests the country could do so again if freedom of trade were restored. Lord Ellibank emphasises that while Britain naturally wants the Yangtze re-opened, Japan would be the first to benefit by such a move.

"After two years of war the whole of the Far East urgently needs liquid funds," Lord Ellibank comments "and the interests of China and Japan in

Britain Still to Aid Chinese Dollar

London Oct. 14.

The Foreign Office today denied the allegation made in a German radio broadcast that Great Britain would withdraw her support of the Chinese national currency.

It was emphasized in an official communiqué that the British Government repeatedly stated in Parliament that its policy towards the Chinese currency would remain unchanged.

It is in the interest of all nations having trade relations with China to keep up the stability of that country's currency, it was stressed.

The Stabilization Fund created with the guarantee of His Majesty's Government is still in existence, the communiqué pointed out.—Havas.

this respect are inseparable. The more the Chinese export, the more they can buy, and Japan is the most favourably placed nation to supply the wants of the Chinese. Japan's chief aim," the letter goes on, "is to get China pacified. The more the Chinese are allowed to trade, the less inclined they will be for war, and the more quickly pacification will proceed."

Lord Ellibank recalls the statement made by Admiral Kichiburo Nomura, Japanese Foreign Minister, on October 2, that Japan was determined to respect foreign rights in China.

This determination, Lord Ellibank says, ought to be demonstrated in a more concrete manner than has so far been shown. No better demonstration could be given than the re-opening of the Yangtze.—Reuter.

Gifts of Money, Articles For British Fleet

London, Oct. 16.

The Admiralty announce that gifts of money for men of the Fleet and their dependents are welcomed from the public. Gifts in kind for the Fleet, it adds, will also be welcomed, including knitted articles, tobacco, books, magazines, fruits and vegetables.—Reuter.

able basis for negotiations and no hope for peace."

Sir Stafford Cripps discussed the possibility of an Anglo-Japanese alliance, declaring that "at present we realize the practical danger to this country to turn an alliance toward Japan to offset the Russo-German pact." He emphasized the necessity of making British opinion conscious of the need for supporting the struggling Chinese people.—United Press.



German Submarine Activity Illustrated

These two pictures illustrate German submarine activities and their result. Upper picture shows the British tramp steamer Kensington Court, torpedoed in the Atlantic, slowly sinking as a huge flying boat of the Royal Air Force soars above the lifeboat, on the left. While a second flying boat guarded the scene, the boat pictured here swooped down and took on some of the survivors of the ship. The second flying boat then landed and picked up the remainder—one of the most unusual incidents of the U-boat campaign. Below, a U-boat alongside the American freighter Wacosta, the first American vessel to be stopped and searched.

China's Aircraft Factory Plant

Modern Industrial Centre Established After Many Removals to Escape Japanese Bombers

New York, Oct. 16.

China has a \$2,000,000 aeroplane factory, employing 2,500 skilled Chinese mechanics trained under the supervision of fifteen American technicians, in a newly founded town of 3,500 people, and provided with all modern conveniences in the wilderness somewhere in the interior of China, that has played hide and seek with Japanese bombers and won.

First planned in 1933 and in production in 1934, the plant has had to be moved four times to escape aircraft. The town site, called Pawleyville (after Mr. William D. Pawley, President of the Intercontinental Corporation) was selected last December 10, and the factory was in production again in May.

Mr. Pawley, who runs one of the largest exporting firms dealing with aeroplanes and aeronautical supplies, entered Chinese military aviation interests in 1933. After selling an air line he owned in China, and helping to reorganize it under new management, he made the acquaintance of high Chinese officials and sold the government \$1,000,000 worth of Curtiss pursuit ships.

He soon became an unofficial aeroplane provider for China, and the government and he worked out the plan to build China's first aeroplane factory. By the middle of 1934, the factory was in production.

Within the first three days of the Sino-Japanese war, the plant was bombed and had to be moved.

The Chinese government provided freight cars for transfer of the machinery to Nanjing, where it was transferred to junks and taken to Hankow. The trip by rail took five days, under continuous bombardment and machine-gun strafing. When Hankow was obviously doomed, the government and Pawley again moved the plant, in 181 railroad cars, over 1,000 miles without loss.

The rebuilt factory was then in south-west China, and could be reached only by narrow-gauge railroad from French Indo-China. The plant was hidden, but transportation

difficulties were so great that another move had to be made.

It was then that the present site was discovered, and the plant moved. With Chinese labour, with the assistance of the American-Chinese factory personnel, and Burmese and Chinese contractors, the factory town was built, modern as any in the United States. The town houses 3,500 Chinese and provides all modern conveniences, even to a club-house, 21 bungalows for the Americans and an 81-bed hospital. It cost \$700,000; such a development in America would have cost \$2,500,000.

Mr. Pawley is a resident of Hongkong, and has made 27 trips in the last eight months into the interior, all by air. He is now at his office in Rockefeller Center, New York City.—United Press.

Light Plane Record Broken in U.S.

Los Angeles, Oct. 15.

The light aeroplane endurance record changed with every tick of the clock today as Clyde Shleifer and Wes Carroll, Long Beach pilots, continued in the air over Rosamond Dry Lake. They already have cracked the light plane record of 343 hours and hope to beat the unlimited record of 30 days.—United Press.

French Stage Favourite Of Last War Dies

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.N."

Paris, Oct. 14.

Mlle. Polaire, a stage favourite of the Great War, died here today at the age of 62.—Reuter.

New U.S. Warships Found Defective

London' Oct. 16.

The discovery of vital faults in the design and construction of several new American warships has resulted in a big shake-up in the United States Navy involving the transfer of three Admirals and a re-shuffle among many officers of the lower rank, according to the New York correspondent of the "Daily Mail."

Rear-Admiral Bowen, formerly head of the Bureau of Engineering, has been moved, the correspondent reports, to command the Naval Research Laboratory at Bellevue, while Rear-Admiral William Dubose, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, has been moved to command the new model basin at Carderock and has been relieved by Rear-Admiral Alexander van Keulen from the Washington Navy Yard.

The stability of two new 1,600-ton destroyers, the correspondent adds, is questioned. They are said to be many tons over-weight and lacking in operation efficiency.

Ten other destroyers of the same group, the "Daily Mail" correspondent concludes, are expected to join the Fleet soon, but drastic changes will now have to be made in their construction and it is understood that the changes in the Navy's high-ranking officers had been made with that necessity in view.—Reuter.

SHIRTS

TOYO MURAKAMI
270 KIANGSE ROAD
SHANGHAI

OBJETS D'ART

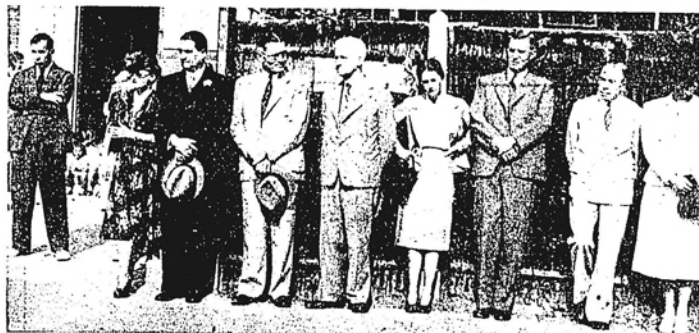
KIMONOS

PEARLS

The Camera Records the Town's Doings



A new steel flagpole was formally presented with due ceremony by the United States Marine Corps to the Shanghai American School on October 12. In the picture above Col. J. C. Fegan is seen addressing the gathering in the school grounds.—N.C.D.N.



Among those who attended the ceremony at the Shanghai American School on October 12, when a new steel flagpole was presented by the United States Marines, were Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Franklin, Dr. McCullen, Mr. Paul M. Andersen and Judge Milton J. Heimick.—N.C.D.N.



Mr. H. F. Walburn has been appointed business secretary of the Navy Y.M.C.A. in Shanghai.—Hamilton.



A recent visitor to Shanghai, Sir Robert Dalton is H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in Australia.—Joseph.



Col. Fegan raises the Stars and Stripes on the new flagpole at the Shanghai American School.—N.C.D.N.



An enjoyable house-warming party took place on October 7, when Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Abbott received their guests in their new home in Hanray Mansions. The host and hostess are seen in the centre of the group below, with Mr. and Mrs. Murray Cook. Their guests included Messrs. Forbes, Wheeler, Murray Rose and Miss Peckham (above)—World News.



Superintendent W. Robertson was presented with a silver salver on October 5, Major K. M. Bourne, Commissioner of Police, making the presentation on behalf of the officers and men. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson are leaving Shanghai on retirement.—N.C.D.N.



Jennifer Hall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Hall, aged 2 years, and Michael, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Thompson, aged 12 months, enjoy a joke on their birthday, which they celebrated together on October 4.—Lacks.



A charming study of Mrs. H. Booth and her eight-month-old son, David.—N.C.D.N.



Downtown streets on October 7 were the scene of much money passing hands as K.D.S. tag sellers posted themselves at strategic points. Shanghai as usual rose nobly to the occasion and there were not many residents who did not bear the mauve cross by noon time. The pictures above show volunteer collectors selling tags outside business offices.—N.C.D.N.



A happy group of youngsters gathered round the festive board to help Jennifer Hall and Michael Thompson celebrate their birthday on October 4.—Lacks.

Nerves

VIGNETTES OF LIFE

By J. NORMAN LYND



THE WOMAN'S PAGE

A London Letter

By OLIVE DUN

London, Sept. 10.

We started the Morning Service today (Sunday) with the National Anthem sung in full. An alternative to the second verse was written some years ago, which I saw in the hymn book for the first time—

And let our Empire be
United, loyal, free,
True to itself and Thee,
God save us all.

But our parson is something of a Cromwellian Christian, and he would have none of such new-fangled ideas.

creations and drive us off the streets at the slightest alarm, the hours for shops to keep open are a problem. Directly darkness comes, the nightly black-out is worse than Cimmerian. As yet the evenings are long. But in the winter it is dark by 4.30. There is talk of extending daylight saving but this is only a partial remedy. I know of business firms which are preparing to open at 8 and close at 4. If, as seems likely, this becomes general, the war will have accomplished the hitherto impossible feat

about is to identify the different women's uniforms. There are at least six of these already and we hear of more coming. Restaurants must be suffering. Those where once it was hard to find a seat are but half full. The explanation is the numbers of men and girls who have gone to different country places on wartime service. There are fewer soldiers about London than you might suppose. But I could mention other places which are simply bursting with them.

In one way some of the shops are not doing too badly. Marriages are as the sand which is by the seashore for multitude, and of course the brides must have new frocks. These are generally on practical lines, but to make up there is a marked demand for lingerie, nightgowns of crepe suzette in three colours, white, but-

come they have grown more and more depressed. So we hope it is true that the Gardens are very soon to be reopened, as Whipsnade is to be this. All the most valuable creatures have gone there, such as the giant pandas and the great apes. But there has been a terrible execution of poisonous snakes and insects, that fearsome spider for instance, the Black Widow, one bite by which is fatal. I suppose it is necessary; but then, one may ask, why put such creatures in a Zoo at all? But that question leads to very wide and controversial fields.

Still, many people, besides of course officials, seem momentarily to have lost their sense of proportion. Because cats and dogs may not be taken into air raid shelters and cannot always be sent to the country, thousands of them have been destroyed. There have been special broadcasts and notices in papers begging that pets may not be killed. The same thing, it is recalled, happened in Madrid and led to a dangerous increase of vermin. There is in fact no early need to kill off pets, as there are two or three societies to take charge of them if the owners cannot.

Horses are rapidly disappearing from London, going off to do country work. One is glad of it, for it would be a job to get them into safety from bombs.

Ill-Made Beds

One notorious scandal which the war may serve to remove is the loss of nationality by British women who have married aliens. All such women married to Germans or Austrians now have to report to the police, in their own country, although they may never have been outside it. Some of them have married foreign sailors and have not seen their husbands for years, probably never will see them again: they may have been silly but ought not to be punished for the rest of their lives. Incidentally, while getting no money from their husbands, they often find it very difficult, as theoretical aliens, to get work.

Lord Alness, as you may remember, tried to get a Bill passed last year to allow British girls to retain their nationality on marrying a foreigner, unless they definitely said that they wished to take his nationality. But the Government turned it down on the flimsy plea that it must wait until it got the agreement of the Dominions, which, by the way, it has never shown the faintest desire to get. Now the agitation is being revived, with prospects of success one hopes. Down to the year 1870, a girl's nationality was not affected by her marriage and there is not the faintest reason why it should be.

In fact, reason is all the other way, for it would put a stop to the undesirable practice of foreign women paying British men to marry them in order to become British.

Tears In Tanganyika

But one may lose oneself in moralizing on the evil effects of war for thousands of harmless folk. I have just been reading an account by a lady who has been touring in Tanganyika of several German homesteads which she visited. One particularly impressed her by its beauty; the owner had designed it himself and all the furniture had been made from native

woods by native carpenters to his design, the draperies and covers being of coarse native cloth dyed by himself. Everywhere she was hospitably received. Many of the Germans said that they only wished to remain under the British; if Tanganyika became German again, they said, there would be a flood of bureaucrats complicating life with irritating restrictions. Now these harmless folk must be interned.

Wheat and Tares

Our young barbarians, the evacuated children, are behaving much as was to be expected. Some are quite good, some not good at all. Some of the women, the class one knows so well by sight, whose only apparent amusement is to traipse along pavements looking into shops, are the most troublesome of all. One little town near us has been found to have more evacuees than it should, so it is to pass some on to others. It is now making a careful list of the most troublesome, to push them on elsewhere. Quite like the country districts in Tudor days for ever pushing out their "sturdy rogues in grain" to other districts.

But what a grand opportunity to encourage some of these town children to remain permanently in the country. It might be begun by serious courses on rural work in the school. Parliament which in the past few days has approved over 30 measures to restrict our activities, might surely find time for one more, on these lines, to enlarge them.

Britain's First Woman Army-Surgeon

Skillful and Wayward

Though South Africa's Prime Minister, General Hertzog, is of German and Dutch descent, his principal Christian names, James and Barry, are British.

He was named after Dr. James Barry, a famous surgeon, who died Inspector-General of the British Army Medical Department.

This remarkable personage was actually a woman, though that fact was unknown to Barry's most intimate associates until the noted surgeon's death.

Born in 1755, Barry, who is said to have been the granddaughter of a Scottish earl, entered the Army Medical Service as a hospital assistant in 1813, and became assistant-surgeon two years later, a surgeon-major in 1827, Deputy Inspector-General in 1851, and Inspector-General in 1858. A year later she was placed on half-pay. She died in 1855.

Physician to Governor

For many years Barry served at Malta, and for a time was stationed in Cape Colony (South Africa) where she was greatly liked by all sections of the people, not least by the Dutch element. Lord Albermarle, who visited the colony when she was there, and met her at the table of Governor Lord Charles Somerset, whose medical adviser she was, describes her as "the most skillful of physicians and the most wayward of men."

In appearance she resembled a beardless youth with red hair, and high cheekbones.



America's First Lady Inspects Work Camp

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt pictured chatting with girls and boys of the work camp at West Park, near Poughkeepsie. The camp is the first of its kind in the United States and was designed by a number of prominent educators to explore the possibilities of work camps as a medium for the development of democratic feeling among both refugee youth and native Americans. Twenty-three of the sixty members of the West Park camp are newly-arrived refugees. All join in work-discipline, classes and discussion groups and when the picture was taken were engaged in constructing a swimming pool.

So we duly asked that the politics and knavish tricks of Hitler and his gang might be confounded and frustrated.

Some of the congregation did not know quite whether to treat it as the National Anthem and stand still, or the ordinary opening hymn during which they could look about and see who had come to church. I remember attending some big show at Olympia in George V's reign when the Princess Royal was present. We all stood to attention, of course, for "God save the King" but Princess Mary (I happened to be opposite her box) seemed to be frozen into a statue. I had no idea that there could be such degrees in merely standing still.

Our Royals

Cockney humour is really rather delightful. When the Queen, in a round of visits to hospitals and first-aid posts, was visiting the Middlesex, she stopped at the bed of a woman who had been run down in the street. "They told me I'd been trying to knock down a bus," said the patient, "and now I find you here, your Majesty. What a day!"

Of our other Royalties, the Duke of Kent, now a Rear-Admiral, returns to the Navy instead of going to Australia, and the Duke of Gloucester as Chief Liaison Officer British Field Force comes back into the Army which he never ought to have left. He is useless in social functions, but has the makings of a first-class soldier and was very sorry to have to give up soldiering. Feelings are divided about the announced return of the Duke of Windsor. "The Times" welcomes him, saying that it would be intolerable for him to remain abroad at such a time. But some people think, though with no personal feeling, that having held the position he did and renounced it, he should take the consequences however bitter, and one of them is that he cannot be in the same country with the King. Also, they ask, what is he going to do when he gets here?

Wartime Pros And Cons

In the zeal with which our pandrums stop all our ordinary re-

of making English people get up early.

Dressmakers have had the worst of luck, for there will be very little demand for all the new autumn frocks they have just got in. To make matters worse, black is still (or was till a week ago) the fashionable colour and nobody now will wear that unless she has to. Bright colours will be favoured, and tailored frocks for which of course you can pay a lot, though nothing like what the dresses of ordinary times will cost. One of our amusements as we go

tercep yellow and green, and hand-made designs decorated with elaborate needlework. Well, if you're turned out in the middle of the night by an air raid, you want to look decent.

Zoo Sadness

Rather a pathetic note comes from the Zoo, which has been closed to the public since last Sunday with the result that the animals are bored to tears. Day by day they have woken up expectant of the usual kindly, inquisitive crowds, and as none have

THERE IS NO AVERAGE WOMAN

she said - "If I were You"
but I said - "Well, you're Not!"

Every Woman is a Law unto Herself — Women's sanitary needs differ on different days and what's best for another woman isn't necessarily right for you. But only you can tell which type or combination meets your needs best . . . each day!

So Kotex* offers "All 3" types of sanitary protection — Regular Kotex* Sanitary Napkins—in the familiar blue box.

Junior Kotex*—in the green box. Somewhat narrower than Regular, for days when less protection is needed.

Super Kotex*—in the brown box. No longer or wider than Regular, yet its extra absorbency provides extra protection.

You'll See — KOTEX is made for you!

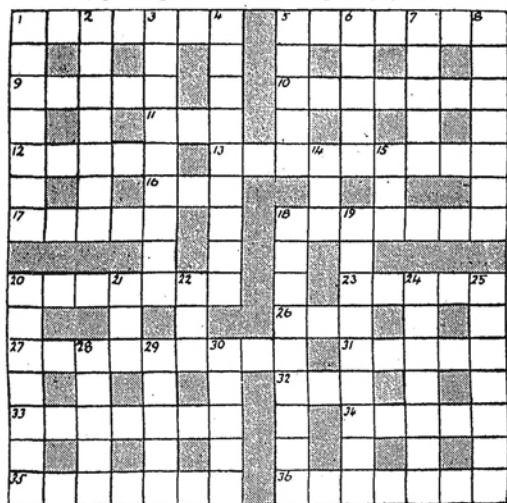
Try FIBS . . . THE KOTEX TAMPON

The new invisible sanitary protection—worn internally—requires no pins, no belts. The only tampon that's quilted.



LONDON CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")

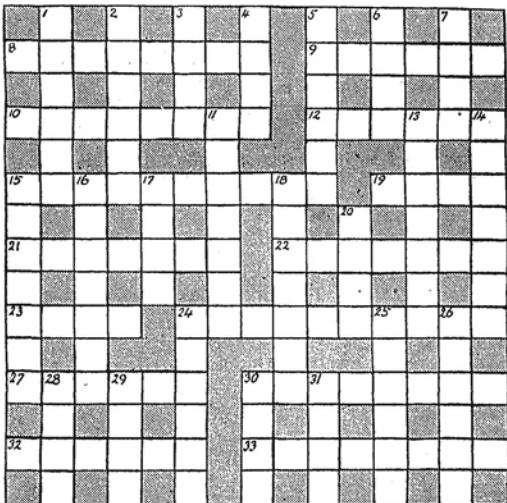


ACROSS

- 1 An argument that is not as good as it looks
- 5 A report from him may set people running
- 9 A puzzle of sorts
- 10 Form of a sun dot
- 11 A bit of furniture
- 12 This marmalade used by confectioners
- 13 A sticky language used by confectioners
- 16 A page about this affords a way
- 17 Behold in colour a natural weapon
- 18 Make-believe
- 20 It is for the animal to abstain
- 21 He told us much of life in Stuart times
- 26 In the end this is jealously regarded
- 27 To do this is sappers' work
- 31 Not a dry way
- 32 This in a deed is clearly indicated
- 33 The invalidation of an act of union
- 34 A stranger presentation of a legal right
- 35 This may bring charm to a head
- 36 The start of the following is about metal

DOWN

- 1 Fine for a fish in convulsion
- 2 Unintended slander about an artist
- 3 Confidence
- 4 Your gent's form of address for a child
- 5 A congregation of *it* down and its fellows
- 6 Flowers
- 7 This is next to a handy pointer
- 8 Epithet for that sale bargain
- 14 Scottish town
- 15 A poor home is shy about this
- 18 Cattle food
- 19 All agog
- 20 Sink like a metal worker
- 21 An American gathering for amusement
- 22 For this one wants to see the sights
- 24 Consolation for the retiring person
- 25 This is kept, no doubt, in your public library
- 28 English shire
- 29 Bucoite
- 30 Foolish



ACROSS

- 8 It must be the first appearance to charm
- 9 A variety of fowl
- 10 Wine
- 12 An old man in the country looks as if he might be a ghille
- 15 A lady in literature who always cried before she was hurt (two words)
- 19 This is always round a pupil
- 21 This bit of Ireland is tidy for the most part
- 22 A trap for animals dangerous for miners apparently
- 23 This is a popular name for a this way
- 24 This comes before the entrance to the castle
- 27 Two famous German soldiers have borne this name
- 30 The poet of sun-bathing?
- 32 This piece of the gun's equipment is apparently flexible
- 33 One end of a great line

DOWN

- 1 Just sufficient to make one hug
- 2 This properly is a just claim

The solutions will be published next week

SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES

FLIGHT COMMANDER
ON I I I C I E
ROAD METAL CIVIC
T P S A D U E O
HOT HEAD ROSTRUM
L E R E S M
TACTFUL DESPITE
I O L R O N
MACBETH LACONIC
E H X A L I O E
BRIXTON NEWNHAM
E N R D S S A E
I R E N E B E T H O V E N
N A M A E O O T
G I L T E D G E P S T O C K S

S A A A F
FIELDRESSING
R R H T Y N P O
REGALE LOLLIPOP
S G S H E U A D
CHILLI SIMPLIFY
A I V S I O
I M O G E S P E C T R E
R O S I A N
OFFSTAGE NARROW
I T V V I M C U
F E A R S O M E O R A N G E
N E W R N S H
D I S P A R A G E M E N T
S L L Y S

From Daily News Ads.

Mr. Harry Tong, formerly of Tientsin, is requested to communicate with Box 3184, NCDN.

A pharmaceutical laboratory with patented medicines is offered for sale by a foreigner under Box 3182, NCDN.

The name of the China Steel Industries, Ltd. has been struck off the register of British Companies at Shanghai as from October 11, 1939.

A financier or partner is sought for prosperous factory with good connections. Minimum capital required is \$20,000. The address is Box 3169, NCDN.

It is notified that the name of Messrs. Singham Bros. & Co., Ltd. has been struck off the register of British Companies as from October 13, 1939.

The Rubber Trust Ltd. have declared a second interim dividend of fifteen Chinese dollar cents per share, payable on October 25, 1939 to shareholders on record at that date.

Notice is given that the Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd. have declared an interim dividend for the year ending March 31, 1940, at the rate of five cents local currency per share, to be paid to members on record October 24, 1939.

The China Homeward Freight Conference announce that effective immediately all rates of freight quoted in Current Freight Tariff No. 31 to ports other than United Kingdom are increased 50 per cent. Rates to United Kingdom remain unaltered at 30 per cent. over Current Tariff Rates.

The Shanghai Loan and Investment Company, Ltd. have declared an interim dividend for the year ending December 31, 1939, of Chinese \$0.35 per share, payable on October 25, 1939 to shareholders on record at that date. The statistical value of each Tls. 5 share on September 30, 1939, was \$9.35 local currency.

Persons having claims against the estate of Thomas Wallace, deceased, who died Bridlington, Yorkshire, England on August 30, 1939, are requested to give notice thereof to Messrs. Hansons, 49 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, and those indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment.

At an extraordinary general meeting of The New Engineering & Shipbuilding Works, Ltd., which will be held on November 10, 1939, the following resolution will be proposed: "That the New Engineering & Shipbuilding Works, Ltd. be voluntarily wound up and that I. B. Roberts, and T. D. Drysdale, be appointed liquidators, jointly and severally, to conduct the winding up."

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF OCTOBER 10, 1869

Play was resumed yesterday afternoon, about an hour after the appointed time, and the two "not out" of the previous day, taking their places at the wickets. The latter was soon disposed of for one run, and was followed by Percival, Elias then joined Manson and the two made runs fast until the former was caught out, and Manson's wickets fell in the next over, after a splendid innings of 64. Groom, Head and Duval were quickly disposed of. The latter was bowled after contributing 10 runs. The total score being hit up to 147. The "Rockets" thus lose by only 10 runs.

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF OCTOBER 11, 1869

From Hangchow:—The heavy rains of the past summer appear to have done great damage to the rice crop in the districts of Hangchow and Hoochow, for in these neighbourhoods the greater portion of the land is inundated, and a large area of the fields, and the rice plants are visible, they have been so badly beaten down with the rain, as to remain in a very green and unripe state on the surface of the water. The inhabitants are busily engaged pumping the water out of the land, and in every field irrigation pumps are to be seen varying in number from six to 30, which are being worked by men, women and children. From the hills at Hoochow looking over the plain to the south and southeast, the water is over the land in such large quantities, as to render it difficult matter to distinguish the creeks from the submerged fields. This unfortunate state of things has naturally enhanced the price of rice; and at these two cities the rates for this grain had advanced fully \$1 per picul.

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF OCTOBER 12, 1869

Surely the re-naming of roads has received sufficient discredit, in the confusion which this has filled Shanghai ever since a well-meaning systemizer changed the familiar Park Lane, Bund and Church Road, to the always indistinct.

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of month	Barometer		Wind		Hygrometer 9 a.m.		Thermometer in Shade		Weather Conditions
	9 A.M.	At 12 Therm.	Direction a.m.	(1-12)	Dry	Wet	Max.	Min.	
Oct. 6	30.08	71.8	N E E	1	75.6	68.2	87.0	68.0	n. c.
" 7	30.09	72.0	N E E	2	74.6	71.6	83.1	67.7	n. c.
" 8	30.17	74.3	N E E	1	74.7	70.3	85.6	65.3	n. c.
" 9	30.17	74.3	N E E	1	74.7	70.3	85.6	65.3	n. c.
" 10	30.12	75.0	N E E	2	74.8	72.0	82.0	66.9	n. c.
" 11	30.07	75.9	N E E	3	75.4	72.7	79.7	69.8	n. c.
" 12	30.07	76.4	N E E	2	74.7	72.1	80.6	67.5	n. c.

EXPLANATION

B—blue sky F—fog H—hall M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds D—drizzle L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Minimum Temperature 1939	Maximum Temperature 1938	Maximum Temperature 1939	Minimum Temperature 1938	Rainfall 1939	Rainfall 1938
Oct. 6	62.0°	70.6°	87.0°	85.0°	Nil	Nil
" 7	65.0	71.0	83.0	89.0	Nil	Nil
" 8	65.0	71.0	83.0	89.0	Nil	Nil
" 9	65.0	70.0	82.0	89.5	Nil	Nil
" 10	61.0	73.0	80.0	92.0	Nil	Nil
" 11	60.5	72.0	79.0	89.0	Nil	Nil
" 12	67.0	67.0	80.0	93.0	Trace	Nil

VESSELS DUE AT FUTURE DATES

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai. Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

On account of the present international situation there is considerable interference with movements of ships, especially those from Europe, in cases where it is definitely known that the vessel is not running to schedule the Shanghai arrival date is omitted.

EUROPE AND STRAITS

From OSLO	From LONDON	From SINGAPORE
Toulouse 18/8 22/10	Kasima M. 29/9 7/11	Tegelberg 14/10 22/11
Tamara 31/8 7/11	Hakone M. 13/10 20/11	From SOERABAYA
Tamara 31/8 7/11	From MARSEILLES	Tjinegara 6/10 23/10
From ANTWERP	Kasima M. 6/10 7/11	From HONGKONG
Grootekeer 16/10 9/12	From TRIESTE	Yasukuni M. 17/10 29/10
Yasukuni M. 15/9 20/10	Volpi 15/10 23/11	Tjinegara 18/10 23/10

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK	From LOS ANGELES	From HONOLULU
P. Maersk 9/9 25/10	Pres. Maersk 30/9 25/10	Kamakura M. 17/10 15/11
G. Maersk 10/10 25/11	P. Coolidge 16/10 7/11	A. Xavier, Miss M. Green
G. Maersk 10/10 25/11	Gert. Maersk 15/10 10/11	Tatuta M. 10/10 27/10
From SAVANNAH	Kamakura M. 9/10 15/11	From NAGASAKI
G. Maersk 15/10 25/11	From HONOLULU	Nagasaki M. 18/10 19/10
From LOS ANGELES	Pres. Pierce 12/10 25/10	Frota KEELUNG (Formosa)
Pres. Pierce 2/10 25/10		Hukuken M. 23/10 25/10

AFRICA AND AUSTRALIA

From CAPE TOWN	From CAPE TOWN
Tegelberg 13/9 23/10	Ruys 18/10 24/11

PASSENGER LISTS

ARRIVALS

Per Mingsang, from Hongkong and Port: Mr. & Mrs. S. O. Gregory, 2 children, Mr. & Mrs. A. V. White, Mr. Kazumaro, Mrs. C. L. Lai, Mrs. C. T. Eager, Mr. & Mrs. Matson, Mr. Bishop, Mr. & Mrs. S. Suba, Miss Mackintosh, Mr. & Mrs. H. Chow, Mr. Pokrovsky, Mr. Shang Ying Chen, Mr. Pres. Cleveland, Oct. 15, from Pacific Ports: Mrs. V. Bliss, Mr. W. Bissone, Mr. M. Brandt, Mr. P. Buerger, Mr. R. Conn, Mr. A. Daif, Mrs. A. Daif.	Mr. A. Doyle, Mrs. M. Dumarey, Mr. J. Ezau, Mr. R. Graciani, Miss N. Gigeroff, Miss M. Hilly, Maj. R. Hunt, Mr. H. Hunt, Mr. E. J. R. Hunter, Mr. Jurika, Mr. W. Kuebel, Mrs. W. Kuebel, Mrs. M. Lanning, Mr. D. Lobastoff, Mrs. D. Lobastoff, Mrs. E. Navtsov, Capt. M. Newell, Mrs. M. Newton, Miss D. & Master J. Newton, Mr. A. Peterson, Mr. E. Riemer, Mr. F. Robinson, Mr. J. Sawyer, Mr. J. Thomson, Mrs. J. Thomson.	Thomson, Capt. W. Tornroth, Mr. J. Winter, Mr. A. Xavier, Miss M. Green, Per J. Justesen, from Chinwangtao: Mr. A. O. F. Coble, Mr. E. J. R. Hunter, Mr. Gallo, Lieut. Kasper, Commander Overesch, Miss Lin, Lieut. Swanson, Marchesa Taliani.
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DEPARTURES

Per Kalping, for Chinwangtao Direct: Mrs. Lee Yen, Mrs. Chow, Miss V. Deas, Mr. and Mrs. Dessart, Mrs. Burke, Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Launch, Mrs. A. L. Fingst, Captain J. D. Struth.	Per Pres. Cleveland, Oct. 16, for Hongkong: Mr. S. McGarry, Mrs. S. McGarry, Mrs. Q. Farnood, Mrs. J. Horton, Mr. S. Y. Lu, Miss B. Farnood, Mr. Father F. Corzani, Mrs. M. David, for Manila: Mr. P. Lutey, Mrs. J. J. McGlynn, Mrs. C. F. LeComte, Mrs. W. C. Lalor, Master D. Lalor, Mr. R. F. Saher, Mr. G. Gorla, Miss A. Newsome, Master C. K. Bibby, Master A. Glutting, Master W. Miller, Mrs. R. F. Pryce, Mrs. S. H. Aigian, Mrs. J. R. Lewis, Dr. H. Hyblert, Mrs. W. J. Coe, Master B. McGlynn, Miss M. LeComte, Master W. G. Lalor, Mrs. J. H. Loomis, Mrs. J. H. Newsome, Mrs. Bibby, Master W. C. Glutting, Mrs. W. R. Laugnon, Master W. T. Pryce.	Miss B. Rigan, Miss N. Ozorio, Mrs. L. C. Hyblert, Miss J. Coe, Miss P. McGlynn, Miss J. LeComte, Mr. Delin Sta. Cruz, Master R. Lalor, Mrs. H. Brinker, Mrs. E. J. Harlinger, Master L. H. Bibby, Master P. Glutting, Mrs. L. Miller, Col. W. O. Rowis, Miss K. H. Pryce, Mrs. M. J. Mandekic, Mrs. J. Paz Santos, Miss K. Glutting.
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often unmeaning, and frequently wrongly spelt, Nanking, Yangtze and Gnaom, why then is Bubbling Well to be called North Well? And who is to know which is which? Suppose in process of time there comes another road to the Well, what will that be called? Why should the new road be called North Well? This question is called Carter road, Beg the Municipal Council to let Bubbling Well alone; to keep within the Defence Creek and not needlessly confuse a suburban.

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF OCTOBER 13, 1869

We notice that it is in contemplation to abolish the practice of sorting homeward correspondence between Alexandria and Marseilles. The change is to be made partly on the score of economy, partly because the mail now arrives home so regularly on Saturdays, that there is ample time for sorting and delivering on Monday morning. The sorting of the opening of letter boxes on board ship by letter-sorts is considered unwise.

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF OCTOBER 14, 1869

We hear a report that, after having spent a considerable sum in beginning to decorate the Masonic Hall, the reception committee are hesitating whether the hall had not, after all, better be taken place in the club. We sincerely hope this second thought will not be acted on. In its possession of the club room, as a building, possess superior advantages for the non-dancing portion of the guests; but the main object of a ball is dancing, and this is not to be incomparably the best room for this purpose in Shanghai. It is larger,

handsome, and in every respect more suitable than any other available room in the city. It possesses this great advantage over the club, that all the people are together in one room, whereas, in the latter, there are two "sets."

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF OCTOBER 15, 1869

We are only a week, now, from the day appointed by the committee for the approaching regatta, but we have seldom seen so little interest manifest in the approaching event. Usually there are a number of spectators every evening on the Soochow Creek, to watch the training of the different crews, and to spot a favourite on which to put \$5 in the international race. But this year the interest is going on in unnatural quietude. Probably the reason is that people have hardly realized the near approach of the event. We take occasion, then, to remind them of it, and to remark that the programme promises very good sport. First of course, in importance, is a tug race on the list, is the international four, for which the following crews are to compete:

ENGLISH	AMERICAN
1. Morris	1. Wisner
2. Cooke	2. Lindsay
3. Westall	3. Smith
4. Palmerston, stroke	4. Lough, stroke
5. Ashley, cox	
SCOTCH	GERMAN
1. Harvie	1. Seifried
2. Fraser	2. Schuffenhauer
3. Clarke, stroke	3. Lessma, stroke
4. Buchanan, cox	4. Lewis, cox

All the crews are in fair training, and we expect to see a tight race between the two old rivals for national honours.

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